

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Feb. 1st, 1906.

The Political Revolution.

January, 1906, has been a famous month in the annals of human progress. In one brief fortnight the four nations of the United Kingdom have, with unanimous voice, pronounced capital sentence upon a great political party and installed in office by an unprecedented majority the most Radical Administration ever formed in Great Britain. The last Victorian Parliament met 3rd December, 1900. The first Edwardian Parliament meets on the 19th February, 1906. The extent of the political revolution which has just been accomplished before our eyes may be seen from a comparison of the following figures:—

	1900.	1906.	Liberals.	Unionists.
Unionists . . .	402	157		-245
Liberals . . .	185	429	+244	
Nationalists . .	82	83	1	
Speaker . . .	1	1		
	670	670		

Among the Liberals in 1906 are included 54 Labour men, of whom 33 are pledged to independent action. But as upon almost all the issues that divide the parties the Independent Labour men are more Liberal than the Liberals, just as on all Irish questions the Nationalists are greater Home Rulers than the Liberals, the significance of the political revolution is intensified rather than diminished by the presence of the Labour men in the new Parliament.

The Significance of the Overturn.

The Election was a comprehensive malediction pronounced by the Democracy of the Four Nations upon the party which by refusing arbitration precipitated an unnecessary war, and then abused the temporary electoral advantage due to the war fever to set back the clock and revolutionise the foundations of our national existence. It was a rebuke, unprecedented in its severity, of

the party which had been guilty of usurpation masked by the forms of the Constitution, and a peremptory reminder that those who govern Englishmen should play the game and act "straight." The tactics of the Artful Dodger, the trickery of the thimbligger, and the cleverness of the professors of the three-card trick have been so angrily resented by John Bull, that, it is to be hoped, we have witnessed their final disappearance from the parliamentary arena. Honesty is the best policy after all, and the statesmen who aspire to rule the Empire will have to adopt some other ideal than that of partners at a



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[Jan. 24.

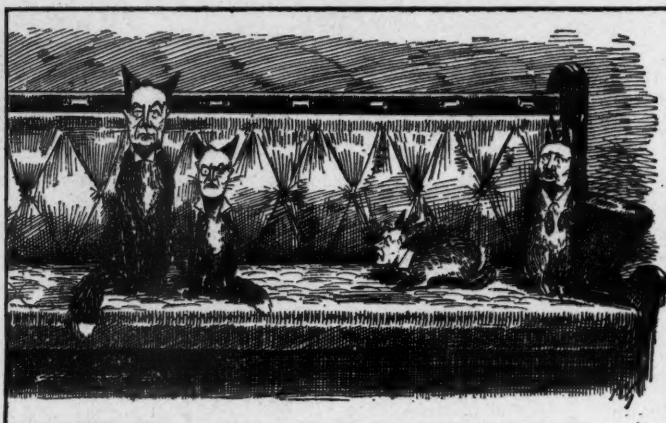
Policy Verso.

game of whist playing with marked cards. John Bull does not like it. He does not mean to have it, and he has put his foot down with such emphasis as to squelch the late Cabinet almost out of existence. Never has political indignation been expressed with such emphatic reference to the

individuals personally responsible. For some days it seemed as if no member of the late Cabinet was to be permitted to return to Parliament. Mr. Balfour fell on the first day. After him Mr. Gerald Balfour, Mr. Long, Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes, and Mr. Lyttelton followed in the dismal procession to the bottom of the poll. Mr. Arnold-Forster only polled a minority of votes at Croydon, although he retained his seat. Short of setting up a guillotine in Parliament Square, and shearing off the heads of the members of the late Ministry, it was impossible to express in more emphatic fashion the national verdict upon a political party and its chiefs.

The Funeral of Protection.

The chief offender was spared alive, together with his son Austen and his six satellites, in order that they might be compelled to endure the additional humiliation of assisting at the obsequies of their cause. In somewhat similar fashion Roman generals spared the lives of their most distinguished captives, reserving them to enhance the glories of their triumph. There have always been Protectionists left in England. The relics of the Amorites linger long in the land after Canaan has passed into the effective occupation of the Chosen People. But the recent revival of Protection from its "dead and damned" condition was solely one man's work. All the force that there was of the agitation in favour of Tariff Reform was generated under the hat of Joseph Chamberlain. He was the Tariff Reform movement. If at any time he had disappeared the whole agitation would have collapsed like a house of cards. Nothing could illustrate this more effectively than the evidence



Westminster Gazette.

[Jan. 25.]

In Possession.—The Front Opposition Bench.

passion the constituencies he addressed took special good care to return Free Traders at the head of the poll. Only Birmingham, where he had established his influence when a Radical on foundations too firm to be shaken even if he had turned Mormon or had advocated an Autocracy, remained faithful to him when the nation was put to the test. Hence Mr. Chamberlain with his six retainers and his son Austen have been returned to Westminster to walk as chief mourners behind the hearse of the corpse of Protection as it is borne to the unhallowed grave into which it will be flung amid the dismal universal curse which rises from the heart of four nations.

The Polling.

In the Character Sketch of the new House of Commons I have dealt with the result and significance of the Election. Here I only need to note the progress of the irresistible tidal wave which swept over the whole land. Our readers were prepared for the catastrophe. In the last number of this REVIEW I pointed out that the result was a foregone conclusion, and that there would not be more than 207 Unionists in the next Parliament. But Liberals did not dare to hope for so crowning a mercy, while Unionists sneered with insolence at the preposterous folly of such sanguine expectations. To-day, when they see the number of Unionists reduced to 158, they are simply confounded. The moment the polls opened, the accuracy of the forecast based on the law of general average established by the sixty by-elections asserted itself. Ipswich was the first to poll. There were two seats, and the representation was divided. If the law of general

which the General Election afforded as to the fact that the infected area was strictly contemporaneous with Highbury and the environs thereof. Mr. Chamberlain was unable to infect other districts with the Protectionist contagion. Wherever he spoke to listening thousands in his pilgrimage of

average held true at the General Election, the Liberals were safe to take both seats with a majority of over 1,500. They came in at the top of the poll with a majority of over 1,900. Then came the glorious Saturday when Manchester spoke out in tones of thunder, and great towns in every part of England registered forty per cent. more Liberal votes than they had ever polled in any previous Election. From that moment the issue of the Election was no longer doubtful. The cry went up, "This is not defeat. It is annihilation." Writing in the *Westminster Gazette* on the significance of the first day's polls, I pointed out that if the rest of the electorate followed suit the Liberals would be in a majority of three to one in the new Parliament. The result has come out rather better.

Electoral Meteorology.

The success with which the response of the country was forecasted is due to the application of a very simple and very obvious law. If sixty by-elections which had been held in all kinds of constituencies in all parts of the country over a period of three years showed an all-round average rise of 30 per cent. in the Liberal poll and a fall of 7 per cent. in the Unionist vote, it stood to reason that the electors in other constituencies would show a somewhat similar change of political sentiment. By adding 30 per cent. to the last Liberal poll taken at a General Election, and deducting 7 per cent. from the last Unionist poll in each of the other constituencies, I arrived by a simple actuarial calculation at the conclusion that the Liberals would have a majority of 256 whenever the Election took place. The whole calculation was worked out on the polls, not on the effect which these polls happened to produce upon the seats. It assumed, as a matter of course, that we should lose many of the seats won at the by-elections. Whenever the Tory majority at the previous General Election was greater than 30 per cent. of the Liberal and 7 per cent. of the Unionist vote, we ought according to this law to have lost at least five seats won at the byes. In reality we lost six. As a matter of fact, the party which has lost seats at by-elections, having had practical experience of the strength and height of the rising tide, is usually more on the alert than elsewhere to cope with the flood. But so crude and primitive are the notions of the ordinary politician on the subject of electoral meteorology that for years to come he will probably continue to find in the loss of these half-a-dozen byes at this Election a proof of the untrustworthiness of by-elections as evidence of the set of public opinion in the nation at large.

The Proof of the Pudding.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it, and the soundness of a prediction is its verification by fact. Here is the proof of the accuracy of the law of the general average. In 1880 a rise of the Liberal poll of ten per cent. in the previous by-elections led me to predict that the Liberals would come back from the country with a three-figure majority, as they did in 1868. In that year Mr. Gladstone had a majority of 120. In 1880 he came back to power with a majority of 118. Last July I published a pamphlet entitled "What Will be the Liberal Majority?" in which I indicated not only the certainty that we should have a majority of 256, but, entering into detail, I specified the actual constituencies in which, according to the law of the general average, we ought to poll a majority. The general average was higher in London and lower in Scotland than in the rest of the United Kingdom. Allowing for this, the list of victories predicted compares as follows with the actual results, wins always being calculated on the result at the previous General Election:—

	1900 Election.		1906 Prediction.		1906 Result.	
	Unionists.	Liberals.	Unionists.	Liberals.	Unionists.	Liberals.
London ...	53	8	40	21	20	41
Wales ...	4	26	0	30	0	30
Scotland ...	36	34	13	57	13	57
England:						
Boroughs	124	41	49	116	42	123
Counties	156	78	77	157	55	179
Ireland ...	19	82	19	82	19	82
Universities*	9	—	9	—	9	—
	401	259	207	463	158	512
Majority...	132		256			

* England, 5; Scotland, 2; Ireland, 2.

I quote the figures as actually printed last July. They need correction in a few minor details, but I prefer to quote them as they were printed, adding what was also printed at the time, that if London polled as she had polled at the by-elections, excluding Woolwich, she would return 35 Liberals against 26 Conservatives.

Condensing into Particulars.

But the application of the law of the general average produced still more remarkable results. In the pamphlet already quoted I named 35 London seats in which we should poll a majority, 74 boroughs, and 75 counties. Of these the polling justified the prophecy in 64 boroughs and

50 counties. We failed to poll a majority in 10 English boroughs and 15 English counties which we ought to have captured. But to make up for this shortage in the constituencies named, we carried the following seats in excess of those given us by the law of the general average :—London, 7; boroughs, 6; counties, 19. Of the 174 seats actually won in English boroughs and counties I named 121 correctly. We may take it, therefore, as established that if there are a sufficient number of by-elections

spread over a wide enough area, we can, by noting the rise and fall of the polls in each constituency, and comparing it with the last polls previously taken in these constituencies at the last General Election, ascertain the general average ebb and flow of national sentiment with sufficient precision to forecast the result of the next General Election, provided, of course, that no unexpected accident, such as a war or a

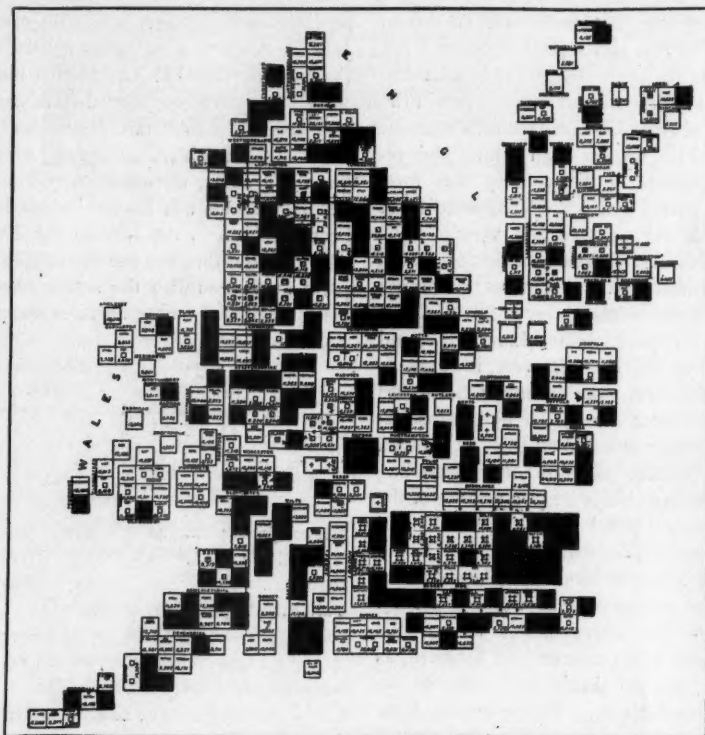
divorce case or some other catastrophe, changes the conditions. It is amazing how few seats were sacrificed by the presence of two anti-Unionist candidates in the field. So overwhelming was the feeling against the late Government, that instead of losing all the seats, where Liberal and Labour candidates entered the field against the Unionists, as might fairly have been expected, we only failed to hold the following English seats—Croydon, Wakefield, and Wigan. On the other side the feud

between the Protectionists and the Free Traders only led to the loss of seats at Greenwich and King's Lynn.

Getting to Work.

The new Parliament will be opened by the King—the Queen being absent owing to the death of her father—on the 19th inst. From the 13th inst. the newly elected members will have been assembling at Westminster to take the oath and get themselves constituted as a legislative assembly.

The speech from the Throne will be eagerly awaited, although the main outline of its contents is no secret. It will contain, after the usual satisfactory statements as to the friendly relations with all nations, an announcement as to the further pacification of South Africa, which has rendered it possible to concede responsible government to the two new Colonies. It is to be hoped that this will be accompanied by a



[Daily Mail]

PREDICTION—JULY, 1905.

Seats to be lost by the Unionists marked black.

[Skefeton Map.]

declaration as to the appointment of Commissions to inquire into (1) the outstanding claims for compensation and (2) the condition of the Chinese under the Ordinance. There ought to be a statement welcoming the Colonial Conference, even if, as rumour says, the date of the meeting is postponed for a year. Economy combined with efficiency will be promised in the Estimates. The Royal Commission on the Canals will be announced, and then the House of Commons will be invited to reform its procedure so

as to make it an effective instrument of legislation. The legislative programme will, it is expected, begin with the reform of the law governing trade union funds, and with the amendment of the Education Act. The question of the Unemployed will also be mentioned, but beyond these three subjects no heroic legislation is likely to be undertaken. Safely and slow; they stumble who run fast. The chief task of the first session of the new Parliament must be to put itself in order so as to be able to deal effectively with the business of the nation and of the Empire.

Electoral Reform.

Sir George Trevelyan has suggested that the first session of the new Parliament should be utilised for passing a Bill reforming the Registration laws, which are admittedly in urgent need of reform. But it is difficult to attack the electoral question piecemeal. Registration is tied up with other questions. The payment of the returning officers' expenses leads directly to the payment of members. Any dealing with the lodger franchise will raise the question of the franchise, and it is now abundantly evident that Ministers have got to make up their minds to deal with the question of woman's suffrage. Some of them dislike it as intensely as Mr. Lowe and Mr. Horsman disliked the enfranchisement of the working man. But it is impossible for the concession of the just claims of the working women to be postponed indefinitely because half a dozen

Cabinet Ministers fail to see that, if any of the old Liberal watchwords are true, the demand of the women is irresistible. All that is needed to convince them that the situation is not one in which they can indulge their illogical and illiberal prejudices, is a demonstration that the majority which supports them is pledged to woman's suffrage, and means to pass a Woman's Suffrage Bill before there is another appeal to the country. The working women have shown that they are in earnest on this question. The

Labour men are practically unanimous in favour of the enfranchisement of the women. The fact that at Wigan Mr. Thorley Smith, a candidate who stood simply and solely on the platform of woman's suffrage first, polled no fewer than 2,205 of men's votes at a time when party feeling ran highest, is a significant warning of danger ahead. We do not want another cause of dissension in the Liberal ranks. Hence, the sooner the

woman's suffrage question is taken up and settled the better.

Citizenship for Women.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Snowden, who have honourably distinguished themselves by the earnestness and enthusiasm with which they have supported the claim of women to full citizenship, will lose no time in organising a small but resolute Parliamentary Committee for directing the franchise campaign in the



FULFILMENT—JANUARY, 1906.

Seats actually lost by Unionists to Liberals black, and to Labour black with white cross.

House and out of it. Whether or not an amendment should be moved on the Address on the subject is a question of tactics which the Parliament men must decide for themselves, with due regard to the possibility of securing a maximum measure of support for the cause they have at heart. No one wants a long

debate. A brief speech from the mover and seconder, followed by a division, after the Government had declared its position on the matter, would enable the House to express its will with a minimum loss of time. But what Ministers should be given to understand, with all due emphasis and without the lack of an unnecessary day, is that the line of least resistance for them does not lie over the necks of the women who are clamouring for the vote. Hitherto both parties have toyed with the question. The day for that is over. A strong group of a dozen men behind resolute leaders, acting

with the inspiration of chivalry and a sense of their responsibilities as trustees for the unenfranchised, could easily put woman's suffrage on the first order of the day and keep it there until it was passed into law. As both Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Balfour are pledged to woman's suffrage, and more

than 350 Liberal candidates promised to support it, there is no question of principle involved, excepting the principle of giving effect to a measure which the majority admits to be just and expedient. It is nonsense to disfranchise women as if they were unfit for politics, when we remember the help Mrs. Cornwallis

West, as Randolph's wife and Winston's mother, has given in turn to both political parties, to say nothing of a host of other candidates' wives, like Mrs. Lulu Harcourt, who did good service in the campaign.

Moral Instruction as a Secular Subject.

Ministers are busily engaged in deciding on what principles they will frame the Education Bill which Mr. Birrell will introduce into the House of Commons early next month. The general outline of the forthcoming Bill is tolerably clear. All public elementary schools will be put under public control, tests will be abolished, and some measure

of compensation, either in the shape of rent or of purchase, will be proposed for those denominational schools which have not already drawn from the Exchequer more than adequate compensation for the original outlay of their builders. Ministers of all religions will be allowed free access, either personally



Photograph by

Mr. Winston Churchill's Mother.

(Mrs. Cornwallis West.)

[Lafayette.]

or through their deputies, to the schools before or after school hours, to impart such instruction in their respective dogmas as they may deem necessary. Within school hours the education will be secular; but it is possible Ministers may propose as a compromise to permit undenominational Biblical instruction as part of the education for which the State may be responsible. This solution, acceptable enough to Nonconformists and non-ecclesiastically minded Churchmen, is gall and wormwood to the sacerdotalists and the atheists, who for once find themselves in close accord. The only way out of the difficulty that is at once logical and just is to declare moral instruction a secular subject, and substitute such instruction in character, conduct and citizenship for the undenominationalism which has hitherto been the only alternative to denominational teaching. Everybody wants the children to be taught morality. It ought not to be difficult to draw up a manual or syllabus of moral instruction as a secular subject saturated with Christian ethics, without asserting a single Christian dogma, which could be accepted by parents of all religions and of none as embodying the religious teaching they want their children to have.

**A Foreign Policy
of
Entente Cordiale.**

There have been Ministries whose foreign policy was one of war; there have been others whose policy was one of non-intervention; while, again, others have pursued a policy of meddle and muddle. The new Cabinet in Britain has a foreign policy of its own—a distinctive foreign policy, an active foreign policy; that is, not a policy of selfish non-intervention and of unneighbourly isolation. It is a policy which, in the Prime Minister's words, will seek peace by promoting an *entente cordiale* with all nations. This can be pursued in two ways: first, by the removal of misunderstandings; secondly, by the active promotion of fraternity and good understanding, especially with those nations who misunderstand us most. Nothing has been more gratifying than to note the prompt and friendly response of the great German trading community and of the German Chancellor to the attempt, timid and tentative though it was, of British public opinion to protest against the abominable campaign of insult and calumny that has been kept up for years past by the Jingo-Unionist Press against Germany and its Kaiser. It is simply incredible to those who have not been in Germany, but nevertheless it is perfectly true that, owing to the reckless language of some Admirals, and the campaign of hatred organised by the *National Review*, the German

public was fully convinced that we were preparing to repeat at Kiel the piratical *coup* of Copenhagen, and burn or sink the German fleet any fine morning without troubling ourselves about such a trifle as a declaration of war.

**What should
be done.**

We have come to be regarded as a nation capable of any piratical adventure, and we are believed to be filled with an insatiable hatred of the German Empire. That is the result of a Jingo



Photograph by

[Beretford.]

Princess Ena of Battenberg

Who is to be married to the King of Spain. She is a niece of King Edward, and only daughter of Princess Henry of Battenberg.

Press. Sir E. Grey has to counteract the mischief of these irresponsible swashbucklers of the pen, and to convince the world in general, and Russia and Germany in particular, that we do honestly and sincerely want to be friends and mean to show ourselves friendly. It ought to be laid down as a standing rule in the Foreign Office and at the Admiralty that wherever and whenever any foreign nation finds itself in a difficulty in seeking ends which we recognise as legitimate, we should be quick to proffer them



From stereographs, copyright 1906, Underwood and Underwood.]

The Conference at Algeciras.

Mohammed El Torres, the Sultan's Envoy, the "Honest Man" of Morocco, leaving the hotel to attend the Congress.

whatever help we can. Heretofore, when Russia wanted anything, no matter how innocent was her aspiration, it became at once a recognised object of British policy to thwart her. Hence we have had for years past nothing but nagging and scratching and snarling, where we might have had the best of good relations. Above all, we must begin a great policy of international hospitality. If I were asked to define what is the difference between the Jingo foreign policy and the foreign policy of the new Government, I should say that the former was the policy of international pin-pricks, the latter the policy of international picnics. The cost could be easily defrayed by the allocation of decimal point one per cent. of the Army and Navy vote for purposes of international hospitality. Without an active policy of this kind, adequately financed by some such small charge in the Estimates, the new Cabinet may have a pious aspiration after peace, but it will not be able to do anything to ensue it.

The King of Spain and His Betrothed.

The King of Spain has after all thrown his handkerchief to an English Princess, and she, whether for love of him or from an ambition to share a throne, has promptly renounced her Protestant faith in order to qualify to be Queen of Catholic Spain. Princess Ena of Battenberg evidently considers that a crown is well worth a mass. Her alacrity in forsaking the faith of her fathers has created some scandal North of the Tweed, where "the orthodox wha believe in John Knox" look askance at those who so lightly assume the livery of the Scarlet Woman of the Seven Hills. But the Princess will probably need all the consolations of both the Protestant and Roman religions to enable her to support the insufferable boredom of the ceremonial of the Spanish Court.



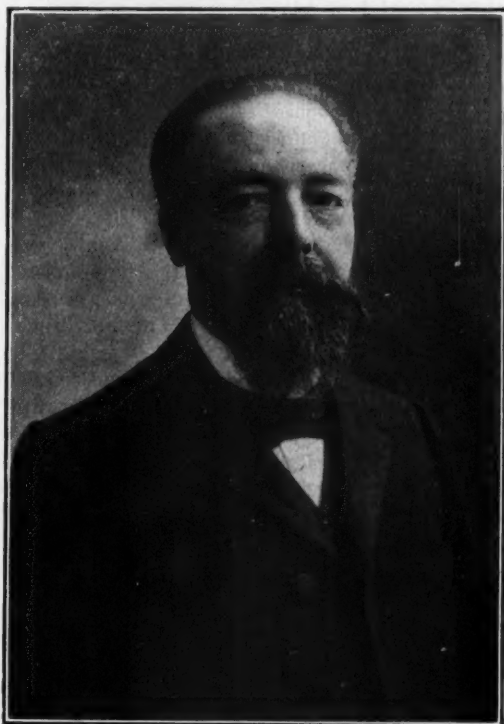
From stereographs, copyright 1906, Underwood and Underwood.]

Herr von Radowitz (on the left) and Count Tattenbach, the German delegates.

The
Conference
of
Algeciras.

In the midst of the General Election few people troubled themselves in Great Britain about the Conference on the Moroccan question which has been sitting, and which to all appearance will continue to sit indefinitely, at Algeciras. There seems but slight prospect of any agreement being arrived at. All the cooks have assembled to discuss with what sauce the Moorish duck shall be eaten. But the Moorish duck, being still alive and vigorous, objects to be eaten at all, and as the cooks cannot agree to give any one or more of their number a mandate to twist the duck's neck, the Conference seems likely to be barren of results. The probability at present seems to be that the Conference will fail to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, owing not so much to any irreconcilable

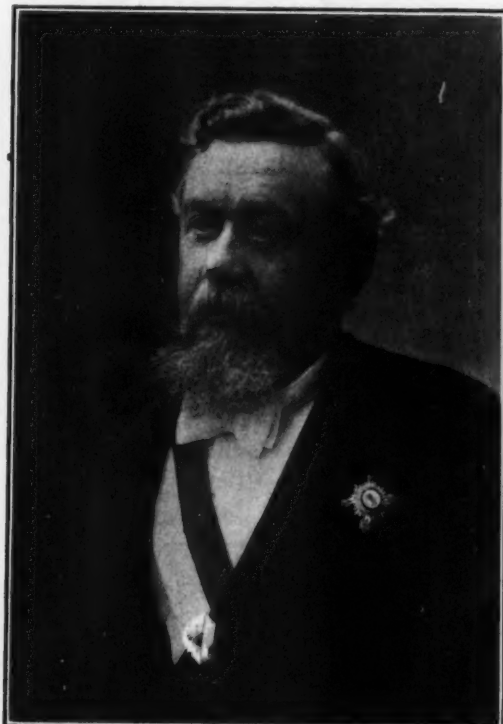
difference between France and Germany, as to the objection of the Moors to give the European Powers a foothold on their territory. Germany has recognised the superior position of Spain and France, whose frontiers are *limitrophe* with Morocco. But there seems no prospect of France obtaining an international mandate to permeate Morocco, peaceably or otherwise, neither is it probable that Germany will get Mogador as a coaling station. Everything seems to point to the impossibility of arriving at any arrangement for dividing up Morocco into spheres of influence in a Conference at which the Moors themselves are represented. The experience of the European Powers in dealing with the Sultan of Turkey ought to have prepared us for such a barren issue of the Conference of Algeciras.



Photograph by]

M. Doumer.

[Nadar.



Photograph by]

President Fallières.

[Nadar.

THE ELECTION OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

The Congress of the French Senate and Chamber assembled on January 17th in the hall of the National Assembly at Versailles, when M. Armand Fallières, President of the Senate, was elected President of the Republic by 449 votes against 371 given for M. Doumer. M. Fallières comes from the people. His grandfather was the "village blacksmith" of Mexin (Lot-et-Garonne); his father was a justice's clerk. He never smokes, is not a theatre-goer, and goes to bed early.

The Dread of War.

The fears entertained in some quarters that the Kaiser would precipitate war with France over Morocco or any other question seem to be without any foundation in fact. The Germans know enough of the actual fighting strength of France to know that a march to Paris would be by no means a promenade. They know from Lord Lansdowne's declaration that an unprovoked attack on France would cost them their fleet; and they also realise that, although Russia is crippled by the Japanese war, Russia is still the ally of France, and can be depended upon to use her strength to keep the peace. The English journalists who are perpetually gibing at the Kaiser as if he were

Kaiser in the English Press—the English Jingo Press—are about as abominable a sample of national ingratitude as can be found in history.

The Election of the New French President.

M. Loubet's term of office having expired, the French sought about to find a man as like their late President as possible in order to instal him as M. Loubet's successor. For a moment they were hag-ridden by a horrible fear lest M. Doumer—a kind of French Mr. Chamberlain *plus* Lord Curzon—might be selected as President. He was in the running. He was bold, confident, popular with the Jingoists, and he had just been elected as President of the Chamber of Deputies. But the moment this chance was admitted ruined that chance for ever. What the French nation wanted in the Presidential Chair was not a prancing Pro-consul from Indo-China, but a man who would in character and tendency be the closest possible replica of M. Loubet. As they had such a man ready to hand in M. Fallières, of peasant origin, and a tchinovnik of the tchinovniks, who had proved himself to be an eminently safe man in various high official positions, the combined Senators and Deputies elected him President on January 17th by 449 votes to 371. We congratulate the French upon their choice, and we hope that a twelvemonth will not pass before we have the pleasure of welcoming President Fallières to London. The *entente cordiale* surely carries with it the duty of an interchange of visits every year between the President and the King. And this duty can least of all be neglected now that the Republic has just installed a new Head of the State in the Presidential Chair.

The Death of King Christian.

Last month, full of years and full of honours, the old King Christian of Denmark passed away. He was eighty-eight years of age, and his great-grandchildren fill the Royal and Imperial households of Britain, Russia, Greece, Norway, and Copenhagen. He was *par excellence* the Grand Old Man of European sovereigns. Despite his advanced age he could ride, walk, dance and converse with the youngest of his descendants. His decease, which throws all the Courts into mourning, is felt as a severe personal bereavement by our Queen and her sister, the Dowager Empress of Russia. It will make no change in the politics of Europe. He is succeeded by his son, a man as amiable, as unassuming, and as simple-hearted and affectionate as himself. The Danish Royal Family is as absolutely devoid of the arrogance of Royalty as it is free from those personal feuds which so often distract the



La Silhouette.]

[Paris.]

THE KAISER: "Why do people call me warlike? See how peaceful I am."

the deadly enemy of this country, should remember that twice during the Boer War, when we had hardly a soldier left in the country or a cartridge in our arsenals, the Kaiser stood between us and a European coalition. The fact has never been officially published, but the service which the Kaiser rendered us at that time was gratefully recognised by Queen Victoria, and neither in St. Petersburg nor in Paris is there any mistake as to the action of the Kaiser in that crisis. This being so, the attacks made on the



The late King Christian IX. of Denmark.



Photograph by

[Peter Elfelt.]

The New King : Frederick VII.



Queen Louise of Denmark.

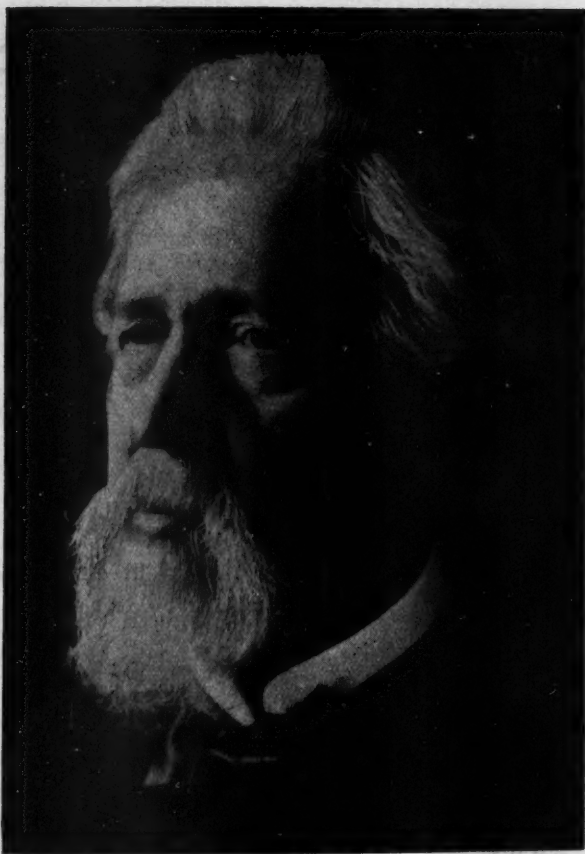


A group of little Royalties in Denmark.

courts of sovereigns. Denmark is one of the most democratic countries in Europe, and one of the most contented. In agriculture it has set us an example which we should do well to follow. Like Great Britain it is a crowned republic, but it is distinguished as having been of late years a veritable nursery of kings and queens, all of whom have done well.

The Passing of a Veteran.

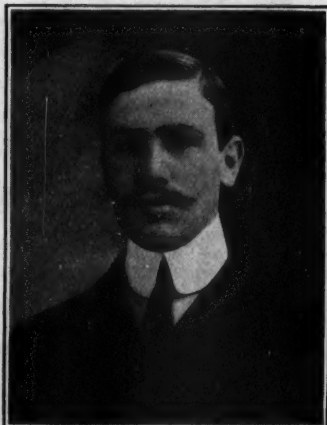
Last month one of the noblest and best of the pioneers of social progress in Great Britain passed into that other world, concerning the existence of which he was ever a curious questioner. His four score and eight years' sojourn on the physical plane never dulled the freshness of his youthful enthusiasm or impaired his faculty of wonder and admiration. In the fulness of years, laden down with tributes of respect and gratitude, Mr. Holyoake was happy in being spared to see the final over-



Photograph by

The late George Jacob Holyoake.

[E. H. Mills.]

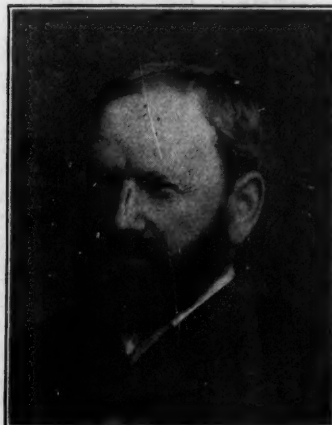


Photograph by

[Dazano.]

Lord Dalmeny, M.P. for Midlothian.

Lord Rosebery's son and heir.



Photograph by

[Russell and Sons.]

Sir A. Thomas, M.P.

Chairman of the Welsh Party in Parliament.

throw of the Ministry whose ascendancy had been synonymous with the reign of Reaction at home and wanton War abroad. Mr. Holyoake was born in Birmingham, but he never bowed the knee to the false gods of Jingoism and Protection. To him Mr. Chamberlain was as Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, who make Israel to sin. But even in the darkest hour of Highbury domination Mr. Holyoake never lost heart or abandoned hope. His services to the Co-operative movement alone entitle him to a high place among English worthies. But there was hardly any

department of social and political activity in which he has not left his mark. He lived long enough to see the beginning of a beneficent transformation which he firmly believed would ultimately lead to the remodeling of Society and the inauguration of a new era of righteousness.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—BURNS.

A GENERAL Election is a great opportunity for the caricaturist. In this respect, as in others, the Liberal Party had the Unionists at a great disadvantage. Mr. Gould, of the *Westminster Gazette*, is so very much cleverer than any of his brother caricaturists that the party counting him as one of its most valuable assets is much better qualified than its antagonists for the battle of the hoardings. The cartoon which made the greatest sensation during the Election did not come from Mr. Gould's pencil.

Judging from the correspondence which has been raging in the newspapers it would seem that the Unionists attribute their defeat more to the Liberal cartoons than to any other electioneering missile, and the cartoons relating to Chinese labour are specially singled out as having the most deadly effect upon the rank and file of the Unionist electors. These "pictured lies," as they are described by irate Unionists, who attribute to them the loss of place and power, set forth in an exaggerated pictorial form the features of Chinese labour which are most objected to by the Liberals. Two cartoons, neither of which I have been able to secure for reproduction, are particularly objected to. They were issued by some enterprising persons connected with the New Reform Club, and the official Liberal Publication Department has solemnly repudiated all responsibility for their

publication and circulation. One represents a Chinaman exulting in the prospect of being able to come to England, where he would have a great deal of work for very little pay, to the detriment of the British working man. The other represents the Chinese as going to work in manacles. Their authors would probably justify these cartoons on the same principle on which divines have justified millions of materialistic pictures of the tortures suffered by the damned, on the ground that it was necessary for the eyes of unrepentant sinners.

How many votes have been influenced by these cartoons no one can say, but the hullabaloo that has been raised about these pictorial posters is a very striking illustration of the potency of appeal as addressed to the eye rather than to the ear in election times.

In the following pages I reproduce one of the most popular cartoons on the subject, in which



By special permission of the proprietors of "Punch."

[Jan. 24.]

A Negligible Quantity.

Mr. J-H-N R-D-M-N-D: "Well, my weight doesn't seem to matter much now!"

the ghost of a Jingo murdered soldier points to the Chinese on their way to the mines. The ghostly Tommy asks, "Is this what we fought for?" That cartoon, however, was admittedly fair enough. It presents within the four corners of a placard in effective contrast the heroic enthusiasm of 1900 and the bitter reality of 1906.

Taken as a whole, however, the cartoons of this Election have not been very remarkable, either from an artistic or political point of view. The Tory

cartoons were beneath contempt. They rang the changes almost exclusively upon the danger to the Union involved in the return of a Liberal majority, which it was assumed would be dependent upon the Irish vote. Those who issued these appeals forgot that the natural effect was to lead the electors to give the Liberals a majority, so as to render them independent of Mr. Redmond and his followers. This result is very happily expressed in *Punch's* cartoon, which represents the popular English idea as to the impotence of the Irish Party in the new House. In this respect, as in many others, it will probably be discovered that the English popular notion underestimates the influence which a compact Irish majority can always exercise in the House of Commons.



[Westminster Gazette.]

[Jan. 30.]

Jiu Jitsu—or the Passing of Arthur.

JOE: "Don't accept the verdict as final, Arthur!"



[Westminster Gazette.]

[Jan. 16.]

A Reversionary Plea.

JOE: "I say, Arthur, if you don't come up again may I keep the boat?"

(With acknowledgments to the memory of Phil May.)



[Sydney Bulletin.]

Jeames grows Confidential.

Mr. Deakin has given intimation that he will amend the Immigration Restriction Act.

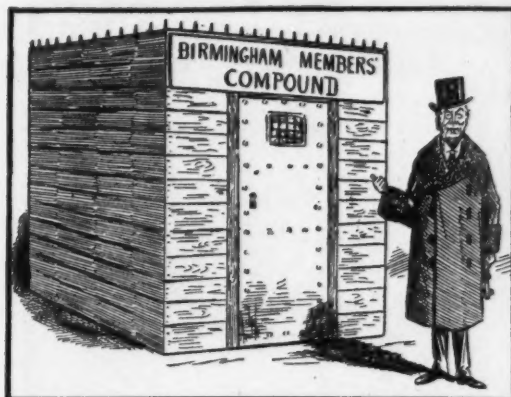
AUSTRALIA: "Who is it? Mr. Japan! I've told you before I won't admit him."

JEAMES: "But I have admitted him. He says he isn't superfluous or undesirable, and he won't come oftener than he wants to; and I do wish you and he could hit it together, Miss."



Daily Chronicle.

Jack [Burns] the Giant Killer.

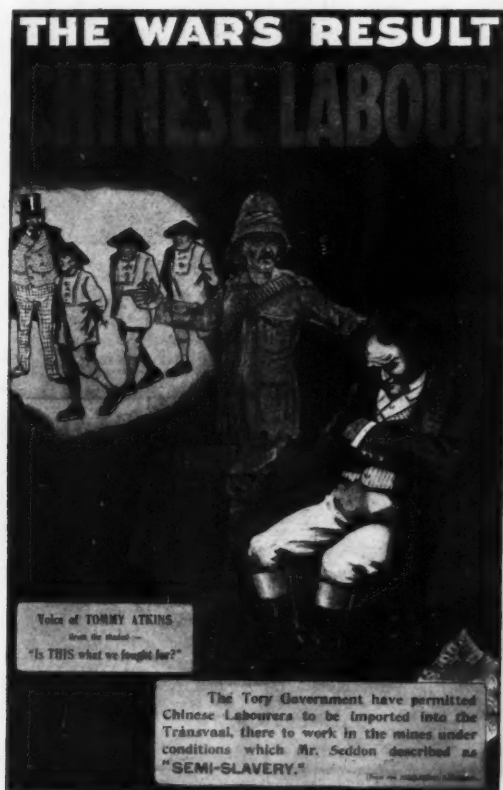
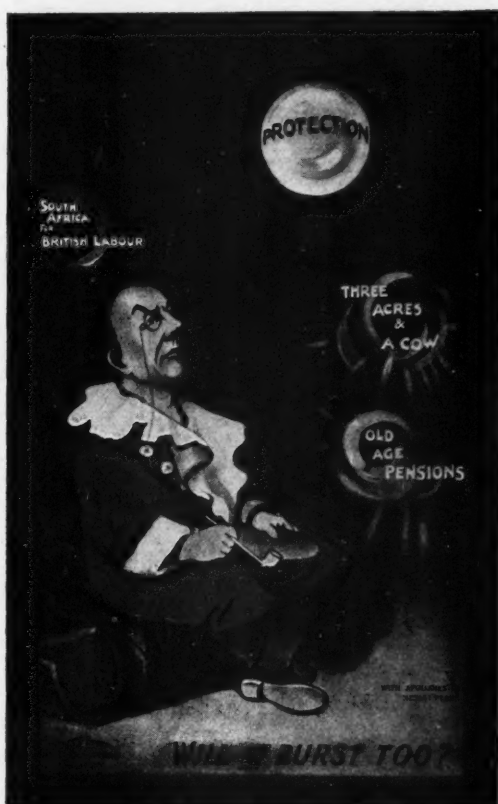


Westminster Gazette.

[Jan. 20.

The Birmingham Compound.

Mr. C.: "Well, at any rate I've got my little lot in!"



Voices of TOMMY ATKINS
from the Street—
"Is THIS what we fought for?"

The Tory Government have permitted Chinese Labourers to be imported into the Transvaal, there to work in the mines under conditions which Mr. Seddon described as "SEMI-SLAVERY."

TWO POPULAR POSTERS USED BY THE LIBERALS.



A Favourite "Free Food" Poster.



[Pall Mall Gazette.]

Bracing Weather.

INTERESTED ONLOOKER: "Disagreeable weather, gentlemen."
 BROTHERS ARTHUR AND GERALD: "But you can't appreciate how bracing it is, till you're out."



[Tribune.]

The Political Whittington—Will he "Turn again"?



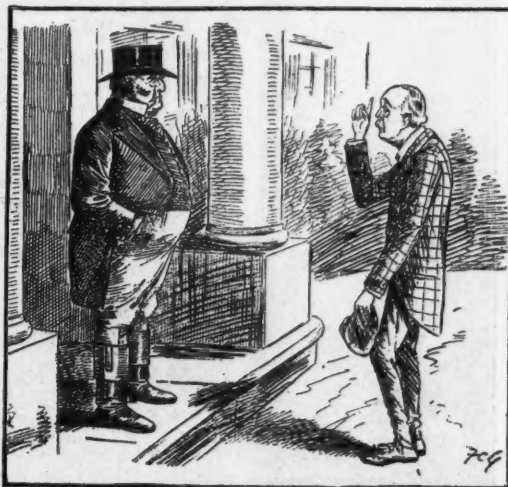
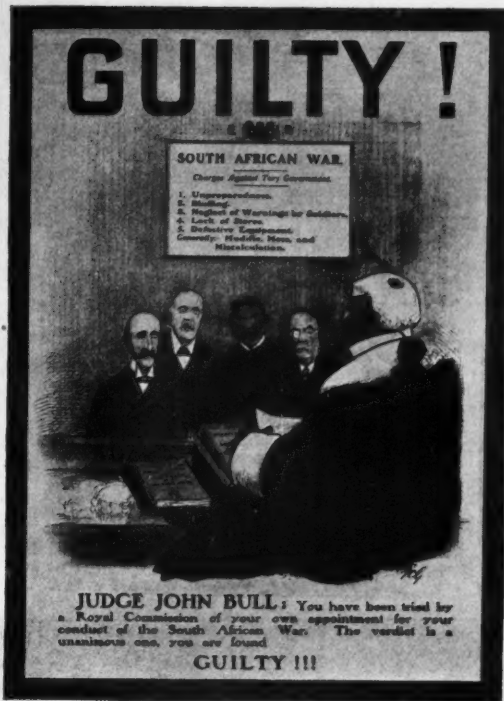
[Daily Chronicle.]

Innings of "The Dying Industries."



[Daily Chronicle.]

A Popular (?) Tory Pastime.



Westminster Gazette.]

[Jan. 9.

MR. BULL: "You want me to take you on again as coachman! Why, it's only a month ago you gave up the job because you couldn't manage the horses! Why the dickens should I take you back? You're just as incompetent now as you were then."



Pasquino.]

The Algieras Conference.

FRANCE: "You seem to be in difficulties, too. How will you be able to please the one without enraging the other?"

ITALY: "Oh, I too have provided myself with a little Delcassé—to be sacrificed if necessary."



Daily Chronicle.

A Contrast.

The Distinguished Strangers' Gallery and the Front Opposition Bench.



Westminster Gazette.

[Jan. 27.]

Après nous le Déluge.

(Free Translation: "The Deluge is after us.")

[After Doré's "Deluge."]



Westminster Gazette.

[Jan. 27.]

"Redde Legionem."

THE GHOST OF AUGUSTUS (Lord Beaconsfield): "Give me back my legions! What have you done with them?"
JOSEPHUS VARUS: "Well—I've saved seven of my own men!"



Morning Leader.

"And, departing, leave behind him
Footprints on the sands of time."—*Longfellow.*

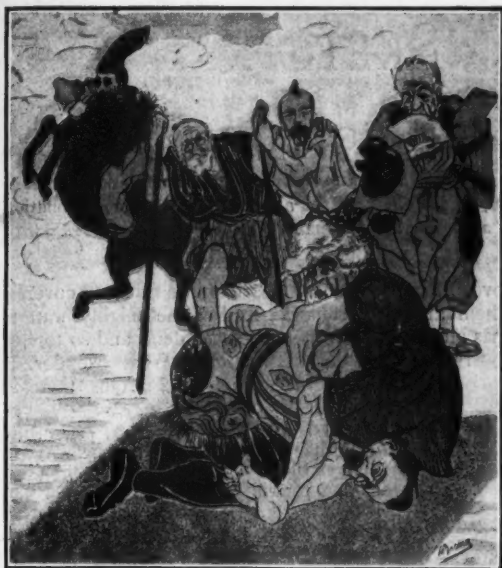


Kladderadatsch.

[Berlin.]

A German View of the Floodtide of Liberalism in England.

The gentleman on the chimney-pot is supposed to be Mr. Chamberlain.



Le Rire.

[Paris.]

Jiu Jitsu in Paris.
 Prophetic of President Fallières' Victory.



Le Rire.

[Paris.]

M. Fallières, the New President.



Collier's Weekly.

Other Folks Who Sit Tight.

"Want us to resign, eh? Can't the people take a joke?"



Hindi Punch.

John Morley as Morgiana.

"When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice."

"The Times, in discussing the new Cabinet, says that Mr. Morley's task as Secretary for India presents special difficulties. He may succeed in pouring oil on the troubled waters."—*Reuter's telegram.*

Mr. HINDI PUNCH thinks it will be better to pour boiling oil into the jars—and on the jars, and so to end them.

CHARACTER SKETCH.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The returns of the new House of Commons are now complete, with the exception of Orkney and Shetland. The net result is that there have been elected 512 members, whose one point of agreement is their condemnation of the Administration that made the South African War, as against 158 members who supported it. Majority against the Party that made the war, 354.

I.—THE CROWNING MERCY.

"I DON'T believe we ever had a Parliament with so many men in it who will, on their knees, earnestly seek God's guidance; so many who, in offering themselves to the country, first offered themselves to God with the words 'Here am I; send me!' How are you going to help them to make His paths straight? It was through the State the Church sinned and condoned the shedding of innocent blood in South Africa. Can it be that the State will atone for that sin by using this Parliament to bring about a great moral revival in the country?" So writes to me a devout woman in the North Country, voicing the thoughts of many hearts. Last Sunday night (January 21st), in Christ Church, Lambeth, I heard the Rev. F. B. Meyer lead the congregation in exultant praise and prayer to the Lord God Omnipotent for the great wave of righteousness that is sweeping over the land.

It is probable that no passage in prose or in verse would so exactly express the universal sentiment of all religious peace-loving folk in Great Britain, while day after day the news of ever-increasing majorities came pouring in from north and south and east and west, as the jubilant refrain that burst from the lips of Miriam as Israel saw the Egyptians dead upon the seashore:—

Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea;
Jehovah hath triumphed, His people are free.

There has been a whiff of Naseby in the air. When the first polls opened and everything went down, as "we storm home again, horse and foot, upon them with a shock like a tornado torrent, break them, beat them, drive them all adrift," we could understand how when the first gleam of the level sun over St. Abb's Head showed that the Scotch army was shivered to utter ruin, Yorkshire Hodgson heard Nol say in the words of the Psalmist—

Let God arise and scattered
Let all His enemies be,
And let all those who do Him hate
Before His presence flee.

For if ever there were enemies of God in this world, it was those men who in sheer arrogance and naughtiness of spirit plunged this nation into an unjust and wanton war by refusing the oft repeated, passionately urged petition of our diminutive adversary that we would submit the dispute to arbitration, and not since the days when Moses raised his jubilant song of thanksgiving

over Pharaoh and his chariots when the sea covered them and they sunk as lead in the mighty waters, has any insolent army been so suddenly and so totally overwhelmed with destruction. What wonder if among all the tabernacles of the Puritans there is going up the exultant cry of grateful praise:—

Thy right hand, O Lord, is become glorious in power: thy right hand, O Lord, hath dashed in pieces the enemy. And in the greatness of thine excellency thou hast overthrown them that rose up against thee: thou sentest forth thy wrath, which consumed them as stubble.

It will be well if, after the glad strains of the Puritan timbrels have ceased to make melody in the ears of the faithful, they should repeat also Moses' vow of consecration and of service:—

The Lord is my strength and my song, and he is become my salvation; he is my God, and I will prepare him an habitation; my father's God, and I will exalt him.

In the preparation of Britain and its Empire as a fit habitation for the Most High—or, to vary the dialect, in making our people fit for human homes and our houses fit for the sons of men—the new House of Commons will find an ample field for its energies.

When the burying parties were still busy interring the dead who perished in Dunbar fight, Cromwell, the day after the fight, addressed the Speaker of the English Parliament a letter in which, after describing "one of the most signal mercies God hath done for England and His people," he prayed for the leave of a few words. These few words I reprint to-day as the most appropriate of all messages which can be addressed in the words of the living or the dead to the new House of Commons:—

It is easy to say, The Lord hath done this. But, Sir, it's in your hands, and by these eminent mercies God puts it more into your hands, to give glory to Him; to improve your power, and His blessings, to His praise. We that serve you beg of you not to own us,—but God alone. We pray you own His people more and more; for they are the chariots and horsemen of Israel. Disown yourselves;—but own your Authority; and improve it to curb the proud and the insolent, such as would disturb the tranquillity of England, though under what specious pretences soever. Relieve the oppressed, hear the groans of poor prisoners in England. Be pleased to reform the abuses of all professions:—and if there be any one that makes many poor to make a few rich, that suits not a Commonwealth. If He that strengthens your servants to fight, please to give you hearts to set upon these things, in order to His glory, and the glory of your Commonwealth,—"then" besides the benefit England shall feel thereby, you shall shine forth to other Nations, who shall emulate the glory of such a pattern, and through the power of God turn in to the like!

Our "proud and insolent" Jingoese, who have disturbed the tranquillity of England, and of Africa and

Asia to boot, for many years past, must be effectively curbed, and the relief of the oppressed and the juster distribution of this world's goods taken seriously in hand. It would be difficult more aptly to describe the result of Protection than in Oliver's phrase: "that makes many poor to make a few rich." Upon that damnable heresy the electorate have pronounced a final anathema.

II.—THE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS.

So much for the victory. Now for its explanation. The new House of Commons which will assemble this month is an entity altogether new in English public life. Never since the Long Parliament met in the reign of Charles the First has a representative assembly been elected in Great Britain which has excited such high hopes and such profound alarm as this latest birth of modern Democracy. Alike in the quality of its members and in the balance of party strength it is unique. It is a phenomenon well deserving attention. For it is a Parliament that meets to make history, and to affect for weal or woe the future of our race. Never since the Mother of the Parliaments first assembled many centuries ago has any body of elected persons been more deserving of careful study.

In the first place, its election marks the effacement, almost the annihilation, of one of the great historic parties. Never before, even in the direst days of Liberal or Conservative humiliation, has either of the great political parties been subjected to so cruel and, at the same time, so well deserved an abasement. The Unionists who, in 1895 and again in 1900, came back from the polls with a majority of 152 and 134 over both the Liberals and the Nationalists, now only number 158 in a House of 670. When, on the eve of the General Election, I ventured to predict that the opponents of the late Government would have a majority of 256, I was regarded as a dreamer of vain dreams, and was told that the wish was father to the thought. The result proves that I under-estimated the severity of the retribution that was about to overtake the authors of the South African War. The actual majority of all sections of the Liberals over all sections of the Unionists is 354. No such majority has ever before confronted the Opposition, not even in 1832, when as the first-fruits of Tory opposition to the reform of the rotten boroughs the Liberals had a majority of 314.

"The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices make whips to scourge us." In this overwhelming punishment we see the hand of the slow-footed Nemesis grasping the throat of the party that delighted

in war. "Sin, when it has conceived, bringeth forth Death," and the unjust war entered upon with such a light heart by the politician who regarded it as a feather in his cap has brought forth the poisonous fruits which have proved fatal to him and his party. The General Election was not fought upon the merits of the war. But it was fought upon the fruits of the war. The enormous increase in taxation, the excessive prolongation of Unionist ascendancy rendered possible by the vote snatched on false pretences at the Khaki Election of 1900, the revelation of the hopeless incompetence of the Unionist Administration, the scandal of Chinese labour, and the Protectionist agitation of Mr. Chamberlain—all these were the direct results of the war in South Africa. If there had been no war, the Unionist Government would have been turned out in 1900 or 1901. It would have fallen to rise again, and it would have resumed in ordinary course the control

of the Empire. But the war altered everything. It was the secondary results of the war which destroyed the Unionist Party. And when we see the fate of this once great and powerful party, and listen to its choking cry of helpless despair, we recall the terrible saying that fell upon the ear of the dying Robespierre when he in vain attempted his last defence: "The blood of Danton chokes him!" So we may say of the Unionist Party: "The blood of the Boers has choked them!"

The supreme characteristic of the new House of Commons is not that it is a Free Trade Parliament, or a Labour Parliament, or a Home Rule Parliament, although it is all these. It is a Parliament the primary motive of whose existence is the desire of the

immense majority of men of all the four nations of our United Kingdom to brand with indelible condemnation the party that made the war. It was this fierce and righteous indignation against the men who dragged the Empire through carnage to disgrace, an indignation shared by thousands who were misled at the time by Ministerial falsehoods and the glozing glamour of a pseudo-patriotism, that has produced this immense and unprecedented majority. It is quite true that in the hurly-burly of the fight little or nothing was said about the war itself. The popular mass does not deal with the root, but with the fruit of the great crime. "By their fruits shall ye know them." And it was with denunciation of the fruits of the war that every platform resounded.

This being the case, it is not surprising that the pro-Boers simply romped in at the head of the poll all over the country. The Prime Minister, who finds

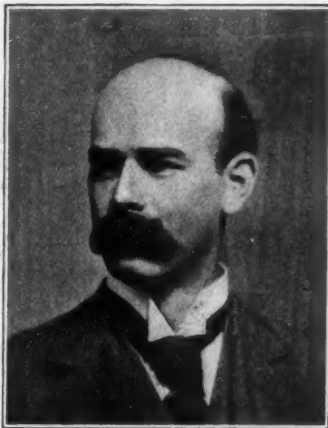


Photo. by

[Elliott and Fry.

Mr. P. A. Molteno: Dumfriesshire.

himself at the head of a majority such as even Mr. Gladstone at the zenith of his popularity never commanded, was of all the occupants of the Front Opposition Bench the special *déle noire* of the war party. His famous phrase about "methods of barbarism" excited the passionate denunciation of the Unionists. They declared, and at one time probably believed, that the country could never, would never, stand "Old Methods-of-Barbarism C.-B." But now that the nations have spoken, "Old Methods-of-Barbarism C.-B." comes out everywhere on top. After C.-B. by far the most conspicuous outstanding Minister is John Burns. But John Burns was so uncompromising a pro-Boer that the Jingo of Battersea turned out night after night in their thousands to hoot and howl and curse and swear around his house, while he had to stand hour after hour on guard ready to defend his wife and child from the truculent violence of these sons of Belial swollen with insolence and beer. For the first time in living memory the whole Principality of Wales returns a solid phalanx of Liberal members. To whom do we owe that result? Chiefly to Mr. Lloyd-George, another of C.-B.'s colleagues, who narrowly escaped with his life from the murderous myrmidons of Brummagen Jingoism, and who was actually felled senseless in the streets of Carnarvon. Scotland has reduced the number of its Unionist representatives to 14, and in the forefront of the Liberal majority stand Mr. Morley, Mr. Bryce, and Mr. Thomas Shaw, worthy colleagues of C.-B., and the Lord Chancellor, every one of them men who went through sore tribulation when it was the hour and the power of darkness.

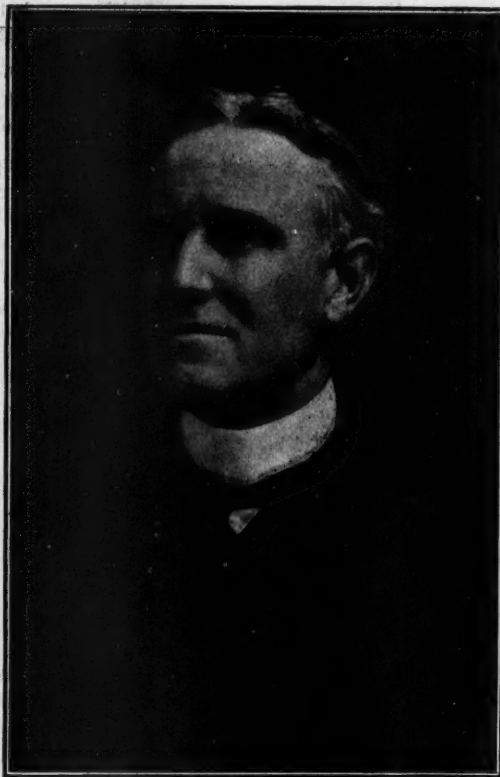
It is said, and said truly, that the most conspicuous feature of the new Parliament is the presence of some two or three score Labour members. But it is not often remembered that the Labour Party in the late House of Commons was honourably distinguished by the fact that it alone of all the British parties never

bowed the knee in the Temple of Jingo Rimmon. The old Labour members were as a unit against the war. The new Labour members, so far as can be ascertained, are equally strenuous in their detestation of that Imperial crime. Certainly Mr. J. R. MacDonald, the Carnot who organised their victory, was one of the best pro-Boers in the country. Count over the names of the leading spirits in the Labour ranks and say if there is one who bears on his brow the brand of Cain? Their whole-hearted denunciation of what they call "the capitalists' war" leaves nothing to be desired by the friends of peace.

Some may question the statement that the majority is not so distinctively a Free Trade majority as it is an anti-Jingo Government majority. But the objectors can be silenced by a very simple question. In the great majority are counted eighty-three or more Irish Nationalists. All of them, without exception, are pro-Boers. How many of them are Free Traders? No one can say. They were all "agin the Government," but their views upon Free Trade and Protection have never been declared.

As if to emphasise the desire of the nation to make atonement for the sins committed against the Boers in South Africa, we find everywhere—outside Birmingham—the authors and eulogists of the war cast out with contumely, while the men who bravely confronted the fury of the mob delirious for war have been swept in triumph to the head of the polls. Mr. Balfour was the first great sacrifice to the

injured manes of our slaughtered brethren in South Africa. Mr. Winston Churchill, who, as soon as his eyes were opened, laboured night and day to save our gallant foes from merciless destruction, was the first conspicuous victor in the fray. Mr. Brodrick, who was War Minister, was hurled from one of the safest seats in the country by an unknown stranger. Mr. Lyttelton, who was Colonial Minister, was defeated at Leamington. Mr. Arnold-Forster only polled a minority of the voters of Croydon. Mr. Gerald Balfour was turned out at



Photograph by

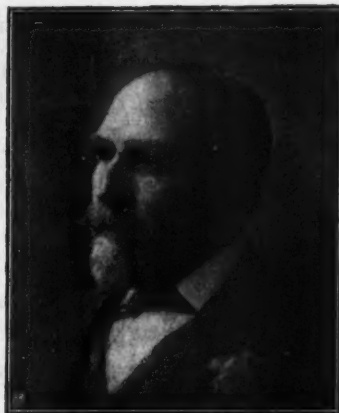
Ellett and Fry.

Mr. T. G. Horridge, K.C.: Manchester E.

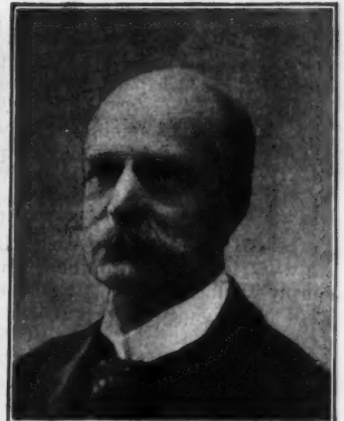
Who had the honour of defeating Mr. Balfour.



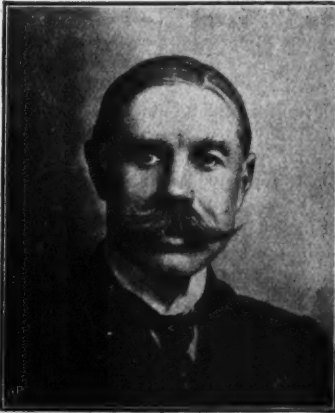
Sir Henry Cotton : Nottingham E.



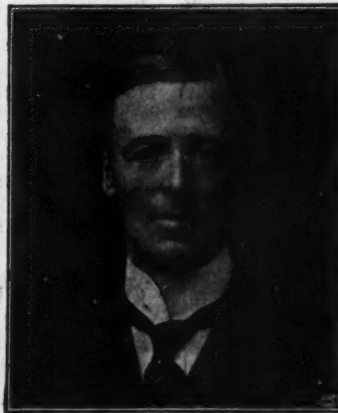
Sir George Kekewich : Exeter.



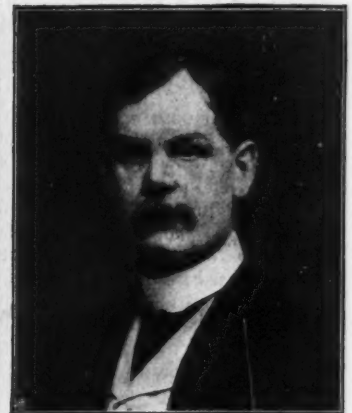
Sir G. Robertson : Bradford Central.



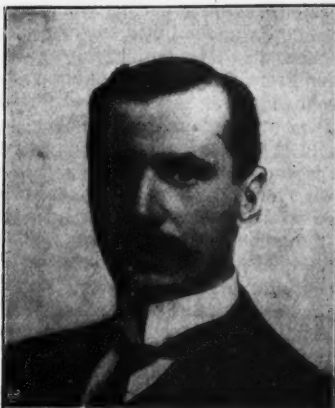
Mr. F. Mackarness : Newbury.



Major Seely : Liverpool.



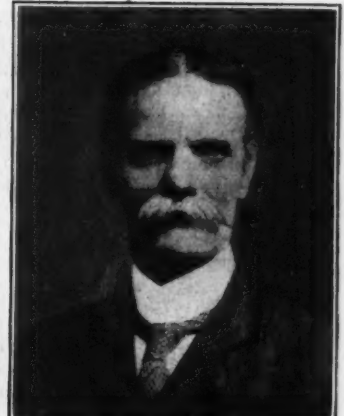
Mr. J. H. Bethell : Romford.



Mr. Chiozza-Money : Paddington.



Mr. C. F. G. Masterman : North West Ham.



Mr. Arnold Lupton.

Leeds, and Mr. Long at Bristol. One of the most sensational incidents of the General Election was the defeat of Mr. Chaplin by constituents whom he had represented for nearly forty years. He was defeated by Mr. Arnold Lupton, the bravest and staunchest Stop-the-war man in the whole North Country. Both the Secretaries of the South African Conciliation Committee, Mr. Molteno and Mr. Mackarness, have been elected. So have Mr. Maddison, who was sacrificed in 1901; Mr. W. P. Byles, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Everett, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. H. J. Wilson, and many another stalwart. Even on the Tory side this law of recompense prevails, and Sir E. Clarke, the only distinguished Conservative who publicly condemned the war, polled the largest majority of any candidate at the Election. We welcome with particular pleasure the enormous increase of Mr. Burt's majority and the increased majority by which the brave old veteran founder of the Interparliamentary Union, Mr. W. R. Cremer, was returned at Haggerston. Verily, in the words of the Psalmist, "the Lord has turned again the captivity of Israel."

III.—THE OPPOSITION AND ITS CHIEFS.

The new House of Commons contains more new members than any other Parliament of our time. The constituencies have made a clean sweep. Of the 158 Unionists left in the House, nearly half enter Parliament for the first time. The former father of the House, Sir W. Hart-Dyke, has shared the fate of Mr. Chaplin, and scores of the "tried and trusted" veterans have been released from the turmoil of parliamentary life. There are scores and scores of quite young men, full of the enthusiasm, the energy, and the optimism of youth. Democracy has decided to make a new deal. We have to reckon with a House singularly untrammelled by the conventions and traditions of the past. Socially and politically the majority is emancipated. It has no fear of Mrs. Grundy before its eyes either in Church or in State. At present the majority is but a heterogeneous collocation of atoms. Before the next number of this REVIEW appears it will have begun to find itself—to develop a corporate consciousness. The process will be all the more rapid because it is a House elected for work and not for play. There will still be tea on the Terrace, although some austere old members of the Labour Party menaced that innocent mode of dissipation with extinction; but the House will no longer be the pleasantest club in London. It will be the workshop of a nation. The new majority is a multitudinous embodiment of the Strenuous Life.

Mr. Balfour, we suppose, will come back after a brief and humiliating exile. At present he is a peri outside the gates of Paradise, and it sheds a somewhat sinister reflection upon the loyalty of his party that no candidate among his followers offered to give place to the Unionist leader. Only when the fight was over a refuge was found for him in the City. But whether Mr. Balfour had found a seat or not was a matter of

comparative indifference. He is not likely to be very constant in his attendance. The atmosphere of the new House will be distasteful. He has no genius for intrigue, and as the leader of a handful of dispirited followers he would be out of his element. Mr. Chamberlain and his son Austen, it may be presumed, will be the most conspicuous figures on the Front Opposition Bench—when they are there. But Mr. Chamberlain will be there but seldom. He was conspicuous by his absence from the late House from the moment he left office. It is the fashion to speak of Mr. Chamberlain as a first-class fighting man. He is, no doubt, ready with his fists when he is, or thinks he is, on the winning side. But no one ever was a worse fighter for a lost cause. The taunt, "Thou ever strong upon the stronger side," could not be applied more aptly to any politician in Parliament than to the Hero of Birmingham, who has hitherto always discovered good reasons for going over to the majority when he found himself in danger of being left on the losing side. This time, whether it is that advancing years have robbed him of the suppleness of his nimble youth, or whether it is because his record left him no possible way of retreat, he has stuck to his guns too long to be able to execute any of the masterly manoeuvres which in the past have enabled him to go over bag and baggage to the other side. He is nothing like such a good fighting man-at-arms when he is in a really tight place as Mr. Balfour. Like all men who have always shouted with the biggest crowd, he resents and cowers under the hostility of a strong majority. This being so, it is probable that he will seldom put in an appearance at Westminster; the atmosphere of Birmingham is more congenial. As for Mr. Austen, no one knows what he can do in Opposition. He is a hot-house plant reared in the forcing house of Highbury. As for the other Birmingham members, they are mere cyphers.

It is difficult to conceive a House of Commons without an Opposition, and it is not less difficult to conceive an Opposition without other leaders, when Parliament is opened, than Mr. Arnold-Forster and Mr. Long, who found refuge in Dublin—of all places in the world. Even with Mr. Akers-Douglas thrown in, Mr. Arnold-Forster, the minority member for Croydon, will hardly be able to make much of a fight. Mr. Wyndham, it is true, remains. He is a gallant and gay *sabreur* who, but for the break in his career, might have aspired to the leadership. But he is too light a weight for the present situation. The only two able fighting men on the Front Bench are both lawyers—Sir Edward Carson and Sir Edward Clarke. Neither of them has had any experience in leading the House. Their supremacy at the Bar would help them in debate, but leadership is not in them.

There is only one Unionist who, in the absence of Mr. Balfour, could lead the Opposition with credit and with some fair chance of success, and he, unfortunately, is not in the House. Lord Hugh Cecil, and Lord

Hugh Cecil alone, possesses those gifts of earnestness, sincerity, eloquence, industry, and ability which the Opposition requires in its leader in the present desperate crisis. He is the indispensable man. And for the future fortunes of the Unionist Party it is much more important that a seat should be found for Lord Hugh Cecil than for Mr. Balfour himself. This, of course, presupposes that the Unionist Party has sufficient of the instinct of self-preservation to repudiate Protection as an accursed thing. And it is too soon to assume that the consciousness of this paramount necessity is manifest to the forlorn remnant which is all that is left of the Unionist Party.

It is not likely that there will be very much debating about Protection in the new Parliament. The majority is concerned with live issues. Protection, as Disraeli had the sense to see long ago, is not only dead but damned, and not even the Witch of that modern Endor—Birmingham—can call up its troubled ghost from the regions of the lost. But to say this is not to ignore the fact that some of the few conspicuous electoral successes of the campaign were won by thoroughgoing whole hoggers. The rank and file of the

Tory Party has always been tainted with the Protectionist heresy, and when that is the case any earnest energetic man who passionately believes that you can increase prosperity by laying on taxes, can always arouse a certain amount of enthusiasm for Fair Trade or Tariff Reform or Protection. The same thing is true about the favourite theory of Parallax, that the world is flat. It seems so; millions of ignorant people believe that it is so, and a Parallax Chamberlain could soon create just as many passionate crusaders against the rotundity of the globe as Sir Gilbert Parker, for instance, or Mr. Pike Pease has enlisted against Free Trade. People who seriously believe that we grow richer when in international trade we export twenty shillings and import only fifteen in exchange are ripe for the harvesting of such missionaries of Empire. But once bit, twice shy. After the headlong ruin which has overwhelmed the party

which dallied with Protection, it is not very likely that they will venture on playing any more monkey tricks with Free Trade. If Mr. Chamberlain, for instance, were suddenly to lose his voice we should hear no more of the controversy in our time.

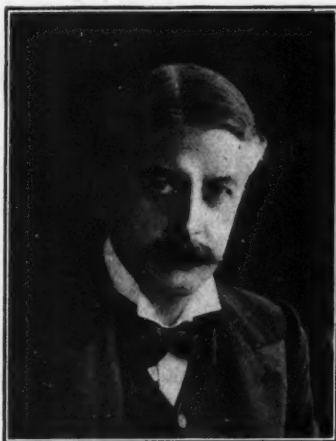
The party that comes back least altered is that which has Mr. Redmond for its leader. The Irish Nationalists, who sit always on the Opposition benches, will supply a semblance of numerical strength to the attenuated battalions of the Unionists, who are their most deadly foes. All the old leaders will be in their places—Mr. Healy, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. O'Connor, and the rising hope of the party, Mr. Devlin, who has achieved the unique success of the Election in Ireland by wresting one of the seats for Belfast from the party of ascendancy. They will find allies among the Labour members, with whose aid they will be able to keep the Administration in order. It is well that

this should be so, for no temptation is so subtle and so dangerous as that which assails the predominant partner when he no longer fears the Irish vote.

IV.—THE LIBERAL GROUP.

In the Liberal Party proper the chief change that will be noticeable will be in the largely increased number

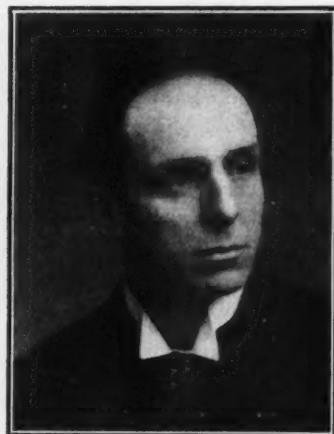
of Nonconformists who will sit behind the Prime Minister. They represent worthily the sober, serious, earnest God-fearing part of the nation. They are men who, like Cromwell's Ironsides, will put a conscience to their work. According to a very carefully-compiled statement in the *Christian World*, there are 176 Free Churchmen in the House, more than all the Unionists put together, including 73 who captured Tory seats. With the exception of Mr. Perks they are devoted to the cause of peace. They form the largest group among the Ministerialists. They are made up of representatives of the following denominations:—66 Congregationalists, 26 Wesleyans, 19 Methodists (other than Wesleyan), 19 Baptists, 6 Presbyterians (excluding Scotch members), 6 Friends and 11 Unitarians. Most of these men enter Parliament for the first time. Many of them have undertaken the



Photograph by]

[E. H. Mills.

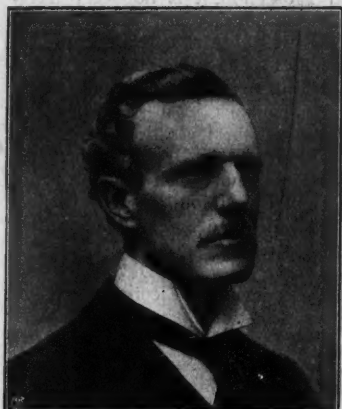
Mr. George Wyndham: Dover.



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[Russell and Sons.

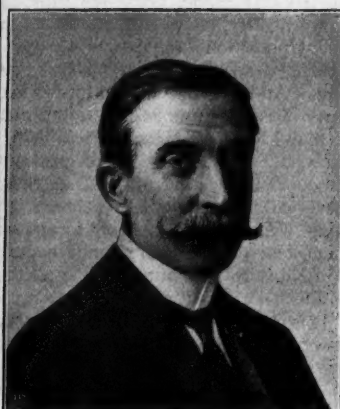
Lord R. Cecil, K.C.: Marylebone.



Mr. W. H. Dickinson : N. St. Pancras.



Sir W. J. Collins : St. Pancras.

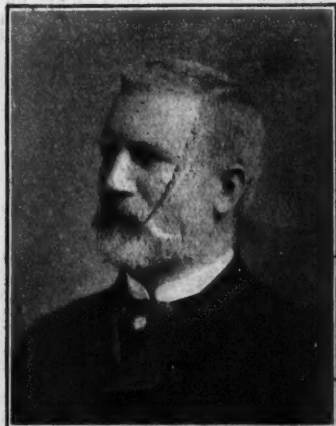


Sir E. A. Cornwall : Bethnal Green.

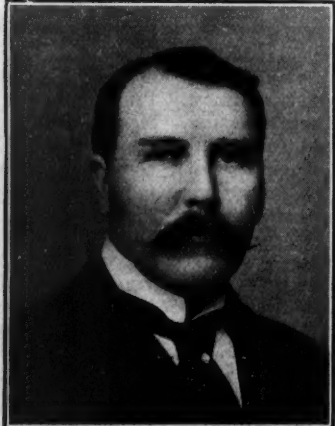
responsibilities of public life with great reluctance, under the pressure of the same appeal to conscience as that which brings men and women to the inquiry room at a Revival meeting. They are for the most part without any personal ambitions. Few of them have any desire for a political career. They felt the call to serve their country in this crisis of her destiny, and they volunteered as men rush into the ranks when the invader is across the frontier. Their instincts are not revolutionary—far from it. Mr. Spurgeon always used to say that the Nonconformists would be the most Conservative section of the nation if they were not goaded into the Liberal ranks by the arrogance and the injustice of the Established Church. There are many Socialists who look askance at the Nonconformists. They are middle-class men, they say, whose sympathies are more with the employer

than with the employed. There are fewer "advanced" Collectivists among them than among the younger Anglicans. They are as a rule Individualists, and more inclined to believe in the importance of character than of Socialistic machinery. Their recent experience of the loss of liberty and of their household goods in the campaign of passive resistance has sharpened their suspicion of authority and quickened their ancient sympathy with rebellion which had of late been dying out. Their most conspicuous leaders are to be found not in Parliament, but in the pulpit and on the Press—with the exception of Mr. Lloyd-George—who stands conspicuous as the most effective spokesman alike of his native nationality and of British Nonconformity.

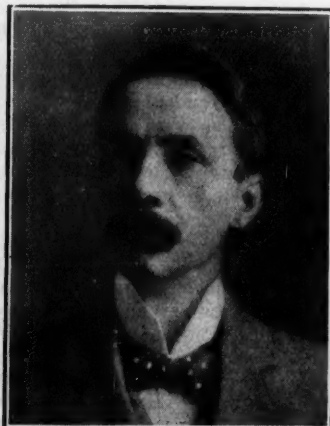
It is a remarkable illustration of inferiority of the predominant partner that not only the leaders of the



Mr. A. M. Torrance : Glasgow.

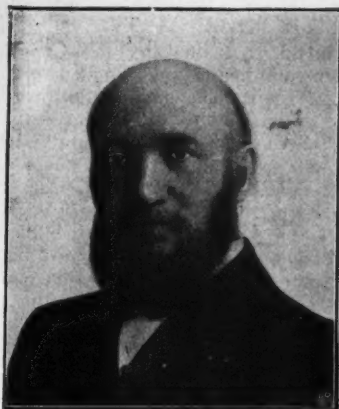


Mr. McKinnon Wood : Glasgow.



Mr. J. W. Benn : Devonport.

SIX CHAIRMEN OF THE L.C.C.



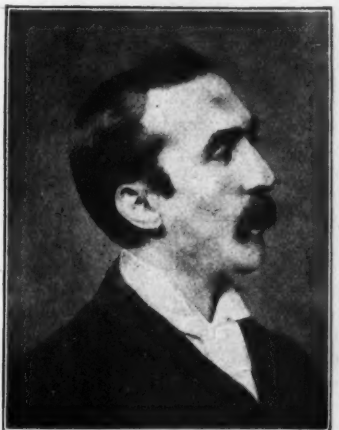
Mr. James Branch : Enfield.



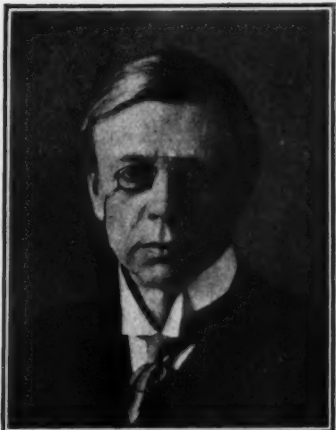
Mr. Percy Alden : Tottenham.



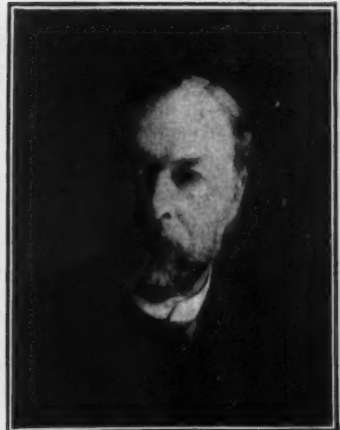
Mr. Hamar Greenwood : York.



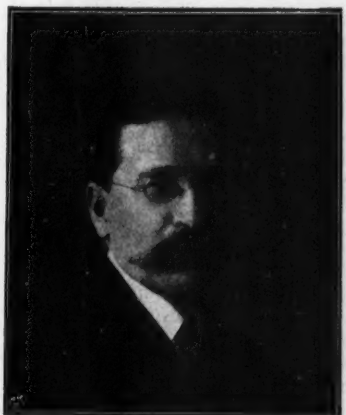
Mr. G. Peabody Gooch : Bath.



Mr. H. Paul : Northampton.



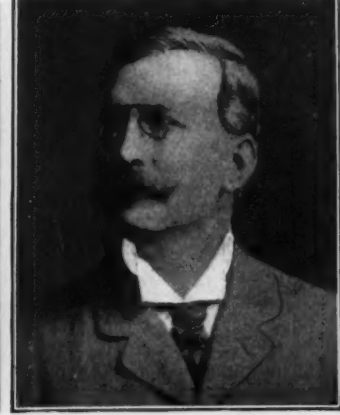
Mr. J. A. Bright : Oldham.



Mr. W. H. Cowan : Guildford.
(Defeated Mr. Brodick.)



Sir W. D. Pearson : Colchester.



Mr. T. H. Berridge : Leamington.
(Defeated Mr. Lyttalton.)

House of Commons and of the Opposition, the Lord Chancellor, and both the Archbishops have had to be imported from across the Tweed, but that English Nonconformists should have had to go to Wales for their leader. The Welsh constitute another group in the Ministerial majority which is likely to play a more important part than the members from the Principality have heretofore played in British politics. To begin with, the whole Welsh nation speaks with one voice. The Unionists have been swept out of the Principality. The Welsh are progressing rapidly. They are much keener about education—higher education—than the English. National sentiment has developed rapidly of late years. They are bilingual—which is in itself a great education in intelligence. They are determined to rid themselves of the alien Church which is established in their midst. They have been the first of our four nations to be profoundly stirred by the religious revival which we hope and believe will yet bless the rest of our country. Sir Alfred Thomas, the chairman of their party, has frankly recognised the logic and the justice of the demand for secular education in the State schools, but the majority of the Welsh follow Mr. Lloyd-George in his demand for undenominational religious teaching.

Another remarkable group is that which is composed of members and ex-members of the London County Council. No fewer than thirty members graduated in that great democratic university. Five or six of them have filled the chair. Their election is a gratifying proof of the desire of the democracy to be represented by men who have served an honourable apprenticeship in the work of administration. The London County Council is the one representative body which has redeemed the credit of elective authorities. Its members have administered a city with a population more than half as numerous as the people of England in the days of Elizabeth. They have displayed singular courage, industry, public spirit and probity. It is from this great school of municipal statesmen that the members of this group have been elected, not only by London constituencies, but by great cities as far apart as Devonport and Glasgow. If they can remodel the procedure of the House of Commons on County Council lines they will have justified, and more than justified, the preference which the electors have shown for L.C.C. men as candidates for seats in the Imperial Parliament. Of the County Council group, Mr. Burns, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Buxton, and Lord Tweedmouth are in the Cabinet. The County Council, which has had in the previous Parliament a cruel stepmother, finds itself suddenly the favourite child of the Legislature. It is a change almost as sudden as that which befell Cinderella. Among the members of this group it gives me peculiar pleasure to welcome Mr. James Branch, the foreman of the jury which tried and convicted me at the Old Bailey twenty-one years ago.

V.—THE LABOUR PARTY.

"Acquiescence in things as they are," said Canon Scott Holland last month in the pulpit of St. Paul's, "is the sin of sins. That is the denial of the Incarnation." Judged by this standard, the Labour Party is sound in the faith. For its note is the antithesis of acquiescence in things as they are. It stands for things as they ought to be. There is a certain resemblance between some of them and the Fifth Monarchy men who went to dibble beans on the hills of Surrey in the early days of the Commonwealth. The Levellers, as they were called in those days, sought

"to restore the ancient Community of enjoying the Fruits of the Earth, and to distribute the benefit thereof to the poor and needy, and to feed the hungry and clothe the naked. That they intend not to meddle with any man's property, nor to break down any pales or enclosures," in spite of reports to the contrary; "but only to meddle with what is common and untitled, and to make it fruitful for the use of man. That the time will suddenly be, when all men shall willingly come in and give up their lands and estates, and submit to this Community" of Goods.

Before the men of the advanced Labour Party or their more enthusiastic leaders has gleamed the beatific vision of a new heaven and a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness, where men shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, for Socialism, that Abracadabra or magic word of modern Democracy, will make all things new. Says Mr. Snowden, M.P. for Blackburn: "The beauty and righteousness of the Socialist ideal has filled the hearts and souls of these men and women with a regenerating fire." Like all movements which stir the hearts of the masses, the Labour movement is in its essence distinctly religious. Again to quote Mr. Snowden:—

The gospel of the Labour movement comes, as did that message from the little synagogue at Nazareth, as a message of hope to all classes, for the emancipation of labour will bring freedom for all who want to live honestly by the work of hand or of brain.

There are men in the Labour Party who are Agnostics, and more who are Indifferentists. It would be impossible to draw up a creed to which all of them would subscribe, unless it be the simple formula, "The world is out of joint, and we are the chaps to put it right." For the most part the programme of the Labour Party has more obvious connection with the resolutions of the Trades Union Congress than with the Sermon on the Mount. But at Browning Settlement, in Walworth, a serious attempt was made by the Public Questions Committee to show the intimate relation between the Gospel of Nazareth and present day electoral duty. Its leaflet addressed to "Fellow-Citizens of Every Party and of None" is worth preserving from the limbo which swallows up the ephemeral literature of the General Election. It is headed by the challenging question, "What would Jesus do?" After setting

forth the obligation to preserve a Christian temper in the heat of election contests, the leaflet proceeds as follows:—

In the Aims to be Pursued,

we must be ruled by the Standard by which the Son of Man decides the eternal destiny of all the nations—by consideration of the least of His brethren, the hungry, the thirsty, the ill-clad, the homeless, the alien, the sick, the prisoner. There are, among others,

TEN PLAIN DUTIES,

which must not be overlooked, because Parties may not choose to fight about them. It is the duty of the Nation to try and

1. **Put Law for War**, submit disputes to reason, not to brute force. "Be at peace with all men." "Love your enemies."

2. **Find Work for the Unemployed**,—enable every man to fulfil the law of service.

3. **Make honourable provision for the Aged Poor**,—honour the fathers and mothers of the community.

4. See that **no child** in our public schools is **without sufficient food**. "See that ye despise not one of these little ones."

5. Let not the proper nutrition and instruction of the Nation's children be hindered by the **un-Christian quarrelling of rival sects**.

6. So **Reform the Poor Law** as to make poverty no longer a crime or civic disability; for "Blessed are ye poor: yours is the Kingdom of God."

7. **Facilitate the Housing of the People**, so that all may have room to live in health and decency.

8. Make it **more easy for men to be sober**, and less easy for men to be drunken.

9. **Discourage Gambling** in all its forms.

10. **Make Land Laws** less of a denial that "the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof: He formed it to be inhabited;" **less of a means of selfish monopoly**.

As the Best Means

for carrying out these authoritative mandates of the Christian Conscience, we venture to suggest the following measures:—

1. Treaties with every other nation, stipulating that **all disputes** not settled by ordinary diplomacy shall be **submitted to Arbitration** at the Hague Tribunal.

2. Adequate recognition by the State of every man's duty to serve, and so of his **right to work**—consequently a more rational organisation of the Nation's industry.

3. **Pensions for All in Old Age**, as a civic right.

4. **Food for all Underfed School Children**, to be supplied by the Education authority, in a way not dishonouring to the child. Punishment for parents able but failing to feed their children.

5. **Completer Popular Control of all State supported Schools**, when "the common sense of most will keep the fretful Sects in awe."

6. Abolish the **Pauper class**: recognise henceforth only **fellow-citizen** to be helped, or **criminal** to be punished. Transform some **Workhouses** into places of honourable retreat for fellow-citizens in want, others into Penal Factories for those who can work and won't.

7. A system of **Swift, Cheap, and Publicly-controlled Locomotion**, so as to spread out thin our city populations over the surrounding country; at the same time laying out Garden Cities, or Model Villages, also under Popular Control, to house the outflowing multitude.

8. Provision of **Counter-Attractions to the Public House** by the Municipality and the Nation; greater

control by the neighbourhood; Public Houses closed on Sundays and Polling Days, and closed earlier every day. No more barmaids.

9. **Heavier Penalties on illegal incitements to Gambling**; publication of betting odds made illegal.

10. **Taxation of Site Values**; greater facilities for acquiring land by Municipalities.

Whether you adopt the means we suggest, or not, try in some way or other to carry out the Ten Plain Duties. Let not the clamour of faction, or the hope of Party gain, or mere laziness, make you unfaithful to the commands of the Christ, or unmindful of the least of His brethren.

The majority of the Labour candidates were unaware of this new Decalogue. The average Labour candidate formulated his demands somewhat as follows:—

1. The restoration of the legal status enjoyed by the Trades Unions before the Taff Vale decision.

2. Free Trade and no Protection.

3. Amendment of the Compensation for Injuries Act.

4. Amendment of the Education Act.

5. Old Age Pensions.

6. Taxation of ground values.

7. The feeding of starving scholars.

8. Work for the unemployed.

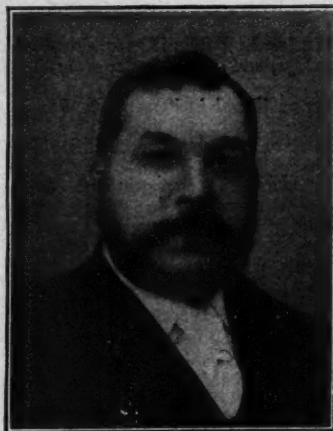
9. The nationalisation of everything that is practicable.

10. Adult man and woman suffrage.

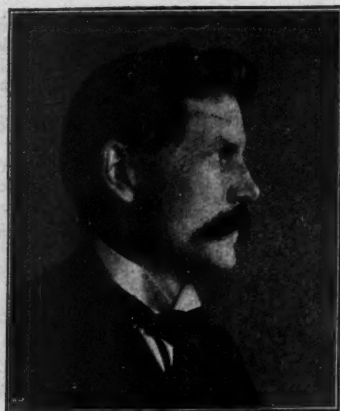
There are fifty-four members of the Labour group, and over thirty of these are controlled by the Labour Representation Committee. The latter M.P.'s receive £200 per annum each, raised by a levy of a penny a year from the members of the Trades Unions, which also defrays a portion of their election expenses. It is constituted by delegation from the Trades Unions, the Independent Labour Party, and some small Socialist bodies, and has as its Schnadhorst Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P. for Leicester.

Labour representation in Parliament was adopted as a cardinal principle by the Trades Union Congress as far back as 1869. It was not till 1874 that Tom Burt—now the Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt—was elected as the first workman M.P. He was joined soon afterwards by Mr. Alex. Macdonald, another miner; but for a long time the movement languished. The Independent Labour Party was formed in 1893. A few more working men had been elected, but they were almost without exception Liberals. The National Committee of Organised Labour, formed in 1898 to promote pensions for all in old age, brought the Labour world to a new unity, and made possible more definite collective action. But it was not until 1900 that the Labour Representation Committee was formed, and this Election is the first time that any serious attempt was made to secure the return of a distinctively workman's party in the House. The Committee started and financed fifty members. Of these thirty have been returned. Besides these there are two other groups to be reckoned with. There are the miners, who are miners first, labour men second, and Liberals third. Of these there are about a dozen in the House, if we may include Mr. Burt in the number, although he has always been Liberal first, labour second, and miner third. The third group is composed of men who are Lib-Labs, who form an

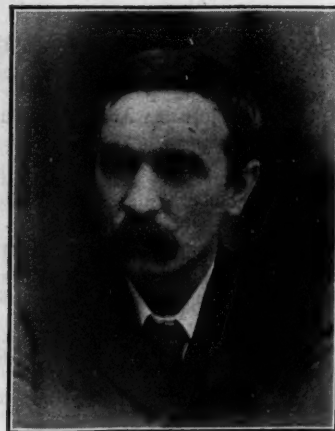
SOME LABOUR MEMBERS.



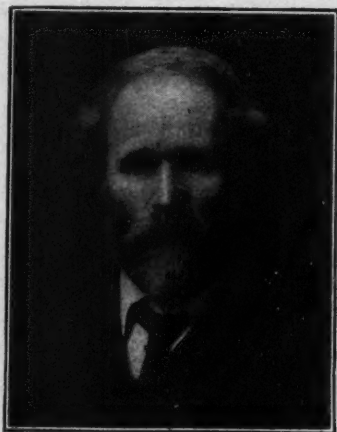
Mr. John Hodge : Gorton.



Mr. J. R. Macdonald : Leicester.



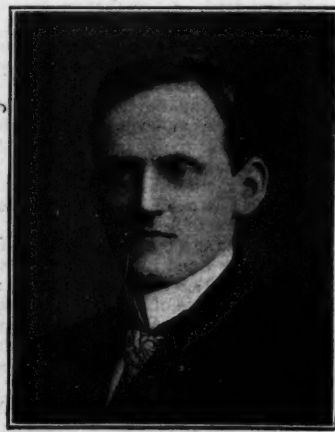
Mr. Henry F. Vivian : Birkenhead.



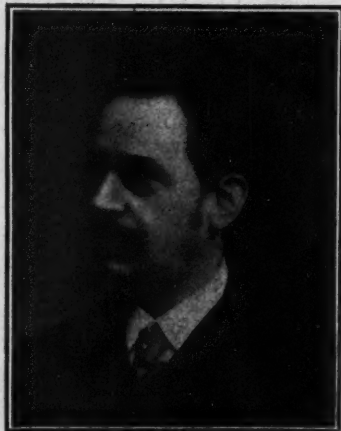
Mr. Keir Hardie : Merthyr Tydvil.



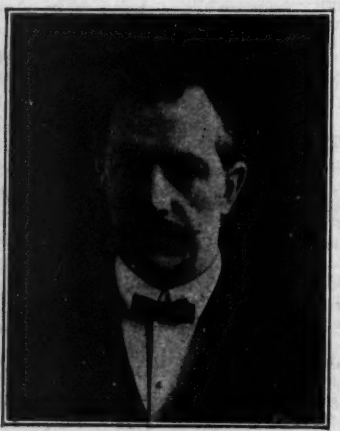
Mr. W. Thorne : S. West Ham.



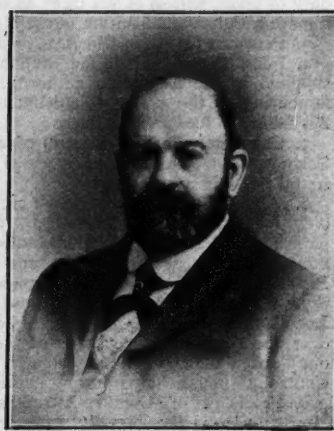
Mr. Philip Snowden : Blackburn.



Mr. F. W. Jowett : Bradford W.



Mr. Walter Hudson : Newcastle-on-Tyne.



Mr. A. Wilkie : Dundee.

integral part of the Liberal Party; of these John Burns may be regarded as the chief type and foremost representative.

Taken as whole, Labour members are a body of men who will do credit to the House of Commons. The story of the lives of many of them would make an epic of modern labour. Most of them began to earn their own living before they were twelve. Some started in the pit at eight. Two of them were workhouse boys. Most of them were very poor. Keir Hardie, the prophet seer of the I.L.P., was seventeen before he learned to write his name. He learned shorthand by scratching the characters upon the sooted surface of a whitewashed wall. Most of them have spent years in mine and in factory. One, John Ward, was a navvy. Others were gas stokers, sailors, compositors. They are men of true grit. They have been tested in the furnace of adversity. Not for them were the soft couches, the stately libraries, the lavishly endowed universities. Hunger and cold were their schoolmasters, and their apprenticeship was over before the sons of the well-to-do had left school. They had to win the confidence of their fellows, and to command the respect of their employers. They are sober men. Many of them, like John Burns, neither smoke nor touch intoxicating liquors. They have learned the lesson of self-denial. They have scorned delights and lived laborious days. Each step on the upward path had to be won by sheer hard work. Some of them found their way up by being pupil teachers, others became journalists, the most of them by becoming the salaried agents of their trades unions. But no one alleges that any one of them has reached the top by any shady means or tricky practices. Some of the so-called Labour men, notably Mr. Snowden, have never been *bonâ fide* workmen. Mr. Snowden was a Civil servant. He became a Socialist, as Ignatius Loyola became a Jesuit, by being laid on a bed of sickness long enough to give him time to think.

Of Socialists of the pronounced type, Mr. Will Thorne is probably the only representative. Mr.

H. M. Hyndman, who has for twenty years been the pontiff of the Social Democrats, astonished everybody by polling nearly 5,000 votes at Burnley, yet he was beaten by Mr. Maddison, one of the strongest Individualists in the House. The Social Democratic candidates at Northampton were at the bottom of the poll. The doctrinaire Collectivist has not fared well at this Election.

Broadly speaking, it may be expected that on all questions which divide the Unionist and the Liberal, the Labour Party will go into the Ministerial lobby. The M.P.'s are much more Radical than their constituents. Thousands of electors who had all their lives been Conservatives voted for Labour at the late Election. If any collision arose between Lords and Commons, it would not be wise to count too confidently upon the Radicalism of the Labour Party in the constituencies. But before next General Election many things may happen.

The Labour Party has a long road to travel before it will obey the whip of Mr. Macdonald as the Irish Party obeys the orders of Mr. Redmond. It is not by any means a homogeneous unit. It is doubtful whether it will be able to agree upon a single Chairman. Mr.

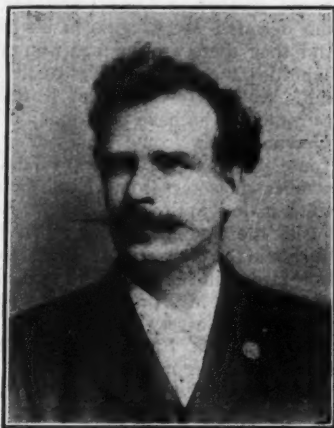


Photo by

[C. F. Treble.

Mr. John Ward: Stoke-on-Trent.



Photo by

[J. Harrison, Accrington.

Mr. D. Shackleton: Clitheroe.

Keir Hardie and Mr. W. Crooks are in the running for the succession to Mr. Burns' vacant chair. Mr. R. Bell will probably continue to act as Secretary. If, as Mr. Davitt hopes, the Labour men should decide to strike up a fighting alliance with the Irish in favour of Home Rule, the coalition would command 130 votes, counting 260 on a division. But so enormous has been the Liberal poll that even if this immense turnover took place and every Unionist went into the lobby against the Government, the Ministry would still have a majority of 80.

VI.—NOTABLES.

The most conspicuous feature of the new House of Commons to those who knew it of old time will be the absence of men like Sir W. Hart-Dyke, Mr. Chaplin, and other veterans who after thirty or forty years of parliamentary service find themselves at the

bottom of the poll. The Front Opposition Bench, of course, will be scantily occupied, and the benches will afford ample verge and space enough for the scanty remnant of 158 members, even when they are reinforced by the full strength of the Irish Nationalists. Conspicuous also by their absence will be the Prætorian guard of Mr. Chamberlain. The leading members of the Tariff Reform Commission have been singularly unfortunate—seven of them lost seats for the Unionist Party—and the absence of Mr. A. Bonar Law is a much more serious loss to Mr. Chamberlain than the presence of Sir Gilbert Parker and Mr. Pike Pease will be a gain, to name two of the few survivors from the general holocaust.

To turn from the Opposition to the Liberal side of the House, the new member who comes with him bearing the highest trophies is Mr. Horridge, K.C., the genial and hard-working Liberal who defeated Mr. Balfour at East Manchester. Of the new Ministers there are only two who have come back to the House with enhanced reputations. John Burns and Mr. Lloyd-George maintain the high standard which they had previously obtained, but Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Haldane come back distinctly more conspicuous figures than when they went away. Mr. Winston Churchill's energy, his buoyant spirit, his indomitable activity, his splendid verve and vivacity, made him a hero in the early stages of the electoral campaign; and even now, when all the seats have been filled, it must be admitted that no other member has acquitted himself so brilliantly or achieved such an immense personal success. It is Mr. Haldane who has gained most by his speeches during the Election. It was a great advantage for Mr. Haldane that he was forced into the open. He has done an immense amount of subterranean work, and it is probable that he would have gone on burrowing underground like a mole, as has been his wont, were it not that he is Secretary of War. He can no longer go tramping up the back stairs, and it must be admitted that his *début* at the front door has been remarkably successful.

There are many remarkable young men returned to the House for the first time, and among them a considerable number of regular contributors to the Liberal press. Mr. Masterman, Mr. Mason, Mr. Hilaire Belloc may be mentioned as three members who have distinct individualities of their own, who have made their mark in literature, and who will contribute something to variegate the somewhat sombre garments of the new House by the bright and varied hues of their original personalities. Mr. Herbert Paul, who was returned at the head of the poll for Northampton, is another well-known journalist. Mr. Gooch is another journalist who has long enjoyed more reputation among the brethren of his craft than the outside public ever understood. Mr. Chiozza-Money has been

not only a very effective controversialist on the side of Free Trade, but he is also a very serious thinker who has his own ideas on the distribution of wealth, which would entitle him to sit side by side with Will Thorne.

The distinguished Anglo-Indians of the House have been reinforced by Sir G. S. Robertson and Sir Henry Cotton—of all Anglo-Indians most sympathetic with the Indian people—and Mr. O'Donnell, brother of Frank Hugh O'Donnell, whose object in seeking a seat in Walworth was chiefly prompted by a desire to represent India in the House of Commons. Besides these outstanding personalities there are the men who return to the House carrying with them the scalps of the ex-Ministers whom they have overthrown. There is Mr. Cowan, who surprised everyone by capturing the seat of Mr. Brodrick at Guildford; Mr. Berridge, who defeated Mr. Lyttelton at Leamington; Mr. Howell Davies, who defeated Mr. Long at Bristol; Mr. Armitage, who defeated Mr. Gerald Balfour at Leeds; and Mr. Arnold Lupton, who defeated Mr. Chaplin in his own native county. And then there are the men who piled up enormous majorities, the victors of Newcastle, and Mr. Bethell, who defeated Mr. Sinclair at Romford, together with many others who have polled majorities of over 4,000. Everyone will welcome Professor Stuart back to the House, thanks to the electors of Sunderland. Another member who comes from a North Country constituency with a majority of over 4,600, who is already a notable outside the House, and who will, I hope, be not less notable in the House, is Mr. J. M. Robertson, who may be regarded in some measure as a kind of journalistic successor to Mr. Bradlaugh, a good thoroughgoing pro-Boer and a very effective public speaker.

The General Election has added no native of India and no representative of the coloured races of other parts of the Empire to the House of Commons. The Irish representation remains very much as it was. Mr. T. W. Russell returns as a solitary representative of the Russellite school of politics. Among the young sprigs of nobility who have been returned side by side with the veterans of Labour, the most conspicuous of all is Lord Dalmeny, who won Midlothian by a majority of over 2,000, despite the mandate issued by the Irish leaders that all Irishmen in the constituency should vote against Lord Rosebery's son. Lord Helmsley, who married Lady Warwick's daughter, is another young nobleman who enters the House for the first time.

In this brief and rapid survey many are omitted who may afterwards play a conspicuous part in the history of the new Parliament. Democracy has a habit of throwing up from its depths individuals whose capacities have been latent until they find a fit environment. Who will be the dark horses in the Westminster stable?

The portraits of Alderman Dickinson, Mr. F. G. C. Money, Sir W. Pearson, Mr. Mackinnon Wood, Mr. Herbert Paul and Mr. J. A. Bright are by Elliott and Fry; those of Sir A. Thomas, Sir W. J. Collins and Mr. A. M. Torrance are by Russell and Sons; Mr. J. H. Bethell's is by Langfer; Major Seely's is by Messrs. Thomson, 141 New Bond Street; Sir E. A. Cornwall's is by Kent and Lacey, Eastbourne; Mr. Percy Alden's is by Fradelle and Young; Sir George Robertson's is by Rosemount Studio, Leeds; Mr. Henry Venn's is by Field, of Maidstone; Mr. Jowett's is by Herbert Henry, Manningham Lane, Bradford; and Mr. Philip Snowden's by J. Watson, of Blackburn.

IN MEMORIAM: JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

Requiescat in Brummagem. De mortuis nil nisi bonum.

ALAS! poor Joseph! How much happier it would have been for him and for the whole world if the political cataclysm which has swept him off the national arena into the Birmingham sepulchre, that tomb of all his ambitions, had delivered him from public life just ten years ago! How comparatively stainless would then have been the escutcheon above his grave if the Liberal tornado had overtaken him within a month of his acceptance of the Secretaryship for the Colonies! Within a month, because in less than three months he had succumbed to the menaces and blandishments of Dr. Rutherford Harris, and his fate was fixed. When I hailed him as "Blastus, the King's Chamberlain," in 1895 I pictured him as he hoped to be and I gave him credit for all the good things he hoped to do. To-day how few are the mourners—outside the narrow confines of Birmingham—who weep by his bier! He meant so well; and he did so badly. And here he lies.

There is a certain tragical pathos about the career of the late statesman. Thirty years ago I saw with sorrow the defects which were destined to limit his usefulness and ultimately to wreck his career. The trust which he inspired first in the Liberals and then in the Unionists was as fatal to him as it was to them. For it exposed him to temptation which he of all men was weakest to resist, putting him, as it were, in the position of a trustee who was so implicitly trusted that he felt he had a perfect right to apply the trust to his own ends. As a result we now stand with a certain wondering awe at the shattered ruins of what at one time promised to be a great and useful career. But for twenty years I have borne unhesitating testimony to the fact that, though he might be marvellously ill-informed, he was nevertheless much honest than his opponents were inclined to admit. The crudeness of his opinions upon the Colonies, the Navy, the Empire, and Free Trade, astonishing though it may appear, was not inconsistent with absolute good faith. He had a more than Gladstonian faculty of making himself believe what he wished to believe, and first having deceived himself, he set himself with a good conscience to deceive others. In that enterprise for a time he appeared to have some considerable success. But the polls outside Birmingham show that the deception was not lasting.

The fact that he began life as a Republican when Mr. Bradlaugh's star was in the ascendant,

entered Parliament as a Gladstonian Free Trader, and now disappears into oblivion as a Unionist Protectionist, seems to some inconsistent with "Consistent," his telegraphic address at Birmingham. But he has always been consistent in being inconsistent, as, for instance, when he combined in his own person the incongruous rôles of the enthusiastic champion of the Majuba settlement and of the excited Jingo who with the bloodshed at Paardeberg wiped Majuba off the slate. There has ever been a subtle harmony and balance in all his actions. Having wrecked Home Rule, he must needs balance it by wrecking Unionism. Having broken up the Liberal Party, it became necessary for him to round off his career by breaking up the Conservative Party. What better could show the rare impartiality and singular consistency of this remarkable demagogue to whose eloquence King Demos now turns a deaf ear!

Let us plead for charity for the fallen leader. Did he not pitifully plead with prescient foreglimpse of his own demise—"Vex not his ghost" by recalling his past, as if he were the second Mrs. Tanqueray of the political world? It is, however, but natural that those who have been sacrificed as victims to the consistent inconsistency of their late leader should find that the old Adam of the natural man demanded relief in the forcible expression of their disapproval. Mr. Gibson Bowles probably gave vent to the opinions of the majority of his fellow-countrymen when he addressed the statesman staggering to his doom in terms which most Liberals, and not a few Conservatives, considered as adequate to the occasion. Whether or not they become classic, they deserve to be quoted as the kind of comment that could only be indulged in when its subject was a force in being. Now that he is no more a living force, the ancient tag about *De mortuis* forbids their repetition, although it does not forbid their preservation in our files as an authentic expression of the opinions which at the General Election of 1906 were shared by the immense majority of his countrymen. Mr. Bowles wrote:—

Mr. Chamberlain started as a Republican, which, indeed, gave him his opportunity of abandoning his first political associate, Sir Charles Dilke. He was then a Free Trader of the most pronounced type, a Radical of the most violent description, a name of such fear that at the word "Chamberlain" the fine ladies of London hastened to lock up their spoons. He is now a Protectionist and a Con-

servative, and, though still a revolutionary to some extent, a consort of the aristocracy.

"A false friend stabbing in the back," he says I am. The statement is so manifestly, so clumsily false, that Ananias himself would have been ashamed to make it. I will tell you my idea of a false friend and a back-stabber. To sweat the workman for personal profit, and fawn on him for political profit; to promise old age pensions for votes, and, having got the votes, to refuse them; to intrigue against your own leader in his own Cabinet, and because he rejected your insane proposals, to resign at a critical moment; to drive out of the Cabinet by secret intrigue every man of position, capacity and repute; to insist that an abjectly incapable son shall be made Chancellor of the Exchequer as the price of abstention from opposition; and having got this, nevertheless to blackmail for two and a half years the Government you have abandoned; at the end of that time to procure the insulting rejection by the representatives of the party of a resolution approving your leader's policy, and to follow this up by openly flouting and insulting that leader with charges of humiliating and disgracing the party, while at the same time slaverling him with professions of affection.

This is "false friendship"; this is "stabbing in the back." To do this once were infamy enough for one; but to do it twice, to betray successively two leaders, to break up two parties—this is a depth of political infamy not hitherto sounded. In comparison with this the Thugs of India are faithful friends and Judas Iscariot himself entitled to a crown of glory.

Yet the most pitiable of all this remains. That all this should be done to an end which is never to be attained, that with all his talents, though he has occasionally got the support of selfish interests, he has never won the affection or the trust of any party. He who, had he been honest and true, might have been a leader, can never be but what he always was—a wrecker. This is what makes him so bitter; that he feels that he is the most conspicuous failure of the nineteenth century; that he who never could endure to be second will nevertheless never become first, and that of him it will remain to be said:—

"Thou, like the hindmost chariot wheel, art curst,
Still to be near, yet never to be first."

As an altogether different style of epitaph we may take Mr. George Meredith's letter, which is a brilliant piece of Meredithian characterisation:—

We view a stormy sea of the disruption of parties, and Conservatives will own, as promptly as Liberals perceive, that the mover of this turbulent state is the life of it. His supporters, as a fighting body, are swallowed up in his person. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was once a light of the Radical ranks; he is now enrolled amongst the Tories. He was a Free Trader; he has become a Protectionist, and he has been thoughtlessly called a renegade. He is merely the man of a tremendous energy acting upon one idea. Formerly it was the Radical and Free Trade; now it is the Tory and Protectionist idea; and he is quite in earnest, altogether at the mercy of the idea animating him. You see it in his lean

long head and adventurous nose. Men of such a kind are dangerous to their country. They are usually, as he is, adroit debaters, persuasive speakers; energised, as he is, by petrol within to drive, swift and defiant of opposition, to a mark in view. Mr. Chamberlain is one of the motormen occasionally let loose upon us to stir convulsion. The motor-man of Highbury is assured that he can persuade the working man that by accepting a tax on his loaf he will have in return full employment and higher wages—that is to say, the reward of a promise in the clouds for a positive dead loss. He would persuade the country that Protection leads to no war of Continental tariffs, nor to the encouragement of monopolies, nor to the renewal of times of Will Watch, the bold smuggler, nor to the various chicaneries practised before the days of repeal. It would be a demented country that believed him. It cannot be that the borough of Croydon will consent to be ranked as one of the crazy, for if Mr. Chamberlain wins, the country is on its downward way at motor speed.

The *Spectator* was shocked in its inmost soul by the profane ribaldry of the reference to the "adventurous nose" of this most adventurous politician. As it is akin to blasphemy to allude to the most conspicuous feature in his countenance, so it is forbidden to refer to the fact that his feet slipped at last in the innocent blood which he shed in South Africa. Sin having conceived, bringeth forth death, and the gory feather in his cap brought about his end. Sad and melancholy, and most wondrous pitiful, is the epitaph which history will inscribe over his political tomb. He hoped to do so much, and did so little. He aimed so high, and fell so low. He promised everything, and performed nothing. No great measure in the first class has been associated with his name. What he defended in his youth he devoted his old age in a futile effort to overthrow. No man had higher ideals, and few have done so much to prevent their realisation.

Peace be with his ashes! For him there is no more hope of a glorious resurrection. His triumphant days are over. In the midst of his own people—who supply a touching confirmation of the truth of the couplet

Faith, fanatic faith, once wedded fast
To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last—

he will now spend the remainder of his days in peace. "Unwept, unhonoured, and unsung" will be his actual obsequies, which, let us hope, may be far distant. Those who think that he will play the heroic part of the undaunted champion of a lost cause do not know their man. No rat ever deserted a sinking ship with greater alacrity than he has abandoned every cause that became unpopular. Of course, he may from very shame stick to his Protectionism now—although shame upon his cheek has never been able to find a seat—and as there is no other refuge in the storm, he may sulk in his tent. But he is no longer a potent force in English politics. *R.I.P.*

Interviews on Topics of the Month.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH SOUTH AFRICA?

1.—A RADICAL FROM JOHANNESBURG.

THE South African question must be divided into three other questions—1st, The payment of our just debts to the Boers and of compensation for private property destroyed in war. 2nd, The fulfilment of our treaty obligations for the establishment of responsible self-government. 3rd, The question of Chinese labour.

There is always a difficulty in obtaining interviews for publication with leading representatives on either side in a controversy at the time of crisis, but usually such authorities have no objection to be interviewed anonymously. I therefore publish, in the first place, a statement of the views of the section which has the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines as its central citadel, which I had from the gentleman who prefers to conceal his identity under the title of "A Radical from Johannesburg."

"What we want to know——" said he.

"Stop," said I, "who are 'we'?"

"We," said he, "are the whole of the British population of the Transvaal, which is in a majority, notwithstanding what Mr. Abe Bailey said as to the results of the census returns."

"Mr. Abe Bailey said that the census showed there were fourteen Boers to ten Britishers in the Transvaal."

"That is not so," replied "a Radical"; "the census was incorrect, and we have a majority of the population. What we want to know is whether the new Government in London is going to jerrymander the constituencies in order to secure the minority of the population a majority in the representative assembly."

"And what we want to know," I replied, "is whether you consider it reasonable and fair that the whole of the Transvaal should be put under the heel of the Chamber of Mines at Johannesburg?"

"Now," replied my friend, "you must discriminate. When I said that 'we' meant the British population of the Transvaal I should have explained that the Transvaal British are divided into two camps—one, much the larger and more powerful, is the Progressive Party, that which you associate with the Chamber of Mines. The other section is the Responsible Government Party, represented by Mr. Solomon and, until recently, Mr. Quinn, who are progressive Britons, independent of the Chamber of Mines, and have made a concordat with the Boers upon certain questions. But whether they belong to the Progressive or to the Solomon section, all Britishers are as a unit in favour of the electoral basis of the existing constitution. That basis distributes political power according to the number of voters, which we maintain is the only fair

method to apportion it; one vote one value, and no representation for mere acres."

"But what do the Boers want?" I asked.

"The Boers say that they want representation based not upon the voters, but upon population, knowing that as they have large families, and many of the British are unmarried, this would give them an advantage."

"Surely," I replied, "it is an advantage they are entitled to. The only true ultimate principle upon which the franchise should rest is that of persons, and every living soul should have a vote, including babies in arms. The mother should vote for her daughters and the father for the sons during minority. Only by this means can the family secure its due representation in the State."

"You may be right; but the Boers don't go as far as that. They only ask that the seats should be distributed according to the number of white residents of all ages instead of white voters who have qualified to come on to the register. The qualification does not exclude any Boers worth speaking of. They don't complain on that score, but they say that a bachelor who has no stake in the country, and who has no intention of making it his home, ought not to be given as much say in the Legislature as a Boer with a wife, a family of a dozen children, and a whole country-side depending upon him. Personally," said "a Johannesburg Radical," "I have no objection to basing representation on population. I think it would tell more in favour of the British than of the Dutch, because it is so difficult to get Britishers on the register. There must be six months' residence, and certain formalities must be gone through which our people very often neglect. Whether it is population or voters I don't care; all that I protest against—and in this every Britisher in the Transvaal is at my back—is any attempt by artificial means to bolster up the Boer minority so as to enable it to dominate the British majority."

"Well, what do you say will happen? Are you for responsible government?"

"Now I am, because C.-B. has come into office. If Mr. Balfour had remained in Downing Street, I would have been against it. The difference between responsible and representative government is that under responsible government all the members of the assembly would be elected. Under representative government the balance of power would be held by the nominated executive. If Mr. Balfour had remained in power the executive would have been on our side. Now that you are in power, the executive members would probably be instructed to throw their weight on the side of the Boers."

"So we have this pamblox, that to give the Transvaal responsible government is to establish the ascendancy of Johannesburg. To deny it is to give the pull to the Boers."

"I should rather say the ascendancy of the British in the towns. Several of these towns are not even on the Rand, and all the towns are very jealous of Johannesburg. But what do you propose to do?"

"To send out a Commission to inquire into and to report upon this vexed question."

"That means," said he, "that we should have two years more Crown Colony government, and you would have no responsible body on whose shoulders you could shuffle off the responsibility of the Chinese question."

"I don't agree with you," I replied. "What we ought to do is to send out a commission at once; but I would allow the representative system to get itself into operation while the Commission was pursuing its inquiries. I would redress the balance against the Boers by instructing the nominated members to vote so as to give the Boers fair play. If the Commission reported in favour of altering the electoral basis, I would alter it afterwards. But what about compensation and the thirty millions?"

"I would advise you," said my friend, "to avoid throwing the responsibility of paying your war debts upon the new assembly. Your plan for waiving claim to the thirty millions on condition that the new assembly would defray the outstanding balance of your war obligations and compensation, would light up a very intense racial dispute. You had much better stick to your thirty millions if you can get them, and then pay out of the thirty millions whatever compensation your Commission decides is still justly due to the sufferers from the war."

"Now as to Chinese labour?"

"As to Chinese labour," said "a Radical," "I have only this to say, that if your white people, if your English workmen who are howling against Chinese labour, will only come out to South Africa and work in our mines with the same industry that they work in your mines at home, we should be very glad to pay them good wages and send all the Chinamen home. The root difficulty of the whole question is that no white men remain six months in South Africa before they discover that it is not white men's work to labour hard with the hands. Chinese labour is not cheap. Chinese labour is dear, much dearer than high-priced English labour. If English labourers would only labour, but that is just the worst of it, they won't. We have the same difficulty in the Natal plantations; and until you get over that we have got to have Chinese labour."

"Then what do you think about our sending out a commission to ascertain what changes would be made in the conditions under which the Chinese are employed?"

"Send out your Commission by all means, but pray remember you run a risk. Your Commission may report in favour of making changes which the respon-

sible government you are attempting to establish will not have at any price. You will then be face to face with a very difficult question."

"I admit that; but we have got to do something, and it seems that this is the line of least resistance. But don't you think the Boers will be in favour of turning the Chinese out?"

My friend laughed. "My brother Radicals in this country are under a great delusion. They champion the Boer, little knowing that the Boer is about the stoutest anti-Socialist, stick-in-the-mud Conservative that you will find on this planet. He is a man who stands for the rights of property. Every Boer is hampered by lack of labour. Every Boer thinks there may be a gold mine on his farm. The Boers, you may be quite certain, will not cut the throat of the mining industry by voting against the Chinese."

"Really," I said, as my friend rose to go, "what puzzles me is why the Chamber of Mines don't make a deal with the Boers; they must be a much better people to get on with than the semi-Socialist, humanitarian, Exeter Hall-y British."

"There is something in that," he said; "but we want to be sure that they will be true to the flag."

"That depends upon us," I replied. "They will be true to us if we are true to them. But if we refuse to pay our debts and keep our word, why, then—we shall reap as we have sown."

II.—MR. H. W. MASSINGHAM.

I wanted to obtain from General Smuts the view of the Boers, but to this General Smuts demurred. I therefore turned to Mr. H. W. Massingham, who has just returned from South Africa.

Mr. Massingham needs no introduction to our readers. For years past he has been recognised as the most brilliant, incisive, and fearless of advocates of justice to South Africa. During his visit to the country he had the opportunity of meeting men of all parties, from Lord Selborne to General Botha. He went over the compounds, and he was afforded every facility for investigating the actual condition of affairs by the Government, and he has come back with very definite opinions on many subjects, some of which he was good enough to communicate to me in response to my questions.

"I am afraid," said Mr. Massingham, "I am rather hopeless about the whole thing. The attempt to govern a country by a financial syndicate has involved us in such a coil of difficulties that it is hard to see a way out of it. Indeed, I am not by any means sure whether the Boers would be wisely advised if they were to undertake, in response to an appeal from us, the government of the country."

"To what do you attribute this?"

"Not to wickedness or malevolence, or to anything excepting the blindness of money-making, and the want of political capacity. How can you govern a country if you don't know anything about the people living in it? Neither can you know

anything about the country when you don't live in it, and you leave the whole of your business to be managed by your clerks. With the exception of Sir George Farrar, how many of the Randlords are to be found on the Rand? They live in London, and leave their business to be managed by men who have not even a pretence to be statesmen or even politicians. The result is, knowing nothing about the country, with their whole gaze concentrated upon the Stock Market, they make the stupidest blunders, even in their own interest."

"For instance," said I, "the reduction of the Kaffirs' wages at a time when the natives were flushed with money."

"That is one instance, and the introduction of the Chinese is another."

"They admit the first, but not the second."

"They are endeavouring to brazen it out," said Mr. Massingham, "by trying to believe very hard; but the introduction of the Chinese was one of the worst blunders they have made. They imagined that the Chinese were just like the Kaffirs, and that they could engage and manipulate them as if they were so many pieces of machinery; but they had not got them very long before they found that they had made a mistake in the nature of the human beings whom they were proposing to use as beasts of burden. John Chinaman is no fool. Very many Chinamen had no idea, as Lord Selborne has admitted, what kind of work they were to be put to do. When they found out what it was they did not like it. Promises made them have been broken; the conditions of the first ordinance under which they were engaged have been revised and altered without asking their consent. They don't get their minimum wage, and the result is that they are in a very ugly mood. It may not technically be slavery, the condition in which they find themselves, for it is nominally based upon contract; but it is a contract obtained by false pretences, the conditions of which have not been complied with, and the Chinaman, feeling that he has been cheated, often refuses to do any more work than he pleases. So he has been flogged, fined, or imprisoned. There is no dispute about the main facts in Johannesburg. They are frankly admitted by officials as well as by everybody else. No one denies that the Chinese compounds are miniature Cities of the Plain. No one denies that the Chinese have been flogged, and that they have been subjected to the usual barbarous punishments of their own country. No one denies that they are practically forbidden access to any court,

being handed over to be tried by officials who need know nothing of law, and have had no experience as magistrates. Neither is it possible to deny that the bands of predatory Chinese who have broken loose and are acting as bushrangers have struck terror into the whole population."

"Then would you expatriate the Chinese at once?"

"That, I am afraid, is not practical," he said; "I would leave the whole question to the responsible Government of the country."

"Which means, I suppose, the elective assembly?"

"Yes."

"How do you think the Boers would go?"

"Solid against the Chinese."

"But I am assured exactly the contrary by representatives of the Chamber of Mines."

"Very likely. But what do they know about the opinion of the Boers? Even Lionel Phillips, who is intelligent enough, does not know General Botha by sight. The last man in the world who can tell you what the Boers think are the mine owners of the Rand."

"What about the basis of representation?"

"The Boers are quite content to accept a representation based upon population."

"But," I said, "the other side tell me this would be rather better for the British than for the Boers."

"If so," said Mr. Massingham, "the controversy is at an end, because the Boers are committed to representation according to population, and if the other side are willing to concede this, the thing is ended. Some people here seem mightily afraid of the Boers taking over the government of the country; but so far as I can judge, and I saw all their leaders, they are by no means anxious to take over such a mess as Milner left behind him. Of Milner's administration, his *personnel*, and the people whom he trusted, it is almost impossible to speak. He has ruined the Orange River Colony by simply doubling the cost of its administration."

"And what about compensation?"

"The Boers are very reasonable, and some money they really must have. I think it would not be difficult to arrange a settlement with them. As for the National Scouts," said Mr. Massingham, "they are at the present moment the hottest anti-British people in the whole country. And as for the English settlers who have been planted out on the land, they are more Boer than the Boers."

THE FREE CHURCH VICTORY AND AFTER: DR. CLIFFORD.

Few men have more reason to rejoice over the downfall of the Tory Party than has Dr. Clifford. By common consent he stands head and shoulders over all the rest of the Nonconformist Church Militant. He is at once the Nestor and Hotspur of Nonconformity. During the last month he has almost lived in a motor-car, careering about like a fiery Phaethon from one constituency to another, kindling the fire of enthusiasm among the county voters, cheering the heart of the passive resister, nerving the electors for the fight. I saw him when the last county polls were being declared, and found him, as might be expected, full of joy and gratitude.

"It has been a fight," said Dr. Clifford, "calculated to strengthen one's faith in the moral stamina of our people. I have come back more than ever proud of our countrymen. They have been staunch and true, and have shown themselves haters of war and lovers of righteousness."

"To what is our victory chiefly due?"

"First, and above all things else, to the passionate, fiery indignation of the country against a Government which has so long worn out its patience, wasted its resources, and dishonoured the fame of England. That stands first of all; after that, the Education Act."

"Before Protection?" I asked.

"That certainly," said Dr. Clifford, "played a part, but by no means the leading part, in the elections as far as I have seen them. People were determined to get rid of Mr. Balfour's Government; and they hated the war, and everywhere denunciations of the war were received with immense enthusiasm; but it was not until the Education Act roused the Nonconformists that the tide began to turn. North Leeds election in 1902 was the first sign of a revived Liberalism. From that time the fate of the Government was sealed. The passive resistance movement has done wonders in driving conviction home to the minds of multitudes of quiet, God fearing, non-political people, and wherever you found that passive resistance was strong there you found the Liberal majorities went up."

"Then I suppose there were precious few passive resisters in the City?"

"I think there was only one. Of course the question of Protection was always to the front. It had the greatest weight with the old men. It was quite extraordinary to see the fury which the question of an imposition of a food tax excited in the minds of those of the old men who remembered the days of the Corn Laws and the days of the 'hungry Forties.'"

"Yes," I remarked, "young Mr. Newnes, who won Bassetlaw, told me that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme would have had much more chance if he had waited ten or twenty years, when all the men of the Forties would have been dead."

"But they are not dead yet," said Dr. Clifford, "they turned up at every meeting, and their pre-

sence counted for very much. Another thing which had a great effect was the Taff Vale decision, which deprived the working classes of security for their property, which they believed had been legally guaranteed to them. Chinese labour played a considerable part; but the election would have gone all the same if Chinese labour had never been mentioned. Then, finally, I think there has been a very great awakening of the working classes to a sense of their civic responsibilities, their duties, and their rights."

"Now the victory has been won, what are we to do with it, Dr. Clifford? Are you going to use it to establish and endow in all the public schools of the country a new State religion under the name of Undenominationalism?"

"Not if I can help it," said Dr. Clifford. "The State has nothing to do with the teaching of theological dogma."

"But you are not in favour of secular education, pure and simple?"

"I never use the word secular when speaking about this question," said Dr. Clifford. "The great ethical ideals common to mankind, such as mercy, love, justice, compassion, honesty, truthfulness, are all religious, and yet they can all find their place under the head of secular instruction."

"But what about Bible reading?"

"I hold," said Dr. Clifford, "that the State as State has no capacity to form an opinion as to whether the Bible is inspired or not inspired; that is a question for theologians in the strict sense, not for politicians; but the Bible is one of the greatest monuments of English literature; it is our finest repository of ethics; its history is the history of man; its language is the best English we have, and it also contains many of the most beautifully touching passages ever penned by man. These passages should be read in schools. It would be wicked to deprive our children of the greatest treasures of English literature merely because they are found in connection with the religious books of Israel, or the sacred books of the Christian Church. These passages should be read in State schools, not as authorised inspired revelations of the will of God, but side by side with all the noblest passages from the literature and sacred books of other nations. I proposed some time ago to the Free Church Council that we should take in hand the compilation of some such non-credal, non-theological reader, but the idea was never carried out."

"It seems to me what you want," said I, "is a REVIEW OF REVIEWS edition of the Bible for use in schools, eliminating all that could be objected to by Jew, Turk, Christian, or Infidel, leaving the irreducible minimum, and I would call it 'The Ethical Common Denominator.'"

"I sincerely wish you would try your hand at producing such a book; it would be most interesting and useful," said Dr. Clifford.

Impressions of the Theatre.—XV.

(27.)—EURIPIDES. (28.)—STEPHEN PHILLIPS. (29.)—IBSEN.
(30.)—KIPLING. (31.)—HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

LAST month I saw five plays, of all degrees of goodness and badness. The oldest was the best. It is difficult to overestimate the benefit which is conferred upon the public by the production of Mr. Gilbert Murray's versions of Euripides at the Court Theatre. I have now seen three of these modern representations of Greek tragedies, and on the whole I think they have appealed to me more than any of the modern plays, not even excepting those of Shakespeare.

"ELECTRA."

"Electra," the latest of these, was played at the Court Theatre last month. So far as staging was concerned it was the simplest of the three. A peasant's hut in the centre, a few trees in the background—only that and nothing more. There was only one scene, and there were only half a dozen actors, but the note of tragic appeal gained rather than lost by the simplicity of the setting. There is a certain elemental force and reality about these old plays. Their ways are not our ways, their ethics are not our ethics, nor their gods our gods. But they are real people with human hearts, which we see palpitating under the knife of the great vivisector of humanity whom they called Fate, and whom we name — ? There is something of the Westminster Shorter Catechism about the Greek tragedies. The grim Calvinism of my youth, which clasps hands with the still grimmer modern doctrine of heredity, has much in common with the atmosphere of the dramatists of ancient Hellas. All three represent the human being as a helpless sentient sufferer in the grasp of forces which were in full operation before he was born and which go on their calm relentless way long after they have ground him to powder.

In "Electra" the coil of an evil fate is around the hero

and the heroine from the beginning. Their destiny was fixed by the crime of their ancestors. Their own wills become the agents in accomplishing their doom. And although we may not worship, we tremble and submit—not without more or less rebellious protest. For the gods are not just in Euripides' play, and this world seems there, as too often it appears in real life, as the sport of mocking fiends.

"The spring of all our woes," in "Electra," does not go back to the eating of the forbidden fruit. The original sin was the theft of the Golden Lamb. Pan had given this to Atreus, as "the sign of the blessed of God. For he who hath this hath all." But "dark Thyestes" coveted the kingship.

And lo, when the world was still,

With his brother's bride he lay,

And won her to work his will,
And they stole the Lamb away.

Then, then the world was changed, and not the world only, but the heavens also, and the great sun stood deranged in the glory of his going. A blood feud was set up in the House of Tantalus. Ægisthus, son of Thyestes, became blood foe of Agamemnon, King of Greece, who wedded Clytemnestra, Helen's sister. To secure the downfall of



Photograph by]

[E. H. Mills.

Miss E. Matthison as Electra.

Troy, Agamemnon smote—

Cool as one reaping, through the strained throat
Of white Iphigenia,

Clytemnestra's daughter. The injured mother would have forgiven this; but when Agamemnon returned in triumph, bringing with him Cassandra, "that damsel with the flame of God about her, mad and knowing all, and set her in my room," the jealous wife remembered the mother's wrongs. She avenged herself by sending for Ægisthus, and they two slew Agamemnon and reigned in his stead. Thereupon the duty of the Avenger passes to Orestes and Electra,

and they in their turn slay first Egithus and afterwards Clytemnestra. Then upon Orestes falls the curse, and, pursued by the Furies, he wanders in exile.

One sin brings forth another, a dreadful heredity of crime, and we are left at the end rebellious against the injustice of the gods. "God bringeth justice in His own slow tide," sings the Chorus; but where was the justice?

The song was of Justice dim,
But the Deed is anguish clear.

The children were either the executioners of a righteous vengeance on their mother or they were criminals. Clytemnestra deserved her fate. But Castor declares

Righteous is her doom this day,
But not thy deed.

How the righteous doom was to be inflicted unless they did the deed does not appear. Orestes was ordered to do it by the Oracle of Delphi. He obeyed the god, and was condemned for his obedience. When Orestes slew Egithus, although in no fair fight, but in stealthy treachery, he suffered no pangs of conscience. He tells Electra to praise the gods as workers of this grace, and after if she will

Praise also me, as chosen to fulfil
God's work and Fate's.

But it was surely no less God's work and Fate's to slay their mother! That, however, was evidently regarded as unthinkable. Orestes shudders and recoils, is smitten with a horrible doubt lest "some fiend of Hell hid in God's likeness spoke that oracle," but stung by his sister's taunts, he decides "'Tis God will have it so," and they two then slay their mother, who perishes with the despairing cry—

O children, children; in the name of God
Slay not your mother!

When the fell deed was done and remorse seizes the murderers, they realise that the stain of their mother's blood will cling to them for ever.

It is after this, when Castor and Pollux appear from among the stars and pronounce the judgment of the gods upon the mother-slayers, that we get some vague kind of a clue to the mystery. It is all the fault of Apollo. Castor makes it quite clear that Phœbus Apollo, the Sun-God, though he was high throned among the gods, had erred and must bear the blame:—

He is my lord; therefore I hold my peace,
Yet though in light he dwell, no light was this
He showed to thee, but darkness!

Orestes is bidden to go and seek forgiveness at the Sacred Hill:—

For Phœbus in that hour, who bade thee shed
Thy mother's blood, shall take on his own head
The stain thereof.

Again he says—

On Apollo's head we lay
The bloody doings of this day.

It is a god who is called up to judgment before the tribunal of the poet, and the god who is condemned.

Here indeed be the deepest depths, in which we flounder helplessly, confused by problems of human

responsibility and the crimes of which the blame lies at the door of the gods.

The play which raised all these questionings was, nevertheless, stirring as a drama of human passion. Clytemnestra was as tame as Electra was wild and savage in her wrath. Electra rightly gives her name to the play. She is the play. All the others, even the divine Castor, who does not hesitate to impeach Phœbus Apollo, are but accessories—the human setting of this fierce blazing soul of womanhood, cankered by wounded pride and the memory of inexpiable wrong. There was little of philosophy in her and nought of forgiveness. Like a caged tigress pacing ceaselessly behind the bars of adverse circumstance, she eats her heart out brooding over her own and her brother's wrongs. Ever before her eyes is the memory of her father's bloody corpse and the spectacle of her mother in the murderer's bed. And so she ceases to be a woman, becomes a mere fixed idea of vengeance, incarnate in human shape, an idea that knows no rest nor peace until satiated with blood. Then, and not till then, there is a recoil, and she realises what she has done, "when down on the mother's heart the child hath trod."

"NERO."

What a contrast to step from the Court Theatre, with its sombre questionings of the justice of the invisible gods, to the noisy racket and glare of the circus at His Majesty's Theatre! It is a splendid circus, no doubt, full of the pomp and vanity of the world, the flesh, and the devil, a magnificent spectacle, a triumph of the art of the scene-painter, the scene-shifter, and the stage mechanic, but it is primarily a spectacular sensation. Beneath, behind, and through the various tableaux there percolates a little stream of poetry by Stephen Phillips, of which we catch glimpses now and then as we see glints of running water through the foliage of a narrow well-wooded valley. That this is so any one can prove for himself by asking what it is that he remembers most vividly of the drama at His Majesty's—the poetry or the tableau, the drama or the spectacle. He will find that it is the tableau and the spectacle that he remembers every time. From first scene to the last it is what the eye sees rather than what the ear hears that produces the deepest impression. "Nero" is a triumph, no doubt, of the spectacular melodramatic circus entertainment, but I could hardly help feeling sorry for Mr. Phillips. His poetic drama is but a clothes-horse, or, to be more polite, it is like the living lay figure on which the fashionable dressmaker displays the frippery and the flounces of her gowns. Mr. Tree may have devised this as a subtle method of suggesting the decadence of Rome by affording us an object lesson of the predominance of scenic splendour over the genuine drama which was so marked a characteristic of the declining empire. If so he has done his work marvellously well. But if I were either poet or actor I should shrink from being reminded with such brutal frank-

ness of my own infinite insignificance compared with the scene-painter, the scene-shifter, the white horses, and, above all, the artificial fires in which Rome perishes in the last tableau.

IBSEN'S "AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE."

When the General Election was in full swing, Mr. Tree put Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People" on the stage at His Majesty's. The play reads like bitter satire upon the Conservatives, and especially upon the Moderate Party in the London County Council. The story, in brief, is that of an able, honest, but unworldly enthusiastic medical officer of health who discovers that the water of the spa which has made the town prosperous is full of deleterious microbes. The poor fellow imagines that he will be hailed as a public benefactor. But the moment the significance of his discovery is perceived the vested interests of the town rise in rebellion. Everyone deserts him. The newspaper which had pledged itself to support him denounces him. His relative the burgomaster—a splendid type of the glorified beadle personifying those who object to any increase of the rates even to save the lives of the people—turns upon him and dismisses him. His daughter loses her position as teacher. He is mobbed by the people whom he hoped to benefit, and disinherited by his father-in-law, and his windows are broken. In short, he experiences pretty much the same treatment that was meted out to the pro-Boers during the war. He addresses the crowd, and in his speech he declares that "the most dangerous foe to truth and freedom is the confounded compact Liberal majority. The majority has might, unhappily, but right it has not. The minority is always right." Thereupon the Conservatives in the audience, who for the first time for many years had found themselves confronted by a compact Liberal majority, burst out into loud cheers, to which the Liberals replied by counter-cheers. Thus the play came to be regarded as a demonstration in favour of the defeated Unionists! In reality, as every one can see who reads, it is a bold defiant attack upon the whole spirit of the Conservative or Moderate defenders of vested interests. So easy is it by the use of a single phrase to mislead an audience. Mr. Tree played Dr. Stockmann splendidly, and his mob was admirable. It would have been perfect if it had been a little more violent. No mob at that temper would have spared Dr. Stockmann's high hat.

KIPLING'S "THE MAN WHO WAS."

The dramatised version of Rudyard Kipling's "The Man Who Was" belongs to that detestable class of productions which promote international ill-feeling by caricaturing and insulting our neighbours. Mr. Kipling, of course, is saturated with the evil spirit which is too common in Anglo-Indian military circles. But that is no reason why Mr. Tree should put upon the stage as a typical Russian officer a

hulking brute of a ruffian in the person of Colonel Dirkovitch, who, besides all his other enormities, kicks a prostrate and dying man in the presence of the whole mess of the White Hussars. There is no war correspondent who has served with the Russians in the field, there is no Englishman who has spent any time in Russian society, who would not resent that scene as a brutal insult upon a class of men who have their faults like the rest of us, but who as a class are at least as humane and cultivated as any officers in our own Army. When British officers are put upon the stage of foreign theatres in contemptible guise we do not like it, and we say so. Why should we do unto others what we most certainly do not wish them to do unto us? It is not the best way to promote the universal *entente cordiale* to invent "Colonel Dirkovitch" for the purpose of holding up our co-partners in Asia to ridicule and contempt.

MR. H. A. JONES'S "HEROIC STUBBS."

Mr. H. Arthur Jones has written a play entitled "The Heroic Stubbs," which Mr. James Welch, the comedian, has produced at Terry's Theatre. As I had never before seen one of Mr. Jones's plays, and as I had the highest opinion of Mr. Jones, I went to see his new play with the liveliest expectation of seeing something "real good," as the saying is. I am sorry to say I was disappointed. The conception is not amiss so far as the central figure is concerned. Stubbs—little Stubbs—has a flourishing bootshop business in Piccadilly. When a boy in a bootshop under a cruel master, a little girl who was in the shop with her governess took compassion upon his ill-treatment, spoke kindly to him, and gave him a couple of shillings. From that moment he worshipped the kind-hearted child, and the memory of her kindness became an inspiration. As she grew up he followed her afar off with dumb devotion. She married and became Lady Hermione Candlish, but she still remained his ideal. Fired by his romantic passion for one as far above him in social rank as if she had lived on high Olympus, he found in her an unfailing stimulus to his ambition, and fortune favouring him, he built up a great business. He becomes her bootmaker, and when trying on her boots he tells her how that to her he owed all his success in life. She was mightily amused at the devotion of her worshipper, and the play goes on to describe how he was able to rescue her from drowning, and subsequently to shield her from the inconvenience of public notoriety. All that is very well conceived, and excellently set out by Mr. Welch. But when that is said, all is said. The lady who inspired the devotion of the heroic Stubbs was a worthless baggage, who recklessly risked her reputation by visiting the yacht of a profligate scoundrel. It certainly does not tend to edification to have the conspiracy to seduce, abduct, or violate—for the latter was plainly threatened—set out on the stage, and to set the whole theatre, full of men and women and young people,

discussing the momentous question whether a worthless *roué* will or will not succeed in trapping his friend's wife into his yacht with intent to subject her to the last outrage. When, in order to secure an amendment of the law, I published in the "Maiden Tribute" twenty years ago a plain straightforward statement as to how girls were trapped and ruined, Mrs. Grundy blushed scarlet, and never was there such a hullabaloo. Now when on the stage in the full glare of the footlights the procuress accepts £500 to betray her friend into the clutch of the seducer,

and the spectacle is presented merely to amuse, no one makes a protest. I had expected better things from Mr. Jones. And surely the heroism of "The Heroic Stubbs" deserved a somewhat more presentable ideal than such a poor frivolous creature as Lady Hermione.

There was not a woman in the whole piece who deserved respect, and the final excuse with which the heroine condones her incredible indiscretion was to cast a slur upon her whole sex. It's indeed a far cry from Electra to Lady Hermione.

The Revival of the Dramatic Genius of the Common People.

PAGEANTS: FESTIVALS, MYSTERY PLAYS, CANTATAS, Etc.

I AM extremely glad to report that the response to the appeal published under the above heading in our last issue has revealed the existence of a far more widespread movement towards popular dramatic representations on the part of the general public than I had ventured to anticipate. What with Bethlehem tableaux, May Day celebrations, cantatas, historical pageants, and village plays, I do not think I am over-sanguine in anticipating a great revival of the drama in England, unprecedented since the days of Elizabeth.

What is especially gratifying is to see that this movement is true to the ancient traditions of the earlier time when the Church was the nursing mother of the dramatic art. When vicars take to writing plays and curates turn scene-painters, when I hear that nearly every church in Canning Town has its dramatic company, and still more strange when art schools perform the "Midsummer Night's Dream" at the request of Congregational Churches, who can deny that we are on the eve of a great awakening? Read the following extract from the *Church Times* describing what has been done last year by the curate of St. Piran in Cornwall:—

"ALFRED THE GREAT" IN CORNWALL.

Cornwall may reasonably claim to be called the cradle of the English drama, in the sense that its miracle plays are the earliest known to us. The parish of Perranzabuloe on the stormy north coast of the county is rich in possessing, not only the ruined oratory of St. Piran in the sands, but also, a stone's throw distant from that little edifice, a grass-grown amphitheatre of considerable size, known locally as "Perran Round." Here in the old days the tiers of rude seats still plainly to be seen on the circular rampart were thronged with the Church's children, gathered from far and near to witness those wonderful dramatic performances of which she was not only patron, but inspirer, controller, and censor.

Early this year, another link with the past was forged, when the Brigade boys rose to heights unthought of, and presented before a crowded house an historical and religious drama in four acts, entitled "Alfred the Great." It was no mere transcript from a modern secular history-book, but a living attempt to prove in a remarkable manner, even to the most uneducated of those who witnessed it, a great fact which hundreds of country

clergy bewail they cannot get their people to grasp. "In Alfred the Great," wrote John Richard Green, "the true history of England begins." But in those dawning years of our national life, it was the great spiritual force and example of the Church which, more than any other power, moulded the English character, infused into Saxon tribalism the idea of national unity, and welded into one, by little and little, Celt, Saxon, and Norseman. Without the Church there would have been no "making of England."

"Alfred the Great" was a serious attempt to teach this grand truth by a method far different from that of a Church Defence lecture. It was a bold thing, doubtless, to entertain the belief that the village lads—only too well known, perhaps, in the confined circle of parochial life—might be the instruments of such an attempt; but the captain of the 1st Perran Company made that venture of faith two months ago, and, using such material as lay close to the hand of a country curate far away from library or museum, urged his pen on to write accordingly. With the exception of the humorous element, which was obtained from another source, each of the thirty-six characters in the piece had the part specially cast and written for himself in easy rhyming couplets which were readily committed to memory. The two parish priests and six of the lads' sisters made the cast of the piece complete. Those who know something of work amongst country lads in parishes of this nature will appreciate the difficulties triumphantly overcome. Almost all the dresses were made in the village, but it is safe to say their like were never seen in it before.

THE HILDENBOROUGH VILLAGE PLAYERS.

The Hildenborough village players present this month "The Pilgrim's Rest," a new three-act play written by Mr. Dagny Major. After playing at Hildenborough, the company will visit a few neighbouring towns. There are seventeen speaking parts, while Canterbury pilgrims, monks, villagers, etc., are all introduced. The scenery has been specially painted by a local gentleman—a resident of Hildenborough—and all the stage properties, etc., have been made in the village. The object is to train the minds of the men and boys who are members of the village institute, and to give them employment in the winter evenings. Mr. Morris, the village schoolmaster, and Mr. Hendry, the village postmaster, are acting as business managers, while Mr. E. Fagg Gower, the village organist, has specially composed much of the music.

HERBERT BOOTH'S "THE EARLY CHRISTIANS."

Last month Mr. Herbert Booth, formerly of the Salvation Army, delivered what is described as the most wonderful illustrated lecture in England at the Edinburgh Castle, Limehouse, E., on "The Early Christians." It is a bioscopic discourse, illustrated by 200 life models and 1,000 feet of animated pictures made from dramatic tableaux by 600 living models. It has been given to tens of thousands in 500 of the greatest churches and auditoriums of America and Australia, and is only now being introduced into England.

"THE PRODIGAL'S RETURN" AT PRESTON.

On the 27th January, a sacred drama, "The Prodigal's Return," written by the curate, was performed at Leyland, Preston, under the patronage of the vicar. The Rev. Leyland Baldwin, of Leyland Vicarage, Preston, writes as follows:—

In accordance with your request in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, I accept your invitation to tell you of the local drama in this parish. I am an old Lancashire vicar. The sacred drama of Joseph and his brethren has never died out in Lancashire; it is a long and rather cumbrous translation, I think, from the German, little acting and many lengthy soliloquies for Jacob, all men's parts; this we acted in our Sunday school about 1880, with live sheep on our stage; their legs tethered, they lay quite passive; it was acted again by other young men here in Leyland in the "nineties," in both cases the mill-owners finding saten and bright calicoes, and the young women making them up into artistic and Oriental costumes: and I believe last winter it was acted by young men at Walton-le-Dale, near Preston.

In 1898, after a series of lectures on Church History, sparsely attended, our curate, Rev. E. G. Marshall, wrote "Scenes from Early English Church History"; we presented it in our school three nights, Mr. Marshall himself taking the part of "Becket," and the music being composed by our organist. Mr. Marshall has now tried a more ambitious effort, "The Prodigal's Return," a sacred drama or mystery play, founded on the parable, and it is to be acted in our public hall, licensed for plays, on January 27th, 29th and 30th. Mr. Marshall is taking great pains with Oriental costumes, and has painted his own scenery. His *dramatis personæ* are a cobbler, a foreman bleacher (churchwarden), a grocer, an assistant teacher, mill-hands and two middle-class girls. Again the music is local and original, most of the costumes made by Mrs. Marshall, and the materials and electric light given by the employers of labour. Its presentation is to occupy upwards of three hours.

It is astonishing how strong the dramatic faculty is in some families, and cantatas in character are so common in all our schools in the winter as to obtain no more notice than half-a-dozen lines in the local paper. In all this rural deanery I know only one clergyman who does not allow little dramas for his scholars. I am sure they do no harm and improve and soften manners. I could not affirm they did any positive good. They are a pastime, and the people love to have it so. We have also the last week each May a two days' May Festival, with the crowning of the Queen, the plaiting of the May-pole, Highland, Welsh, Irish dances, etc., etc., all done by our school children; morris dancing through the streets by the young men, and so popular is it, as we have a pretty village, that from our neighbouring big towns, though it is nearly the same from year to year, we receive upwards of £300 in gate money.

HISTORIC PAGEANTS.

The immense success of the Sherborne Historic Pageant last year has fired the ambition of other

historic towns. The fact that the pageant attracted 25,000 visitors to Sherborne also adds a business consideration to the shrewd townsfolk. A great historical pageant is promised this year at Warwick, and Bury St. Edmunds is said to be stirring in the same direction. It is obvious what an immense stimulus such pageants give to the study of local history, and how powerfully they must appeal to the imagination of the people.

At a Congregational church in Leicester last spring the leading events in the early history of the Puritans were represented by a series of dramatic scenes, the actors being in costume. The performance met with such success that it was repeated last November.

For nearly six months now an enthusiastic band of Warwick people has been engaged in making preparations for the dramatic representation of Warwick history on a vast scale, and next July (2nd to 7th) the outcome of their efforts will be seen in a pageant in which 1,200 amateur performers will take part. The Master of the Pageant is Mr. Louis N. Parker, the well-known playwright, who has chosen eleven striking episodes for production. The first illustrates the dawn of Christianity in Britain during the Roman occupation (*temp.* 62 A.D.). The foundation of Warwick Castle by the Lady of the Mercians (Alfred the Great's daughter), the trial of Piers Gaveston, the King-maker's struggle with Edward IV., and the state visit of Queen Elizabeth accompanied by Robert Dudley, the Earl of Leicester, are other important events in Warwick history which will be depicted; and the restoration of the town by William III. after the great fire of 1694 will prepare the way for a magnificent final tableau in which the whole of the 1,200 performers will appear. There are nearly 200 speaking parts in the Pageant. Fourteen sewing parties, each consisting of twenty ladies, are busy making the necessary costumes, and the stage properties, from Queen Elizabeth's state barge to the smallest detail, are all being manufactured on the spot by Warwick people. The Pageant, which promises to be the most stately and dignified spectacle ever seen in England, will be produced in the Castle grounds on the banks of the Avon, the river itself being utilised to increase the splendour of the affair. Some of the leading families of Warwickshire are joining with Lord and Lady Willoughby de Broke in the representation of the King-maker episode (which is taken from Shakespeare).

At the village of Youlgreave, in Derbyshire, there was performed a pantomime written by a resident round the old story of Little Red Riding-hood. It was performed four times in the village schools, and yielded a profit for local charities of £20 after paying all expenses.

At Bridport the Unitarian Sunday-school staged and performed Shakespeare's "As You Like It." The acting was not very advanced, but the performers were letter-perfect.

THE DRAMA IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

But nothing has so much encouraged me to persevere in this task as the discovery that already a practical beginning has been made in the utilisation of the drama as a means of popular education in public elementary schools. At Broomsleigh School, Hampstead, for the last eight years every Friday afternoon one class or other of the five top classes in the girls' school has performed a short play in costume. The head mistress, Miss Whelan, was at one time on the stage, and it is to her initiative this novel experiment is due. She reports that it has more than fulfilled her utmost expectations. The mothers of the children contribute a penny or a half-penny each for the costumes. The teachers buy the material and cut out the costumes, which are made up by the children. The parents are invited to attend the performance, which takes place within school hours with the sanction of the educational authorities. I sent my daughter to interview Miss Whelan on the subject. The following is her report:—

When I reached Broomsleigh School, I was met by the head-mistress, Miss Whelan, and conducted to the Hall, one end of which was prettily festooned with different coloured paper chains and hung with many Chinese lanterns; against the wall were Japanese-looking paintings.

"I think," said Miss Whelan, "that the best way to give you an idea of what our children can do will be to let them act the little Play 'Aladdin and his Lamp' from 'The Books for the Bairns,' which we got up for the Christmas breaking up."

I was delighted at the idea, and whilst the children were getting ready Miss Whelan told me something of what she had been able to do during the last eight years. I asked about the Plays.

"How do you find sufficient Plays to suit?"

"Ah, there is the difficulty," said Miss Whelan. "Of course some of the bigger girls I let get up scenes from Shakespeare, such as the Trial Scene from the 'Merchant of Venice.' We have also used the plays from 'The Books for the Bairns,' but there are not enough of them. One of our great stumbling-blocks has been the lack of good plays short enough. They are mostly wishy-washy and stupid. We sometimes write and adapt plays ourselves. I have written several myself, but it takes more time than I can afford, and anyone who will write us short pretty plays, historical or otherwise, would be gladly welcomed."

"How do you manage about the costumes?"

"We have now quite a large wardrobe. We always get new costumes for the Christmas Play, and so add to our stock year by year. These we adapt to suit the different plays."

"How do you arrange the children to take part each Friday?"

"Each class takes it in turn to get ready and perform a play on Friday afternoons, which means each class has to be ready to give us a play every five weeks."

"Do all the children take part?"

"No; some children prefer not to, and I never force them. Those who are willing we always try to introduce in the crowds and choruses at first, and when they have had experience in these, they get promoted to more difficult parts. Some of the girls you will see to-day have been taking part for over three years. Sometimes all the girls of the class cannot be included; those left out give us a little concert, with recitations beforehand, which is entirely got up by themselves—I seldom know what it is to be. We do not teach piano or violin in the school; but a good many of the children play very nicely."

"Do you find that it tends to improve the children?"

"Very much indeed in manners, in grace, in elocution, in memory, and especially it takes away self-consciousness, and helps them to speak out. I had one girl a few years ago whom I could not get to learn to read, or indeed scarcely speak. I

gave her a small part in one of the plays, and in a very short time she was able to read and speak out in a way that I never had even hoped to hear, and before she left school she was one of our best actresses."

"Do you find that there is any jealousy amongst the children as to the parts allotted them?"

"Not at all. It is felt an honour to be allowed to take part."

"When do the children rehearse?"

"Out of school hours for the most part; the children stay a little later in the afternoons, or give up part of their dinner hour."

"Did you, when you first started, find any difficulty with the school authorities?"

"Not at all. My time is my own to divide up as I think best for the children, and I put down this last half-hour on Fridays as optional, indeed I find that they are more anxious to help than in any way to hinder. The reason why I think Friday is the best day is because Friday afternoon is always the worst for attendance in schools. Since we started these plays Friday has been one of the best attended of all the afternoons. I make it a rule that unless there are a certain number in the class the others cannot see the play, and so the girls hunt each other up, and the result is most satisfactory."

"Do you know of any other schools that do the same?"

"There is one near here which has very much the same sort of thing. Of course a great number give plays at Christmas, but very few, I think, carry it so far as I do."

"I suppose it depends a great deal upon the teachers?"

"Yes," said Miss Whelan, "I myself have acted a great deal in my time, and have a great love for it, and a great belief in its use in the training of children. At first the teachers under me were rather inclined to think it a waste of time, but now I find they all are eager and anxious to help me."

"Do you allow any audience besides the children?"

"Oh yes, the mothers have a standing invitation, and we generally have a very good gathering; last week we had over ninety here to see the Christmas play."

We then sat down to watch the play; several of the children from other classes were allowed to come and see it again. Two girls in Eastern costumes, made out of red sateen, with velvet zouaves and caps of sateen with spangles, held up the curtain, which was of green material about 20 feet by 10 feet. This was held up by means of poles, and at a signal let drop, and it lay in front of the stage whilst the play was going on. We had a small overture played by one of the girls, and all the incidental music, of which there was a great deal, was supplied by the girls, and in one scene, when Princess Sadi has been transported to Africa, we had quite an orchestra. A little mite of nine or ten played the violin, two bigger girls played mandolines, and another the piano. The acting throughout was very good, and we could hear every word the children said, and they really acted. There was an ease and style about it that would be hard to improve upon. The Tea Girls, dressed in Japanese style, with paper chrysanthemums in their hair, and dresses made of chintz which cost 2d. a yard, carrying little trays which they had arranged themselves with paper, and little cups and fancy things, ran about offering tea. Aladdin, a little girl with bright complexion and short curly hair, who was dressed in blue and white sateen, the hat, blue with little red pompons hanging round, took the part splendidly, and never once hesitated for a word. El Chang, a bigger girl, had a very good voice and sang and acted very well indeed. The horrible Genii, a sweet little girl of eleven, a great contradiction to the kind of Genii one expects to see, was dressed in black with silver stars and moons sewn all over her dress and a Turkish fez on her head, her hair loose; she always came in with a jump whilst a great bang was made at the back of the stage. Even this mite sang solos, and did her part splendidly, seeming to enjoy it thoroughly. Aladdin's mother, who had the comic part of the Play, was not quite so good as the rest; but this girl really did very well on the whole. The Princess Sadi, a pretty little girl in a pink kimono, acted very daintily. The four fairies—pink, white, yellow, and mauve—looked quite the parts in little

dresses of nun's veiling with paper chrysanthemums of their different colours festooned round them and in their hair. The whole play went with a swing; the songs were most effective, especially the "Lullaby." The little dances introduced added very much to the effect. The children's movements were without any stiffness, the grouping was very good indeed, the colours blended well, and from where I was sitting the dresses might easily have been mistaken for satin or brocade instead of sateen and chintz. The scenery was the same throughout; but when Aladdin is in the Treasure cave a door at the back of the stage was opened, and we saw fairy lights and different coloured pieces of glass and tinselly stuff right away into the distance, giving a very good effect of a cave, and for the scenery of the Aladdin cottage they brought in a big table on which the mother ironed, and there were clothes scattered about. For the tea-shop they had more chairs.

I was quite sorry when it was over. Miss Whelan herself had had nothing to do with the getting up of this play. She introduced me to the teacher who had done the whole thing.

I talked to the children about the plays afterwards, and they all agreed that it made school work very much easier when they looked forward to a play every week-end. This play they said they had already performed five times.

Miss Whelan then showed me their wardrobe. They seem to have a goodly array of costumes for kings and queens, and many others.

Mr. W. Lilley, director of the School of Art, Poole, thus reports his experience in utilising dramatic performances for educational purposes:—

In connection with our School of Art we have often had concerts with the usual dialogues and farces as items of the programmes, but at the Christmas concert 1903 I decided to introduce a few scenes from Shakespeare, to be acted in costume, one from "King John" and two from "The Merchant of Venice." My students painted the scenes for these and made the costumes. They proved so successful that we were asked by the Chairman of the Education Committee (Alderman Chas. Carter, J.P., now Mayor) to repeat the scenes from "The Merchant" at our Guildhall before the teachers and managers of the various schools in the borough. Encouraged by this I decided to give a complete Shakespearean play, and on (Shakespeare's day) April 23rd, 1904, we produced "Hamlet" with great success; our local newspapers being very loud in their praise, the *Bournemouth Graphic* giving an illustrated account. Again the costumes were made by the students, but we only painted part of the scenery, the remainder being in stock at the hall (the largest in the town)

where we acted. We gave three performances of "Hamlet," and each time the audience was enthusiastic. Our next attempt was in January, 1905, when we gave "Othello" to a crowded house with the same success. On this occasion we had several Eastern costumes lent by the Rev. Norman Benner, the others being again made by the performers, and we had a complete set of new scenery painted at the school, which with the acting again called forth some very favourable notices in the local press.

Last summer I was asked by the Poole Congregationalists to prepare a pastoral play to be given at a garden party in connection with their church. I selected a few of the students who had done well in the other plays, and with the help of several members of the above church the greater part of "A Midsummer

Night's Dream" was given in July. Fortunately we had a most favourable evening, and the performance gave the greatest satisfaction. On the enclosed programme of this play I have indicated the occupations of the various performers in the case of children giving their father's.

These performances have given me an insight into the dramatic capabilities of the average person in a small English town. There is, indeed, a great amount of latent dramatic talent in our midst, but it is very difficult to bring it out. Only unbounded enthusiasm can smooth the difficulties in the way of a successful performance of a great drama. I consider each play caused me far more worry and trouble than the manager of a London theatre would have in producing the same piece. Not only had the costumes to be designed and supervised (what a trouble with the ladies!), the scenery to be designed and painted (except for the pastoral play), and properties to be made, but many of the players had to be drilled and drilled at innumerable rehearsals before they were at all fit to face an audience, all to be done of course out of school hours. Only the deep interest I take



"Princess Sadi."

in these matters caused me to persevere.

You will see, however, the advantage of playing a costume piece in connection with a school of art; the study of historic costume, the painting of scenery, arrangements of colour and position of characters, etc., are all highly educational to the artistic sense. I was delighted to hear one of H.M. Art Inspectors express his satisfaction at such a thing being done in connection with our school, although I may also add that a local Inspector of Secondary Schools looked with disdain on the whole affair. I know, however, that the performances have produced a decided educational effect, even from a literary point of view, on our little town; indeed, we have lately had a "Shakespearean Society" established in our midst, which I firmly believe would have been impossible two years ago.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

VARIOUS VIEWS BY VARIOUS OBSERVERS.

MR. W. B. DUFFIELD, writing in the *Fortnightly Review*, says:—

The electors have read the *personnel* of the Ministry aright, and have given them a free hand. As to the future, prophecy is dangerous, but a few things are clear.

1. The elections in the counties were won mainly on Free Trade; in most country places Chinese labour did not interest the audience, though education did, principally after Free Trade.

2. Chinese labour had effect where Trade Unionism was strong; it greatly swelled the majority against Protection, but to say it won the election in these places is nonsense.

3. The Labour bogey which now alarms society is grossly exaggerated; the actual Labour section is small, and some of its members are men of money; certainly one is a member of a highly respectable London club.

4. The manifestation is one of contempt for Mr. Balfour's incapables, and at the same time of confidence in the Ministry with a mandate for sweeping measures of reform.

MR. MASSINGHAM'S PROGRAMME.

Under the heading "Victory, and What to do With It," Mr. H. W. Massingham sets forth in the *Contemporary Review* the landmarks which pioneer thinkers have set up for the direction of the leaders of the Liberal Party. They are:—

Education:—

(a) Restoration of the right of public control over essentially public schools.

(b) Abolition of religious tests for their teachers.

(c) Respect for the wishes of parents in regard to special religious instruction.

(d) A vigorous effort to promote the physical efficiency of the children, and to connect elementary and higher education.

(e) More liberal grants to necessitous school districts.

Temperance:—

(a) Proper taxation of licenses.

(b) A time-limit to compensation, and a fairer division of it between brewer and publican.

(c) A free hand to local authorities for experiments in option or control.

Land:—

(a) Power to County Councils to acquire land compulsorily for small holdings, as well as for allotments, with a supervising power by the Board of Agriculture.

(b) The separation of site from building values, and the taxation of the former for local purposes.

(c) The fair rating of vacant land in the neighbourhood of towns.

(d) Compensation to the dispossessed farmer for improvements which have added to the value of the land.

(e) The promotion of scientific agriculture, of co-operation in the sale and distribution of produce, and of experimental work, as a province of the Board of Agriculture, now one of the most important of our public offices.

(f) A large scheme for the provision of rural cottages.

(g) Special rating of land held for mere amusement.

Labour:—

(a) Restoration of the effective right of combination and of peaceful persuasion during strikes.

(b) The eight hours' day for miners.

(c) A vigorous administration of the Factory Acts, with special regard to overtime, unhealthy trades, the treatment of

women workers, and the safeguarding of the motherhood of the nation.

(d) The Government to be in the first flight of employers.

Poor Law:—

(a) Discrimination, between loafers and the temporarily unemployed, with the removal of electoral disabilities from the latter class.

(b) The removal of "pauper" children from pauper schools.

(c) Separate and neighbourly treatment of the aged poor.

Unemployment:—

(a) A national scheme of afforestation, on economic lines.

(b) Grants to localities enabling them to deal with specially severe distress.

(c) Transference of powers of Guardians to Town Councils.

London:—

(a) A Port Bill, with an improvement of the waterway.

(b) A further equalisation of rates.

(c) Fair play for the County Council and its transit and housing schemes.

The Colonies:—

Establishment of an Imperial Consultative Council, with special reference to schemes of defence and emigration, trade interests, and industrial law.

Trade:—

(a) Anti-Commission Bill.

(b) Strengthening and re-organisation of Consular service.

(c) Relief of railway rates.

A TORY GROAN.

Blackwood's Magazine, in "Musings without Method," calls the General Election "the heaviest indictment ever made against the Democracy." It has not been won on Free Trade, but on the silly cry of "Chin, Chin, Chinaman." Even for that cry we might have had some respect, had a vestige of sincerity underlain it. Nothing underlay it, however, but the desire of the party out of power to become the party in power.

The Chinaman is not the only bogey which has been useful to the Liberal Party. "The cowl has served it as loyally as the pigtail—a vivid picture of a greedy monk strangling an honest Nonconformist has not been without its effect." This and "other works of art," *Blackwood's* says, proceeded from a department presided over by Mr. Birrell, whose famous invention of "hecatombs of babes" has doubtless ended in his being given power over many hecatombs of innocent children. "Ireland will be given Home Rule, and the rest of the Empire will be freed from any kind of rule whatsoever." At least, that is what is promised. "And so," sums up the writer—

when we demand of the people whether it would have Free Trade or Protection, it replies, "You shall not strike a Chinaman," whose skin was never in danger, and then, no doubt filled with generous impulses, goes home and beats its wife.

As for the comparison with 1832, that Parliament, as Greville said, was inferior not only to the last, but perhaps to any Parliament for many years before, and it could not hold out more than two years. The part played by the Radicals in 1833 is played by the Labour members to-day.

THE LIBERAL LEADERS IN LITERATURE.

MR. MORLEY, MR. BRYCE, AND MR. BIRRELL.

In the January number of the London *Bookman* Mr. Thomas Secombe has an interesting article on some of the Liberal leaders as authors.

THE LITERARY PREMIER.

He begins with Mr. John Morley, and says that if literature were the deciding factor Mr. Morley would be Premier in the present Cabinet.

Mr. Morley (he writes) is not by any means a man of letters among politicians, or a politician who has written able books. He is one of the few men who have risen to inner Cabinet rank by the main force of his pen.

Now, the wicket between journalism and political office, as is well known, has long been guarded by a terrible dragon, the breath of whose nostrils is the three damning syllables forming the word *doctrinaire*. Mr. Morley has fought and overcome that dragon, an achievement worthy of St. George himself, for this dragon is one of the most formidable monsters of the unwritten Constitution.

A born editor, publicist, and master of literary fence, Mr. Morley is one of the most highly organised and technically admirable of English writers, and he is one of the few essayists of whose prose it can be said that it can be placed, without serious injury, in juxtaposition with that of Matthew Arnold.

Directly or indirectly, nearly everything that Mr. Morley has written has been aimed at enlightening the political understanding and sobering the political judgment of his fellow-countrymen.

THE LEAST STAND-OFF CABINET MINISTER.

Mr. James Bryce comes next, and the third place is given to Mr. Augustine Birrell. In reference to Mr. Bryce's literary work the writer says:—

If Mr. Morley's most characteristic work may be summed up as representing the output of the review-writer and essayist *par excellence* of our time, that of Mr. Bryce may be classified even more conclusively as that of the very best type of Oxford Don—a Don, be it understood, of the most delightful manners, the least "stand-offish" Cabinet Minister of his century, with a mind greatly enlarged by politics, enriched by extensive travel, and garnished with an almost unrivalled store of agreeable personal reminiscences.

His literary work divides itself naturally into three categories: the extended prize essay, the extended vacation-tour-study, and the enlarged common-room memoir of academic appreciation.

A THOROUGH BOOKMAN.

The writer in describing Mr. Birrell's literary powers says he is, perhaps, the greatest modern master of the quip. Of his appreciative faculty he adds:—

Mr. Birrell is, of course, much more exclusively a bookman than either Mr. Morley or Mr. Bryce, and for that reason among others his work is probably more familiar to our readers, and, consequently, less in need of a showman. To the analytical faculty of Mr. Morley, or to the constructive historical gift of Mr. Bryce, he would be the last person, we imagine, to make any claim. As a sensitive appreciator of the best literature of the past, however, by the combined methods of private judgment and the soundest standards of former critics Mr. Birrell has probably no rival.

I apprehend that he will be wasted at the Education Office, though if Education gains only half as much as Letters must lose during his sojourn at Whitehall, the country will have made a good bargain.

Among other authors in the Liberal Party the writer mentions Baron Fitzmaurice of Leigh, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Haldane, and others.

THE QUINTESSENCE OF BIRRELLISM.

In the February number of the *Pall Mall Magazine* Mr. Herbert Vivian has an article on Mr. Birrell in Literature and in Politics. Mr. Birrell, he writes, has his prejudices, but his efforts to be vindictive are painful failures. Thus he seems to be very severe on Dean Swift, but in the end he remarks, "After all, it is a kindly place, this planet," and here we have the quintessence of Birrellism.

In reference to politics, Mr. Birrell says he will never be a delegate to the House of Commons. All that a constituency has a right to expect from its member is that he shall be in general accord with the views of the party which supported him.

HOME RULE IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

As I pointed out last month, the inconceivable recklessness of Mr. Balfour in raising the Home Rule question has had its inevitable result. Mr. M. McD. Bodkin, writing in the *Fortnightly Review* on "The Position of the Irish Party," seizes this advantage, and makes the most of it:—

Victory has been even more complete than friends hoped or foes feared. The Liberal Government is now unquestionably strong enough to grant Home Rule. I still believe it is not strong enough to refuse it. It cannot indefinitely resist a demand which all its leaders confess to be just and urgent, and a combination of the Irish and the Labour Parties in the House of Commons might at any time imperil its colossal majority.

On the question of mandate, to the very last Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain insisted that Home Rule was the main issue at the election. They proclaimed that every vote given for Campbell-Bannerman was a vote given for Home Rule. They cannot now refuse the judgment they invited. Lord Rosebery, who raised the same issue, is bound by the same verdict.

Incidentally the elections justify the views I have expressed as to the danger of Lord Rosebery's friendship to the Liberal Party. Under his leadership they suffered an overwhelming defeat; upon his dissension they have achieved a still more overwhelming victory.

From the Irish standpoint it is quite plain that Irish Nationalists cannot nor will not consent to the complete shelving of Home Rule during the life of the present Parliament. For them it is the one question.

The Irish Party have done much to win the Liberal victory; they are entitled to claim for their country a share in the spoil. They might almost as well abandon Home Rule altogether as consent to its abandonment for the next Parliament, when the reaction against Unionism should have at least partially spent itself, and the pendulum again begun to swing. If there was to be no Home Rule in this Parliament, what hope could there be of Home Rule in the next?

As against this statement of the case from the Irish point of view, take this much too emphatic disclaimer from Mr. Herbert Paul's paper in the *Nineteenth Century*:—

As a convinced Home Ruler of twenty years' standing, who believes that if Gladstone had carried his Bill in 1886 Ireland would now be peaceful, prosperous, loyal, and contented, perhaps I may be allowed to say that it would, in my opinion, be dishonourable and disgraceful to treat the decision of the country as a decision in favour of Home Rule. Thousands of Unionists voted for Liberal candidates because they believed that Free Trade was the issue, and Home Rule was not. I am sure that the Prime Minister, against whom Mr. Balfour has made an unfounded charge, would as soon think of picking a pocket as of deceiving the Unionists who trusted him.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE LABOUR PARTY.

MR. E. E. KELLET, M.A., reviewing Mr. Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times," in the *London Quarterly Review*, thinks that the emergence of Imperialism is not the chief factor of the last decade. Rather would he find its chief characteristic to be the birth of a kind of enlightened Socialism, the progress of the Woman question, but even more notably the advent of Labour. Writing before the elections had taken place, his words are worth quoting:—

With Labour, organised, powerful, and self-conscious, the nation of the near future will have to deal. Parties are at present formed largely on their attitude to issues of another kind; they will soon be forced almost solely on their attitude to labour issues. It may be that at last the middle classes will unite to present a solid front against a combination of the aristocracy with the working classes; it may be that they will endeavour to unite with their social superiors. But, for good or evil, they will have to face the Labour Party and a new and formidable set of demands. They must make up their minds how to deal with it. Without striving or crying, the working classes have, during the last few years, asserted their share in the national existence as they never did before.

The Labour Party also has the strength that comes of independence; they are solid, and they stand apart, owing allegiance to no Whip, and all the more likely to be courted equally by Government and Opposition. With the determination, now so fixed, that Parliament shall cease to be a mere house of postponement and palaver, it is practically certain that great and far-reaching measures will be passed. Old-age pensions, for example, may well become a reality in a few months.

THE WELSH MINERS.

The *Economic Review* contains a paper on the South Wales coal trade by F. I. Jones, which gives the following information on the way in which Welsh labour supports its Parliamentary and municipal developments:—

The South Wales Miners' Federation, since 1902, has voted an annual parliamentary levy of 1s. per member for direct Labour representation. This fund already supports two M.P.'s, and is capable of maintaining another eight. At present there are five miners' candidates nominated, and a few more are likely to be brought out in time for the General Election. One or two of them have safe seats, and most of them fair chances of success. On local public bodies Labour representation was greatly strengthened at the last November elections. The borough of Merthyr, which received its charter last year, out of a total council of twenty-four returned twelve Labour members. One of these, a miners' agent, was elected as the first mayor of the new borough. Moreover, the miners of South Wales as a body voluntarily granted a substantial sum to help to meet the expenses of this mayor during his year of office. Such is the trend of events in the Labour movement in Wales.

IF THE LABOUR PARTY GETS UPPERMOST—

The *Westminster Review* contains an "Anticipations" or "Utopia" type of article entitled "The Burden of Troisillia," by Mr. T. Evan Jacob, which is amusing to read, whether or not one agrees with his idea (or ideal?) of what will happen should the Labour Party get uppermost. Briefly, it amounts to this: the Seveners, as they are called, since none of them begin work later than 7 a.m., get more and more power, not only in Parliament, where they use it to introduce universal suffrage, but also in the municipalities, in more than half of which they have a

majority. Their boundless assurance makes them appoint their own people to every office, serenely convinced of their entire capacity to administer it. Fools rushing in, in fact. Into all their doings it would take too long to enter; but they speedily found it necessary to feed all children attending State schools; then to clothe them warmly in winter, and then, as they stewed in their winter clothes in summer, to clothe them coolly in summer, thus putting an end to parental responsibility.

—WOE TO THE MERCANTILE CLASSES!

Then, finding themselves still too few in Parliament, they proceed to defray all election expenses out of the rates, and to pay every member £300 a year, and they set their unemployed on all manner of municipal and public work, beautifying and improving cities, reclaiming waste lands and what not. Meanwhile, most of the predictions they made when advocating their schemes are not fulfilled; and the poor-rate rises higher and higher. The work-houses are always well filled with the idle, while the scum of every nation comes to England. The municipal debt rises to exactly five times the National Debt, which is not to be wondered at, since a municipal cabbage, costing 2d. to grow, is sold for a farthing; and a fowl costing 10s. to fatten fetches 9d. Meanwhile the merchants and yeomen go from bad to worse, being scarcely able to make both ends meet. They are far worse off in every way, worse fed and worse clad, than the municipal labourers, who live luxuriously on rates averaging over 20s. in the £, which the merchants and yeomen drudge to scrape together by stinting themselves of food and clothing.

Eventually the Labour Party graduate the income tax, so that incomes of £5,000 and over pay 10s. in the £; and put thumping duties on silk, tea, lace, sables, and other luxuries, so that a 1s. 6d. cigar costs 9s. 6d., and a 12s. bottle of wine £3.

—BUT PEACE TO THE WORLD.

They appoint peace agents in all the chief countries of the world, and preach the beating of swords into ploughshares. However, it is only their own swords which they so treat, as by means of their Foreign Secretary, a journeyman shoemaker, they conclude treaties with the seven great Powers of the world, admitting all emigrants from the other countries to the full benefits of their Municipal Labour Act and rate-supported existence generally, while the other countries engage to protect them against all military aggression whatsoever. They sell the Navy, and thus liquidate the National Debt; they save the cost of the two Services, and in spite of 25s. in the £ rates the domestic prosperity of the Empire was never greater.

Thus is the British Empire to be transformed in five years from the most powerful and martial into the most humane and august Empire in the world. Thus, also, did the British Empire acquire a new earth, a new breed of men, and a new soul.

MR. KEIR HARDIE ON THE LABOUR PARTY.

In the *National Review* for February Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., writes on "The Labour Party: its Aims and Policy." Mr. Hardie writes with justifiable elation. He maintains that there are twenty-three avowed Socialists among the L.R.C. candidates. The Independent Labour Party has raised and spent little short of £500,000—a startling figure. He says that the I.L.P. secure the votes of almost as large a proportion of Conservative working men as of Liberals. He foreshadows the founding of a Labour daily paper, which has become a necessity. He announces that—

Already arrangements are in an advanced stage for sending out an influential deputation of Labour M.P.'s to visit our Colonies, to confer with the Labour Parties there, and to arrange for a common course of action, so that the relations of the Mother Country and her Colonies may be strengthened, and the question of Free Trade *versus* Protection may be taken out of the hands of the Party politicians, and some understanding come to which will be mutually advantageous and acceptable to the Labour movements in the Colonies and at home.

The Labour Parties of the world are standing for peace and for the introduction of arbitration as a means of settling international disputes. Representing the Democracy, as the new Party does, it will be on the side of such reforms as promise to curb and curtail and finally overthrow all hereditary rule and to widen and broaden the power of the common people.

Following upon the Trades Disputes Bill legislation will be demanded for shortening the hours of labour in mines and other dangerous occupations as a preliminary to a general eight hours working day. Pensions for aged workpeople will be insisted upon. Few of those who are more comfortably situated, or who are themselves well-to-do, can understand the grey terror which shadows the life of the aged worker who sees the time rapidly approaching when he or she will be thrown out of employment to make room for younger people, with no reserves to fall back upon, and with only the grim solitude of the workhouse to which to look forward. My experience has been that, next to the question of the unemployed, no question has appealed so strongly to an audience as this of making provision for the aged poor.

After these things come a drastic amendment of the Factory Act and, "possibly," the enactment of a minimum wage.

"MY FRIENDS OF THE WORKING CLASSES."

The *Young Man* in a sketch of the new Premier recalls the fact that Henry Campbell, as he then was, was a student at Glasgow University and then at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a Liberal from the outset, and suffered a good deal of odium because of his opinions, his family having been very pronouncedly Conservative. When he was returned for the first time at the Stirling boroughs in November, 1868, he uttered words which may apply to his more recent and more exalted elevation: "My appearance in such a proud position to-day is owing to the support I have received from my friends of the working classes."

In the *Girl's Realm* for February Miss Gertrude Bacon describes her ballooning experiences. A night ascent, she says, is an entrancing experience, but finer still is the dawn as seen from aloft. The descent of the balloon seems most fraught with danger, and the stunning shock experienced when the balloon strikes the ground sounds anything but pleasant.

MANNING TO GLADSTONE.

The *Dublin Review* recalls the suggestion of Mr. Purcell in his "Life of Cardinal Manning," that his letters to Mr. Gladstone were so damaging to Manning's character for straightforwardness that the Cardinal destroyed them before his death. We now learn, says the reviewer, that the letters were never destroyed, and that they are to be published *in extenso* in Father Kent's Life of Cardinal Manning. From advance sheets of Father Kent's work, the reviewer finds that "the letters are transparently candid, though not quite so intimate or full as those to Sir Robert Wilberforce." In 1843 Manning, still within the Church of England, writes to Gladstone, "All our powers of intellect, learning, and personal energy will do nothing without a life in the spirit of the three vows. And we are not taking this line. We are civilising the Church, not sanctifying God's elect." In 1848, writing from Rome in the year of revolution, Manning says:—

When I think of our social state, the only account I can give of it (as I often have to do to Italians) is that we are a republic under a hereditary president, that the middle class, which is two-thirds of the political force of England, is the government of the country, and that people do not make revolutions against themselves.

Of the revolution in progress he says:—

What the bearing of this may have upon the Church is less easy to say. It falls in with an old belief of mine in which I think you share,—I mean that the Church of the last ages will be as the Church of the first, isolated and separate from the civil powers of the world. In the first ages the Church won them by making them Christian; in these days they are renouncing the Church by making themselves again merely secular and material. And in this has long been and is now my fear for the Church of England. I am afraid it will be deceived into trusting the State too long, and thereby secularising itself.

This hope of a Church free from entangling alliance with the State will doubtless be treasured, and by others than Liberationists.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT OF AMERICAN GOODS.

The *Australasian Review of Reviews* contains an interview with Lieutenant-Colonel Stacey, a Canadian, who has just completed his second tour of the world. Asked concerning the Chinese boycott of American goods, he answered:—

The Chinese boycott has been the greatest commercial disaster that the United States has suffered for a long time. Great Britain had up to recent years furnished the Orient with half of its iron and steel, besides enormous quantities of other products. Latterly the German trade has increased to a very large extent. The Americans, however, by progressive ideas, large expenditure of money, and much hard work, had secured a fair share of trade in the East, and the Chinese boycott came at a most inopportune time, and was perfectly organised and well carried out. I met Americans even as far as Penang who said the boycott was felt throughout the Straits Settlements. In China, at Hong Kong, Shanghai, Canton, many American representatives closed up and went back to the United States; shipments were refused, and the sale of many lines of American goods was almost completely stopped.

It will take a considerable time for the Americans to regain their position. Yet, he says, they will get there.

WILL JAPAN BE CHRISTIANISED?

A JAPANESE FORECAST.

PROFESSOR J. TAKAKUSU, who holds University degrees from Oxford, Leipzig, and Tokyo, writes in the *London Quarterly Review* on "Japan: Old and New." His article is a valuable synopsis of Japan's history, and especially its religious history, in the space of some thirty-two pages. He says:—

Generally speaking, it cannot be denied that Japan, old and new, as a nation, owes a great deal to the four systems of religion, which have contributed, each its own share, to the moulding of the national character. If there is anything admirable in the Japanese character, as it exhibits itself to-day, it is the result of the joint influence of all the four. If Shintoism and Confucianism cultivated a natural simplicity, a patriotic spirit, and a sense of responsibility to the nation, Buddhism and Christianity taught self-control, self-sacrifice, and, above all, the responsibility of the nation to the world at large. The conduct of Japan during her recent wars is a sufficient illustration of the fact that, as a people, she has been powerfully influenced by the two great missionary religions.

The concluding third of his paper deals with the history and prospects of Christian missions. He joins other witnesses in declaring that when Christian missionaries were the chief teachers of the new Japan, the prospects of the complete conversion of Japan appeared quite rosy; so much so that Bishop Bickersteth, returning from Japan, declared that Japan would be a Christian Empire within fifty years. An inferior type of missionary and a nationalist reaction have clouded this outlook. But beside the orthodox leaders of Christianity have sprung up other types of native teachers, some repudiating dogmatic Christianity altogether and retaining only its influence; others swayed by Liberal theology; and a third order of men in favour of institutional Christianity. The Professor concludes with the following balanced statement, in which occurs an allusion to the progress of Christianity amongst Japanese women which may or may not be a covert pleasantry:—

But a better understanding now exists between the Christians and the people in general, since several men of position in the Church have taken up secular work. The hostility manifested against Christianity by the other religious bodies is not so strong at present. Earnest workers are doing their utmost to arouse missionary zeal in the principal centres of the country. Their efforts are beginning to yield real fruit on all sides, for I see everywhere that among ladies Christianity is now gaining growing influence. The Mikado's recognition, again, of the services of the Young Men's Christian Associations in the battle-field during the recent war is a promising sign for the propaganda. Since the churches have not lost many of their converts (though, as I said before, they have lost some of their leaders), they may be hopeful of a plenteous harvest in due time. I, for my part, hold that evangelistic work is more promising now than it was when Bishop Bickersteth made his hopeful forecast. If only a few well-qualified teachers, men of high culture and intellectual power, will go out to co-operate with the Japanese workers, much better results will be attained than are possible from the separate and disconnected efforts of a great many missionaries of mediocre ability. The prospects of christianising the Mikado's empire, though outwardly lessened by the reflex influence of the decadence of religious faith in some Western countries, are, in reality, at least as great and as hopeful as ever.

HOW TO SOLVE THE RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTY.

THE REV. J. GUINNESS ROGERS.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* the Rev. J. G. Rogers writes an article on "Educational Concordat not Compromise." Compromise, he says, has broken down. In future we must have secular education in State schools, tempered by the right of free entry for religious teachers before school hours. Dr. Rogers says:—

I feel, I hope, as strongly as any man can the unspeakable value of religious teaching. But I venture to doubt whether for its highest ends the day-school is the best and most potent instrument. The home, the Sunday-school, the church are (each in its own turn and in its own measure) far more potent instruments. I more than doubt whether the day-school ever plays a very important part in this culture of the soul.

The experience derived from the Sunday-schools is valuable because they supply the example of a kind of agency which might fill the vacuum which is left by the restriction of the day-school work to secular instruction. But it is not suggested that it is only voluntary workers who should do the work which in this case would of necessity fall into the hands of the churches. There is no obvious reason why the churches should not employ a body of paid teachers for this distinct and specific work. I see no objection to the day-school teachers being engaged and paid for this special service, provided only no opportunity be allowed for linking this in with their obligation to the managers of the day-schools.

All that the State would do in connection with this arrangement would be to allow the use of the day-school premises at certain specified times. These times could not form part of the school hours, and, indeed, should be kept distinct from them. Equal facilities should be given to the different churches, and support, responsibility, control, and work should be left entirely in their hands.

ETIQUETTE OF THE COURT OF SPAIN.

THIS, we have been inclined to think, is excessively rigid; but we learn from an article in the *Windsor Magazine* that, though the Spanish Court has always been noted for its precise and stately etiquette, yet ladies and gentlemen are received by the Queen of Spain in a manner contrasting exceedingly with the formal receptions at the Court of St. James's. These receptions take place in the royal cabinet, which is no larger than many a London drawing-room, if as large:—

Any diplomat at Madrid who applies to the Minister of State for permission to present his countrymen or countrywomen to the Sovereign invariably receives a favourable response within ten days after the application is made. The chances are that the applicant will be informed in the morning that in the afternoon of the same day, at six o'clock, his friends and himself will be received in private audience.

Nothing can exceed the simplicity of the necessary, or even possible, preparations in the way of dress. Gentlemen who do not wear uniforms go in their ordinary evening dress, while the ladies can do no more than go with their hats on, in such costumes as would be appropriate for an afternoon tea.

The introducer addresses the Queen merely as "Senora." On these occasions evidently the Queen acts the part of an ordinary well-bred, agreeable hostess, except for one or two slight extra formalities. On State occasions, however, when an ambassador is received, for instance, there is a display of all the pomp and stately etiquette, gorgeous State equipages, outriders, footmen, etc., of which we have heard so much.

THE WORKMAN-MINISTER.

A SKETCH OF JOHN BURNS BY MR. DONALD.

To the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Robert Donald, the editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, contributes a character sketch of John Burns, the Workman-Minister.

PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

The following summary of the duties of John Burns's new post will be read with interest:—

As President of the Local Government Board Mr. Burns has multifarious duties committed to his charge. He has to sanction local loans, supervise the finances of local authorities, hold inquiries into proposed new undertakings, exercise the (almost) legislative powers which Parliament has delegated to him by way of provisional orders, and is armed with large powers of initiative, inspection, revision, and veto, so that in some respects he can revolutionise the whole system of local administration. In the domain of Poor Law his authority is paramount. He revises, for example, the rules and regulations which guide the system of relief and the administration of the Poor Law, passes plans for new workhouses, settles the wages of the nurses and porters, and fixes the amount of snuff (if any) which a pauper may receive. Sanitary legislation is also under his supervision, as he acts as Minister of Public Health, and beyond the more strictly local governmental functions belonging to his department, there is the social side of his work, such as the administration of the Allotments Acts, the Unemployed Act, inquiring into housing conditions, etc.

A MEMORABLE SPEECH.

Mr. Donald recalls the fact that John Burns's speech from the dock in 1886 contained demands most of which have already been conceded:—

Mr. Burns's speech from the dock was chiefly concerned with the unemployed, and he set forth their demands upon the Government, which were:—

- (1) To relax the severity of the outdoor relief. (Granted.)
- (2) To urge local bodies to start useful relief works. (Now done to some extent.)
- (3) To direct the Metropolitan Board of Works to build artisans' dwellings on vacant sites in London, especially on abandoned prison sites. (Since done by the L.C.C., partly through Mr. Burns's efforts.)
- (4) To reduce the hours of work in Government employments to eight hours per day. (The first thing which he accomplished as an M.P.)
- (5) To give no contracts to firms who did not observe trade-union conditions. (Now done almost all over the country by the Burns labour clause.)
- (6) To establish a legal eight-hour day for railway and tramway employees.
- (7) To establish relations with Continental Governments.
- (8) To secure a reduced working day in all trades and occupations.

When he entered the County Council he put out a more extended programme:—

Many of the specific reforms which he advocated have been carried out, such as the purification of the Thames, efficient sanitary inspection, cumulative rating—in the form of more equalisation—useful work for the unemployed, trade-union hours and wages, erection of artisans' dwellings, municipalisation of the water and tramways. Two-thirds of the reforms in his programme have been realised.

J. B. AS WRITER AND SPEAKER.

Mr. Donald tells us that:—

It is Burns's custom to prepare his chief speeches, writing down the heads of his arguments, his statistics, his epigrams, and quotations, although his impromptu utterances in debate have never lacked fulness and vigour.

In recent years Mr. Burns has developed considerable power

as a writer. But for his Ministerial appointment he would have become more and more of a writer, and he had planned a history of Battersea and a book on his travels in America and Canada. His public lectures on social, labour, municipal, and industrial topics are succinct studies well packed with facts, clearly and forcibly written.

WHAT HE HAS ALREADY DONE.

Mr. Donald says:—

That Mr. Burns will use the official machinery placed at his service to the best advantage has already been seen. Within an hour of taking office he appointed a committee to distribute the Unemployed Fund. Before the end of the year he had amended the unemployed regulations, prepared a circular on housing for local authorities, interviewed his inspectors, issued administrative orders affecting Poor Law, and announced the appointment of a committee to recommend a better system of audit for municipal accounts. His touching speech to the inmates of Battersea Workhouse on Christmas Day will not be forgotten.

For twenty years he has advocated the calling up of the militia in the period of the year when unemployment is greatest, and this system has now been adopted.

THE NEW MINISTERS AS SPORTSMEN.

Mr. C. B. FRY, who takes a very large and lofty view of sport, and is always careful to record the attitude of prominent men to his favourite calling, calls attention in his February *Magazine* to the sporting record of ten members of the present Ministry. C.-B. Prime Minister differs from C. B. Fry in that he takes no active interest in sport, but "sportsmen are well represented in his first Ministry." Sir Edward Grey "was amateur tennis champion in 1889, 1891, 1895, 1896, and 1898. He is a recognised authority on fly-fishing." Mr. Asquith is an enthusiastic golfer. Sir Robert Reid is an old Blue; he "was in the Oxford Eleven for three seasons, from 1866, and represented his University on three occasions at racquets." Mr. James Bryce is an ex-President of the Alpine Club, and also an expert angler. Earl Crewe is a member of the Jockey Club, and puts in much time in shooting and hunting. Earl Carrington is an ardent motorist, and generally interested in open-air games. Mr. Winston Churchill's chief outdoor hobby is polo. As a fencer he made something of a sensation at Harrow. Mr. Herbert Gladstone was at one time equally good at cricket, football, golf, cycling, shooting, fishing, and yachting. Mr. John Burns "is a keen cricketer, and he confesses to a predilection for boxing, rowing, and skating." Physically he is rumoured to be the strongest man in the Cabinet.

In *Scribner's Magazine* the illustrations, in colour and black and white, are, as usual, a feature. The article on "The New China" is separately noticed, but attention must be called to Mr. Ernest Seton Thompson's paper on "The Moose and His Antlers," which all interested in natural history will find delightful reading. Many points in moose history and habits seem as yet undecided. A map shows how large the moose area still remains. Other papers deal with "Reminiscences of the Impressionist Painters"—Manet, Degas, Renoir, Pissarro, Monet, and Sisley—by George Moore, and with the Villas of the Venetians.

IS JOHN BULL OUTRUNNING THE CONSTABLE?

YES, SAYS THE "QUARTERLY REVIEW."

It is a significant fact that the strongest protest yet published against the reckless expenditure of the last twenty years in which Toryism has been in the ascendant appears in the pages of the staunch old Tory *Quarterly Review*. Its first article, entitled "The Cost of Government," is a damaging indictment of the extravagance and slovenly, slipshod finance of the Unionist Administration. The reviewer gets some relief by denouncing even more strongly municipal expenditure, but the article as a whole is well worth careful consideration.

THE LAOCOON OF TO-DAY: (a) TAXES.

The reviewer begins by saying that:—

The famous Vatican sculpture of Laocoon and his sons being strangled by huge serpents, while embodying an ancient Greek myth, is an emblem of the modern British taxpayer.

There has been during the past five years an average increase of £13,000,000 annually in our combined national and local expenditure, compared with the average of the preceding five years.

The aggregate outlay during the last ten years was £1,440,835,128 against £902,209,158 in the previous ten years, and £780,000,000 in the like period preceding.

Within the last ten years the growth has been 45·5 per cent., the various spending departments showing an increase as follows, comparing 1905 with 1895:—The army, 61·5 per cent.; the navy, 60·3; education, 60·2; other branches of the Civil Service, 26·8; collection of customs, 7·6; collection of inland revenue, 31·4; Post-office, 52·7; and telegraphs, 73·9.

(b) RATES.

The broad facts as to local rates may be summarised as follows:—Over all England and Wales—where the circumstances and rules differ from those in Scotland and Ireland—the average rate in the pound in 1875 was 3s. 4d.; it is now 5s. 7d. The amount per head of the population is 30s. 6d., against 16s. 2d. in 1875.

The local expenditure has risen from £63,783,000 in 1855-6 to £143,032,000 in 1905-6, which is equivalent to a rise from 42s. 10d. per head to 65s. 7d.

If the present expenditure for local purposes be added, the amount exacted for taxes and rates approaches £7 per head per annum.

The abnormal growth of local debts imperatively calls for the intervention of the Legislature. Dangerous facilities for borrowing have been recklessly used. The amount was a little under £4 per head of the population in 1875, but it is now over £11.

(c) OFFICIALS.

The census of 1901 revealed a growth, in the decennium, of 37·3 per cent. in the number of persons engaged in government work, national and local, or more than three times the increase of the population, which was 12·17 per cent. in the period. If we include the army, the navy, the Civil Service, school teachers, local officials, the police, and pensioners of all grades, we find that, throughout the country, six persons who work for their livelihood, and who have never received a penny from the public purse, have to support a seventh.

DO WE GET OUR MONEY'S WORTH?

The *Quarterly* asks:—

Does the country receive a commensurate return for the money? Is this enormous annual and increasing premium an adequate protection for the Empire?

And in answer to its own question declares that nobody knows, owing to the slackening of the control of the House of Commons over the national purse.

A remedy was proposed in July, 1903, by the Com-

mittee on National Expenditure, on a suggestion by Mr. Gibson Bowles, that an Estimates Committee should be annually appointed to examine the four classes of money votes, and to report prior to the supply stage of procedure. It also recommended that an opportunity should be afforded every year for discussing the valuable reports of the Committee on Public Accounts, which are at present merely printed and left to fate or chance. Both these recommendations, though favourably received and constantly pressed, remain merely recommendations.

Recent reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General call attention to grave defects in the military system; but the reports are seldom noticed in Parliament, and are never discussed seriously. The same remark applies to the reports made to the House of Commons by the Public Accounts Committee.

Lord Esher, Admiral Fisher, and Mr. G. S. Clarke reported on the financial methods of the War Office:—

"They do not induce to economy in peace; they directly promote waste in war; and they tend, at all times, to combine the maximum of friction with the minimum of efficiency."

WHAT MUST BE DONE?

We must reform our ways, curtail our expenditure, abolish waste, introduce strict account-keeping, and above all give control to those who pay:—

The Holborn Borough Council issued a statement last June that 28·3 per cent. of the rates are paid in respect of premises owned by limited companies, for which no names appear on the list of voters.

The facts will hardly be brought home to the mass of electors whose votes approve the present policy, at least, of municipal bodies, until the compound householder is expunged, and the rates levied, even at a much enhanced cost of collection, directly on those who fix the amount.

Something must be done and that right speedily, for—

We have reached a critical period in our national career, and are spending on the machinery of government far more than is warranted by the financial circumstances.

Instead of living within our national income, and placing a considerable portion of it to reserve, as in former years, we are to a certain extent living on our national capital.

We have now begun to amend, for we have turned out the spendthrifts and placed the party of retrenchment in office, at which the *Quarterly Review* ought greatly to rejoice.

ECHOES OF A FINISHED FIGHT.

PROTECTION being now dead and buried in this country, it is hardly worth while to quote from articles on the subject. It may be mentioned, however, that the *Edinburgh Review* publishes an elaborate examination of the effect of Protection upon employment. Its conclusions are thus summarised:—

First, a general tariff, such as Mr. Chamberlain proposes, would almost inevitably lessen the aggregate national dividend; secondly, it would not increase the proportion of that dividend that goes to the labouring classes in any way that could save them from absolute loss; thirdly, so far from yielding an incidental compensation to the poor by lessening the numbers out of work or the fluctuations of employment, it would tend to make both these evils worse than they are at present.

The Editor recalls the fact that at the great Liberal Unionist Conference in the Westminster Town Hall in December, 1887, Lord Hartington, the leader of the party, predicted that if anyone attempted to revive Protection it would shatter the Unionist Party.

THE REVOLUTION OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

By W. T. STEAD.

In the *Independent Review* Mr. W. T. Stead, writing under the above title, says, "The French Revolution dominated the nineteenth century; will the Russian Revolution dominate the twentieth?" He advances many reasons for believing that it will make itself felt over the whole world. The world is much smaller now than in 1789, and the Russians are four times as numerous as were the French. He says:—

"THE SUFFERER Baffles THE SLAYER."

The first, the deepest, and the most far-reaching lesson of the Russian revolution has been the demonstration of the impotence of military force against the passive resistance of an unarmed people. This doctrine, which the Quakers have often preached, has at last found its way into the consciousness of mankind. At a moment when militarism had reached its apogee, and when it was being accepted as an axiom that machine guns had rendered insurrection impossible, there has suddenly emerged a demonstration of the new resource of the insurgent, a resource against which machine guns and high explosives are powerless. The full significance of this supreme might of simple, passive suffering has not yet dawned upon the world. But even the most sceptical cannot ignore the tremendous engine which the Russian strikers have brought into operation against the Autocracy.

Germany in Europe, Japan in Asia, may seem to have demonstrated the irresistible might of disciplined force:—

But as the apotheosis of material brute strength which took place in the Roman Empire at the beginning of our era was followed by the preaching of the Christian faith, so the supreme triumph of militarism in Manchuria, and the dominance of the mailed fist in Europe, have been followed by the discovery of the latent potency of the Christian doctrine of non-resistance.

THE HUNGER STRIKE.

Mr. Stead traces the beginning of the modern political strike to the discovery by prisoners in Russian gaols that they could bring their gaolers to reason by a hunger strike. The persistent refusal of half a dozen brave women to take food led to the abolition of the ill-famed Kara political prison. Of the revolutionary significance of this invention of the unarmed multitude Mr. Stead says:—

The substitution of Suffering for Force, as the final determining factor in this world's affairs, is equivalent to a subversion of the whole foundation on which States are constituted to-day.

He expects that results will not be long in appearing. In India, for example, the boycott of British goods is a symptom:—

In a world in which the sword has hitherto been relied upon to open fresh markets, it is a somewhat bewildering discovery that the markets may be rendered valueless by a simple boycott which transfers all the business to our competitors.

EFFECT ON WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.

The Russian revolution, which everywhere proclaims the equal rights of men and women to all political privileges, has done much more than assert the right of Woman to citizenship. For, by the blow which it has administered to the dominance of Force, it has opened the door for the emancipation of Woman. The *Magnificat* may once more be uplifted from the grateful heart of the womanhood of the world, when it is seen that the sceptre so long wielded by Force is to pass to the hands of Suffering. Woman is not so strong as Man in fighting force. She is immeasurably his superior in the capacity to suffer. The boycott

and the strike, the new weapons of the weak, can be wielded as effectively by women as by men. To secure the enfranchisement of their sex, it will not be necessary to go on the barricades, or to shoot down the garrison of the fortress of male monopoly. "No vote, no dinner! No citizenship, no service."

POSSIBLE POLITICAL STRIKE AT HOME.

Speculation is already rife as to whether the resistance of the House of Lords to measures of Radical reform might not be more easily overcome by a simultaneous railway-strike than by any other means. The Irish who, twenty-five years ago, invented the boycott, may take a hint from Russia, and use a political strike as a means of compelling a reluctant Government to concede them Home Rule. In the United States it is possible that a solution of the threatening difficulty of multi-millionairism may be found on somewhat similar lines.

The strike against military service long advocated by Count Tolstoy is, in Mr. Stead's judgment, likely to spread far and wide throughout Russia, and from Russia outwards.

WORLD-WIDE RESULTS.

Another result of the Russian Revolution will be the stimulus it will give to the Reds all over the world. It has brought the demand for manhood suffrage to the front with a rush in Prussia, Austria, Saxony and Hungary. Mr. Stead recalls that thirty years ago he ventured the prediction that Moscow was destined to be the revolutionary storm-centre of Europe. What makes Moscow so dangerous is that the Russians are the only nation of practical Socialists in the world. The Russian peasants are certain to obtain an increase of land, and this transfer of property will be an object-lesson to the masses throughout Europe.

Among other results, Mr. Stead mentions the stimulus to the formation of similar States on the basis of nationality. "Few things are more evanescent than Empires, few things are more indestructible than nationalities." Asia for the Asiatics and the Pacific for Japan are corollaries of the effacement of Russia, "the alarming significance of which Americans and Australians will be the first to discover." Another result is the Kaiser's supremacy in Europe. But for the fact that his fleet is a hostage in the hands of Great Britain, the Kaiser would be practically Dictator of the Continent.

Mr. Stead says that of course it is possible that revolutionary excesses may arise which will create a wave of Conservative reaction round the world. If Russia emerges from her blood bath purified and sobered, and renounces militarism and Protection, "the world may witness a scene of recuperation and development such as may parallel the industrial progress of the United States after the great Civil War."

THE *Century* for February is the mid-winter fiction number. Of the more serious articles, that by W. S. Harwood, on fighting bug by bug, or saving California's fruit crops by introducing an insect foe to the destructive insect, is worthy of mention. Perhaps the most striking feature is the series of portraits of Keats, chiefly those by Severn. Charles A. Prouty pleads that some Governmental body be empowered to fix the railway charges, and so end the present concentration of monopoly.

ASIA FOR THE ASIATICS!

SOME FRUITS OF THE JAPANESE VICTORIES.

The ejection of the European from Asia, which began when Port Arthur surrendered to the Japanese, is one of the results of the Anglo-Japanese treaty not contemplated by Lord Lansdowne. The consequences of the Japanese victories can be seen at work both in China and in India.

(1) THE RESURRECTION OF CHINA.

A Japanese, Adachi Kinnosuke, contributes to the *Forum* for January an interesting account of "The New China." He says when "the war came it made it plain to both us and to China that Japan can and will shelter China in the critical hours of her rebirth." The first symptom of this rebirth was the reversal of the old policy as to the granting of concessions. But a very few years ago "Russia received the East China Railway concession; Germany, that of Kiaochau (343 miles); England, the Tientsin-Shanghai-Kwan (130 miles); the Shanghai-Kwan and Shinmin-tun (240 miles); the Tientsin and Chin-kiang (600 miles); and seven others calling for the construction of over two thousand miles of railroad. The French and the Belgians received the Peking-Hankow and five other concessions, while the Americans received the Canton-Hankow concession." A sudden halt has been called to this policy of concession-granting. As many of the concessions already granted as can be cancelled will be cancelled; others will be bought out. China is not going to allow herself to be exploited by the Foreign Devils:—

Nothing is more remarkable than the rise of Chang Chih-tung of Nan-pi, that famous viceroy at Hankow, to the supreme power in the council chamber of the Chinese empire. It was this enlightened Viceroy who wrote, in his famous work, "Chuen Hio Pien," which he published shortly after the China-Japanese war: "In order to render China powerful, and at the same time preserve our institutions, it is absolutely necessary that we should utilise Western knowledge. But unless Chinese learning be made the basis of education, and a Chinese direction be given to thought, the strong will become anarchists and the weak slaves. Thus the latter end will be worse than the former." Happily for China, he looks upon education as the salvation of the Chinese empire. He was the pioneer in sending students to Japan.

All over China schools for girls as well as for boys are springing up to-day; and many Japanese women, graduates of the various normal schools of Japan, have been engaged by the Chinese viceroys to instruct in their schools. To-day over four thousand Chinese students, including both sexes, are to be found in the Japanese colleges and schools.

(2) THE STIRRING OF DRY BONES IN INDIA.

The *Indian World*, which is edited by Prithwis Chandra Ray, published in October a demand for constitutional responsible government in India. In the November number—which, by the way, contains a new metrical version of the lovely idyll of Savitri and Satyavan—the editor, Mr. Prithwis Chandra Ray, returns to the charge. He reproves those of his countrymen who wish to revert solely to Hindoo science:—

We must learn to fight a modern battle with modern weapons, and our training and equipment must be equally modern and

up-to-date. That is the lesson, that Japan has to teach India and all other Asiatic countries, and we must either profit by that lesson or go to the wall. It must not be forgotten that even in Japan, a country which serves as our model in everything and arouses so much enthusiasm in us, most of the text-books for collegiate education are written either in German or in French.

Thus inspired by the example of Japan, the *Indian World* declares:—

Now is the time to begin a strenuous agitation against despotic and autocratic rule in India. India should not be administered as a close preserve for the personal aggrandisement of vain-glorious and prancing Pro-consuls. Proposals would only curtail the powers of autocratic rulers and elevate the status of secretariat government into a government by Boards, and shift the responsibility of administration from individuals to small departmental councils.

He deprecates an agitation for a representative form of government. What India ought to demand is an alteration in—

the maleficent character of the present system of government, and for a representative form of government we might possess our souls in patience for some while yet. It is no good, therefore, crying for greater representation in those Councils or for a direct representation either in the Executive Council of the Viceroy or in the India Council, or even in the English Parliament, where, in the nature of things, the representative members are bound to be in an impotent minority. The right of inflicting a speech upon an unwilling audience in an unsympathetic council chamber is, after all, not a great boon. It is by moral influence, and not by physical power, that England still holds India. The "rule by the sword" is an absurd threat held out to the people by amateurish politicians.

(3) FROM AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.

In *Scribner's Magazine* Mr. T. F. Millard writes on "The New China," the China of the future rather than of the present. China may not yet be fully awake, but she is undoubtedly awaking, and Mr. Millard seeks to enumerate the somewhat complex causes of that awakening.

First among these causes he puts the railroads. The first Chinese railways, it will be remembered, were obtained entirely by "concessions" wrung from China by the various European Powers. Having let the Powers in, the Chinese Government found it had not quite realised what it had done, and it therefore played off the various Powers against one another. But however the railways were originally introduced, they are there and will remain, and Mr. Millard thinks it likely that in the next twenty years more miles of railway will be built in China than in any other part of the world; but while foreigners may help to provide the needful capital, it will be the Chinese themselves who will ask for the capital, and who will control the railways when built, substantially, if not always nominally.

Another factor in the awakening of China is the growth of foreign concessions and foreign population at Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, and other places—a factor of incalculable importance. Fortunately, also, the foreign population is steadily changing for the better. China is rapidly ceasing to be the dumping ground for rubbish of any kind—human or mercantile:—

The European or American with a bunco game on a big

scale might as well stay at home. His chance of working it will be fully as good there as in China; perhaps a little better. But to the young Westerner who knows how to do something useful, and is willing to do it, to the business concern which has something valuable to offer upon reasonable terms, this wonderful country beckons and will reward.

A third factor in the Chinese awakening is Japanese influence. Allied to Japanese influence is another factor of great importance—the growth and change in character of the newspaper press. Vernacular newspapers may be published in treaty ports subject only to the laws of the foreign nations where the charter is secured, and therefore exempt from all Chinese censorship—a despotic Government unable to control its country's press. Of this force Japan has not failed to take advantage, and Mr. Millard has been informed, he believes quite correctly, that no fewer than twenty-six newspapers printed in Chinese, but controlled in the Japanese interest, are busily circulating in China, though not always operating under Japanese charters. Cleverly worded anti-foreign articles frequently appear in these papers, generally aimed at Germany, who has made herself very unpopular in China; and tucked away in these articles is usually the moral that to rid herself of Germany and other ills China must look to Japan. Three Chinese newspapers have recently been established in the Russian interest—two in the German and one in the French; several having been long edited indirectly in the British interest.

As for the Yellow peril, Mr. Millard recalls the words recently uttered to him by a progressive Chinese official:—

The future contains no yellow peril for Europe or America, but it does contain one for Europeans and Americans in Asia unless your nations and people learn to treat Asiatics with more consideration.

This, says the writer, is the voice of the new China, and it is to be heard and considered.

THE CHINESE PRESS.

THE rapidity with which China is adopting the devices of Western and Japanese civilisation is made evident in an article in the *North American Review* by Archibald R. Colquhoun on the Chinese Press of to-day. The *Peking-Gazette*, he remarks at the outset, is the oldest newspaper in the world. Placards, *pasquinades* and broadsheets have long been in existence; but there is no censorship, and there are no press laws. Japan, on the contrary, has very strict laws, and, till lately, imprisonment was so common that most papers employed a "prison editor or official scapegoat," whose business it was to go to gaol for the newspaper, the real editor escaping by being treated merely as a contributor. The Mandarins control papers, not by censorship but by subsidy.

THE BOOM IN NEWSPAPERS.

The first real newspaper on modern lines in China was the *Shên Pao* (*Shanghai News*), published by an Englishman in 1870. Until 1894 there was not more than a dozen native newspapers in the whole of

China. There were eight Chinese magazines published by missionaries:—

Peking has now three daily newspapers and two fortnightly ones, some of these being partly illustrated. Tientsin has at least three dailies, one of these, the *Takung Pao* (the *Impartial*), having the very respectable circulation of twenty thousand. The official organ, which calls itself the *Times* (the *Shih Pao*), although not so widely circulated, is well written under European auspices and has considerable influence. In Shanghai there are now sixteen daily papers (price, eight to ten *cash* each), some of which have circulations of as much as ten thousand, and besides these there are many journals published there. Further south (at Foochow, Soochow and Canton), there are in all some six or seven daily papers, and at Hong-Kong five, while Kiachow has one which is supported by the local German government. In addition to these, several papers are now published in the interior, but the majority, for various reasons, flourish in the treaty ports. Wherever the Chinese congregate abroad they have their papers; at Singapore there are three, at Sydney two, in Japan two, in Honolulu several, and in San Francisco some half-dozen. It must be added that the improvement in the postal arrangements of China has brought the most remote parts of the Empire into touch with the coast, and that in places where no such thing had ever been seen, papers and books are now making their appearance and are eagerly read.

The papers are written in classical book style. Neither Japanese nor Chinese pressmen are well paid. £100 a year is the maximum of the Japanese journalist; the Chinese is even more poorly paid. In both countries statesmen own papers as their organ.

LI HUNG'S ORGAN.

A curious instance is given of a journal started by the late Li Hung Chang:—

An adventurer succeeding in convincing Li Hung Chang of his *bona fides*, obtained from him something in the shape of a concession which was to confer control of all future Chinese railways. It was a peculiar transaction in which neither side had the power either to sell or to buy, and Li probably did not imagine that he was granting anything worth having. The *douceur* customary on such occasions was the one feature which he considered essential. The whole transaction was exposed before it was concluded in an English paper at Shanghai, and by an error of the native editor, who was "conveying" his foreign news, was bodily transferred to Li's own paper, where he read the denunciation of himself couched in most unmeasured terms.

At first Li was for decapitating the editor and the staff, but decided to show his indifference to all criticism by taking no notice of it. The very real and powerful movement for the boycott of American goods has been largely stimulated by the press.

HERBERT SPENCER A FAVOURITE!

The Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge is opening a new world of thought to the people:—

In 1904, they printed two hundred and twenty-four thousand copies of new books, and their reprints amounted to seventy-seven thousand. This by no means represents the total of European books circulated in China, since these publications are extensively pirated, all the best being seized upon as soon as published, photo-lithographed or set up anew in different type, and sold very cheaply. No less than six editions of one book were found in Hangchow at the same time, and the Society estimates that, at the lowest computation, their output is increased five times by piratical methods. The range of these books is very wide. Herbert Spencer and all philosophical works are naturally favourites.

But there is a demand for other and lighter works.

THE SAVIOUR OF THE CONGO.

THE "QUARTERLY'S" TRIBUTE TO MR. MOREL.

THERE is no more estimable journalist in Britain, possibly even in the world, than Mr. E. D. Morel, the editor of *West Africa*, the leader of the agitation for the reform of the Congo State. He is the heart and soul of the Congo Reform Association. He has kept the movement going for years, and now I am glad to see his sterling merits are gaining recognition. There is a very weighty article on the Congo question in the *Quarterly Review*, in which a well-earned tribute is paid to this indomitable young North-country journalist, who, almost single-handed, has brought the Emperor of Cannibal-land to bay.

THE HORRORS OF THE CONCESSIONNAIRE SYSTEM.

The *Quarterly*, after giving a rapid sketch of how the Congo State came into being, says that the grant of concessions to trading monopolist companies led to horrible atrocities. The exploitation of the natives was facilitated by laws, of which, says the reviewer, it is no exaggeration to say that the regulations regarding native taxation turned millions of unhappy negroes into potential criminals, people who, on some count or another, had gone astray, and were therefore liable to punishment in the form of further impositions, fines, imprisonments, forced labour, exile, or, terrible to say, mutilation and death. For, if the laws were harsh, their enforcement, especially in the territory of the concessionnaire companies, was accompanied by the most horrible and illegal cruelties.

The reviewer says that the worst of the companies, the Abir, was so called from the fact that it was partly founded by Colonel North. The Anglo-Belgian India-Rubber Company, whose initials make Abir, have directed a policy which has resulted in the death of several thousand defenceless savages, the mutilation of many more, the outraging of women, the destruction of homes, and the depopulation of a once well-peopled land. Possibly other concessionnaire companies (such as the Mongala) were nearly as much to blame; and dark stories circulate as to the doings in the *Domaine Privé*.

ENTER MR. MOREL!

The *Quarterly* thinks that "The stories to the effect that the King-sovereign has enriched himself enormously by these enterprises are probably without foundation." He may even have been out of pocket by his expenditure. But whether out of pocket or not, he refused to trouble himself about the stories of atrocities committed in his name until Mr. Morel took the matter in hand. The reviewer says:—

The credit of having at length aroused him from his contentment with things as they were is due in the main to one man, Mr. E. D. Morel, formerly an employé in the great shipping house of Elder, Dempster and Co., of Liverpool. Mr. Morel, who, we believe, is partly of French descent, had long taken an interest in the philosophic aspect of the white man's work in Africa. . . . He commenced a series of brilliant attacks on both abuses, attacks which cost him much in the way of lost emolument; but he has gained his cause with a completeness which rarely falls to the lot of a reformer during his lifetime.

HIS ACHIEVEMENT.

Consul Casement's report having confirmed Mr. Morel's charges, the King sent out a commission, whose report

brings to light a state of affairs, as regards all the central basin

of the Congo, which is quite as bad as anything depicted by Mr. Morel and Consul Casement. In short, these gentlemen do not seem to have made a single allegation that has not been proved. But, for all time, the Congo natives in the first place, and secondly, Belgium and the King of the Belgians, will, or should, owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Morel. He has brought to light a most grievous wrong. He has convinced the chief person responsible for that wrong—King Leopold—of its existence. The King has assured the world that he has taken the report of his Commission to heart, and that he is about to establish a new committee, to devise for the Congo territories under his sway a scheme of government which shall satisfy the conscience of the civilised world.

No doubt the outcome of the Congo Free State will be that Belgium will become the guardian of a Black State in Central Africa, and that Belgian commerce will profit richly by the honest development of this enterprise.

I suspect that Mr. Morel is not quite so sanguine as is his eulogist concerning the certainty of King Leopold's reformation.

WHAT CONSTITUTES SUCCESS IN A PARSON.

FROM a symposium on "Success in the Pulpit" in the *Grand Magazine*, I quote the views of certain well-known ministers. The Rev. R. J. Campbell says that though preaching is all very well in its place, the urgent need of to-day is for practical men; and if many ministers were to do as he does, the church would be very much poorer. Dr. Clifford says that the successful minister "persuades," and thus seeks to change men's ideas, and through their ideas their conduct. A successful minister must make himself acquainted with the actual conditions of his people, their environment and points of view, so as to be able to attempt to remove their prejudices and false conceptions. Dean Kitchin, of Durham, says what militates most against the success of church work is that there is a belief that ministers should not take full share in political or civil life, and "the terrible absence of charity in religious matters." Archdeacon Sinclair says that the first qualification for office in the Church is spirituality, and the second certainly preaching. Common sense he considers a great requisite, social position a danger. Social work, he says, should, be left mainly to the laity, who can always be found to do it:—

One of the chief obstacles to the usefulness of the younger clergy in London is to be found in the multiplicity of clubs, brigades, associations, athletic and other recreations to which the taste of the age compels them to attend.

THE writer "from a College window" in *Cornhill* has much to say about the art and habit of composition that is of value. He would not discourage the writing or printing of inferior books, because it is, after all, one of the most harmless of hobbies. He does, however, hold out the somewhat appalling prospect that "if we became a more intellectual nation the change would be signalled by an immense output of inferior books, because we have not the student temperament"; but "we have a deep instinct for publicity." He advises the writing of a diary as one of the best ways of developing style.

LORD SALISBURY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

PORT ARTHUR AND PRESIDENT KRUGER.

In the current number of the *Quarterly Review*, a writer who professes to speak with intimate knowledge of the mind of Lord Salisbury makes two interesting statements upon that nobleman's dealing with foreign Powers at critical moments.

THE RUSSIAN SHIPS AT PORT ARTHUR.

The first relates to the much debated question of the abandonment of Port Arthur to the Russians. On this point the *Quarterly* says:—

Lord Salisbury's motto, which he impressed upon all who came within his influence, was "Never nag unless you mean to fight." Probably the most unpopular period of his career as Foreign Minister was that during which he acted upon this motto in the complications arising out of the annexation of Kiaochow by Germany, and the fortification of Port Arthur by Russia. There is a myth, which has assumed the dignity of a fact, to the effect that Lord Salisbury, on an insolent demand from Russia, ordered the British warships out of Port Arthur. A reference to the blue-books of the time will show that there is not a word of truth in this legend. On the only occasion on which M. de-Staal called Lord Salisbury's attention to the presence of British ships in Port Arthur, Lord Salisbury vindicated their right to be there, acknowledging that he himself was ignorant of their presence; and, on communicating with Mr. Goschen, then First Lord of the Admiralty, he found that the vessels in question had entered the port on the unquestionable authority of the British admiral, and had left it spontaneously some two days before the Russian protest was made. If he did not resent the assumption which appeared to underlie that protest, it was because he was actively engaged at the time in discovering a *modus vivendi* with Russia, and was in hopes that it could be found—hopes which, it is true, were doomed to be disappointed when, after securely planting herself in Port Arthur, Russia dropped the negotiations.

HIS INTENTIONS AS TO PRESIDENT KRUGER.

Still more remarkable is the reviewer's statement that Lord Salisbury had resolved not to allow Lord Milner to make war on the Transvaal. His pacific intentions were of none effect, because Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner between them convinced the Boers that England was determined to seize their country *côte que côte*. This anticipated attack they forestalled by their ultimatum. If the *Quarterly* reviewer be correctly informed, Lord Salisbury would have held back his prancing Pro-consul. He says:—

Lord Salisbury, influenced by his own pacific nature, and above all by the passionate anxiety of Queen Victoria that her happy reign should close in peace, would have refused to make war on Kruger or to send him such an ultimatum as would have left him no alternative between war and humiliation. Lord Salisbury's intention was so to strengthen the military forces in South Africa as to render impossible any attempt on the part of foreign Powers to take advantage of the strained relations between the suzerain and the South African Republic, to secure the safety of the Cape and Natal, and at the same time to protect the Outlanders against any arbitrary and oppressive treatment by their autocratic ruler.

But how could Lord Salisbury have protected the Outlanders by force of arms without making war? Lord Milner would soon have created a pretext for intervention, and so forced Lord Salisbury's hand. If Lord Salisbury had really been resolute for peace, he was officially assured that there would not be the least difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory settlement

if only he would take the negotiations into his own hands. The Boers would have trusted him. They could not trust Mr. Chamberlain. Lord Salisbury preferred to risk war with the Boers rather than to risk offending Mr. Chamberlain, and that preference cost the taxpayer £250,000,000. Probably that is one of the reasons why the result of the polls so considerably astonished the *Quarterly*, who bade the Unionists to "enter upon the impending contest in a spirit of cheerfulness and sanguine hope."

SPEED VERSUS FIGHTING POWER IN BATTLESHIPS.

In *Blackwood's Magazine* the author of "A Retrograde Admiralty" draws certain lessons from the battle of Tsu Sima last summer, the chief of which is that the present Admiralty policy of building faster and faster battleships is mistaken. The Japanese victory was due to superior skill in tactics, not to superior speed:—

The importance of the question lies in the fact that speed is one of the elements in a ship of war, and cannot be increased without the sacrifice of some other element.

That is, to gain speed you must sacrifice armour and armament—in other words, fighting power. The writer thus sums up his argument:—

Battles are the supreme test of the capital ship. They are decided by superior tactics and fighting power. Superior speed confers little, if any, tactical advantage. Fighting power depends upon its offensive rather than on its defensive form—upon weapons rather than on protection. Speed is not a weapon, and does not give protection, except in running away. The aim should therefore be to endow a fleet not with superior speed or protection, but with superior offensive power—i.e., gun power.

The large armoured cruiser or fast battleship is based on two fundamental errors; first, that it is the most effective instrument for destroying commerce—an assumption contrary to the whole experience of war; and second, that the enemy will run away—a mistake begotten of a long peace:—

On the day when Britain again fights for the dominion of the seas the enemy will certainly not run away. He will come out to fight, as did the Greeks at Salamis, the Romans during the First Punic War, the Dutch during the seventeenth century, and the French at Beachy Head, Malaga, and during the American War of Independence. Every guinea diverted from fighting power to speed will be bitterly regretted on that great day.

In fact, the conceptions of war held by the present naval advisers of the Government are fundamentally unsound and opposed to the lessons as well of the remoter as of the nearer past. Admiral Fisher's reply to this we should like to see.

In the January *Westermann* the most interesting article is that by Eugen Kalkschmidt, on Max Klinger as a Painter and as an Etcher. As Klinger is a musical devotee as well as an artist, it is not surprising that he should lay the sister arts under contribution, and as an admirer of Brahms he has given us a large number of etchings, lithographs, etc., with subjects suggested by Brahms's works.

HOW ENGLISH THEY ARE!

ADMIRAL BRIDGE ON THE AMERICANS.

ADMIRAL CYPRIAN BRIDGE contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* for February a very remarkable article on "Moral Upheaval in America." The title is a misnomer. What the article really appears to be is a naïve expression of surprised delight on finding the Americans "so very English." The Admiral is lost in wonder, love, and praise at the perfection of our American kinsfolk. "In no country in the world is mental culture more highly valued or more diligently sought. The proportion of men of refinement and position entering political life in the United States is as great as it is in any other country:—

This people, to which English is the one medium of communication, lives under a system of law based on the common law of England and still bearing a close resemblance to it. There is not a considerable law library in the United States which does not contain English legal text-books. The decisions of English judges often govern cases in American courts; and American decisions, if not binding, are referred to and quoted with respect in courts in England.

With English as their language, classical English literature as their possession, and English law as the basis of their own, the Americans live under a polity inherited from and in essentials like that of England.

Differences such as these notwithstanding, American political life resembles that of the United Kingdom much more closely than it does that of any other country.

Family life in the United States is almost identical with family life in the United Kingdom.

Recent commentators on American affairs have noticed the advance—if it be advance—towards aristocratic conditions in the country. The evidence of this is multiform.

The nine living justices of the Supreme Court, whose appointments cover a period of nearly thirty years, all bear English names. Out of twenty-seven judges of the United States Circuit Courts twenty-three, and out of ninety United States District Court judges seventy-nine, are shown by their names to be of English descent. There have been thirty-four different occupants of the Speaker's chair in the House of Representatives at Washington. Of their names twenty-six are undoubtedly English. Within the last twenty years out of nine Secretaries of State only one has borne a non-English name. In the present Congress, amongst ninety senators only twelve, and amongst 386 representatives only seventy, appear to be of other than English origin.

It might have been expected that in the highest academic posts in the United States representatives of the English element in the population would be outnumbered by those who descend from nations credited with greater aptitude for scholastic pursuits. It is not so, however, for 316 out of 414 universities and colleges are presided over by scholars whose ancestry must be looked for in the United Kingdom.

The above figures prove either that the English proportion of the population of the American Republic greatly outnumbers the remainder, which, in view of the varied immigration of the last half-century, would indicate superior racial vigour, or that the English proportion, if not numerically stronger, must be incomparably more influential. That element is becoming more rather than less English. The physical type, as already hinted, is approximating to that in the "old country." The tall, lanky, thin-visaged American of the conventional pictures has disappeared. His successor is at least as stoutly built as the conventional John Bull. Changes in the mode of life of Americans bring it into closer resemblance to our own. Love of specially English sports is now widespread.

Considering the enormous European immigration that pours every year into the United States the Admiral's figures are very remarkable.

HOUSING IN LONDON AND MANCHESTER.

In the *Independent Review*, Mr. R. C. K. Ensor writes on the workmen's homes in London and Manchester, and protests against the common idea that London is a sample of all great cities. From actual residence amongst the poor in both, he points out their opposite characteristics. Here is a very concise statement:—

So far as environment goes, one may almost exhaustively contrast London and Manchester in a sentence: in Manchester the crying evils are out-of-doors and in the streets, in London they are indoors and within the houses.

He maintains that London streets, though behind those in most Continental cities, are much further in front than those of Manchester. "Probably the air in Poplar is the best in London," but in working-class areas of Manchester and Salford—

you see the visible pall of smoke from the thousands of factory chimneys blotting out the clean sunlight and colour. Soot falls constantly; the buildings are not merely blackened, but almost pitch-black; the air is rank with sulphurous acid from the chimneys and fumes from the chemical works, before which no plants can live long. Over square miles of city nothing green grows or can, except a very few blackened flowers or tormented trees.

Turning indoors, the contrast is thus put:—

(1) It is rare among the London working-class for one roof to shelter only one family.

(2) It is usual among the London working-class for a family to occupy not more than two rooms.

(1) It is rare among the Manchester working-class for one roof to shelter more than one family.

(2) It is usual among the Manchester working-class for a family to occupy four rooms.

The scale of rents paid in Manchester for a whole cottage of four rooms is almost exactly the same as that in Poplar for half cottages. Block dwellings in central London are a great boon, and attract a good class. In Manchester blocks are not wanted, and attract only the worst classes.

To the questions of remedy in London, as Mr. Charles Booth has said, the first and indispensable requisite is better transit. In Manchester the problem of transit has practically been solved. The smoke nuisance, which is one of the worst of the serious evils in northern cities, will never be stopped until—

(1) The transfer of the authority over smoke inspectors from the local bodies to the Home Office; (2) the substitution of heavy penalties for trifling fines.

Just as the abolition of the Manchester smoke nuisance would bring within practical range a possibility of clean and beautiful houses in clean and beautiful streets at Manchester, so the checking of jerry-built middle-class houses and "conversion" in and around London would give us a chance in London of having our working-class families once more housed in a house apiece.

He pleads for a London Housing Reform Association, which would do the work of the Manchester and Salford Citizens' Association. Administrative bodies like City Councils or County Councils cannot do the work of initiative.

THE *Scottish Historical Review* for January opens with the first instalment of an interesting article, by Mr. Andrew Lang, on the Portraits and Jewels of Mary Queen of Scots.

AN AMERICAN ON THE GERMAN "PERIL."

In the *Engineering Magazine* Mr. Magee gives a further contribution upon the possible danger of German competition to America. This time he deals chiefly with German educational methods, and finds much to praise.

THOROUGHNESS *versus* BRILLIANCY.

He seeks to point out the difference in the methods of the two countries. Germany's imposing advance is due principally to long training and hard work, characteristics which came from a great past. In business first comes the merchant and then the engineer. The production of new articles of commerce depends more and more upon engineering knowledge, and Germany is especially strong on the engineering side of business. American engineers are bold, ingenious and practical, but great successes with empirical methods still lead them into the temptation of relying upon experience and being merely practical. But the last decade has shown that the persistence of scientific theoretical workers can produce articles of commerce which can never be evolved by the brightest workman. The Welsbach mantle is an instance of this.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION INDISPENSABLE.

Scientific research has its financial rewards too. One hundred and forty-three German chemical companies—the total number in the Empire—with a working capital of £33,000,000, returned an average profit last year of 9·37 per cent. Educational training is, from a purely commercial standpoint, more essential than ever. America must depend upon it even more than either England or Germany, because of the ignorant coloured and immigrant population to be dealt with. So good are the German University methods, that many of the best men in the German industries to-day had no technical school training at all, but came directly from the University. There are ten technical Universities in the Empire, with over 17,000 students. These are in close touch with, and a great help to, the industries. Many cities are establishing technical middle-schools, and numerous private technical institutes flourish everywhere. Germans are no longer satisfied with a few hundreds of famous scholars, a few thousand professional men—and then a drop almost down to the "three R's." They are wisely grading off their material. They try, too, for 99 per cent. efficiency in all subjects. Even housemaids, butlers and chimney sweeps may receive in special schools all the correct fundamental preparation for their humble careers.

DISCIPLINE.

Mr. Magee thinks that the explanation of the efficiency of the German system is due largely to thoroughness of training in the rudiments and to the great discipline enforced in the schools. In fact, Germany depends upon the strength of the machine, America upon the initiative of the individual. How far it would be well to imitate Germany in tightening the reins a little, and introducing into American businesses some of its precision, is, however, a delicate question.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS AND HOW THEY ARE RAISED.

In Britain the campaign fund for a General Election is believed to be raised largely by the sale of peerages, baronetcies, and the like, by the Government in power. Rumour, which probably lies, estimates the price paid for a recent peerage at anything between £100,000 and £240,000. In America they do things more systematically. Both parties levy toll upon the great trusts. Mr. H. L. West, writing in the *Forum* for January, says:—

When the fact was disclosed that the New York Life Insurance Company had given 150,000 dols. in aid of the election of Republican candidates in three Presidential campaigns, Judge Parker, erstwhile Democratic candidate for President, asserted that practically all the large corporations had contributed to the treasury of the Republican party. "The officers responsible for these raids upon the treasuries of corporations," said Judge Parker, "have received their reward in unfettered management of different insurance corporations; in unembarrassed raids upon the public through trusts, condemned by both common and statute law; in refusal to punish criminally the officers of railroad and other corporations violating the laws; and in statutory permission to manufacturing corporations to levy tribute on the people." And, according to Judge Parker, not only was this immunity thus purchased, but worse results were attained "in the gradual demoralisation of voters and the dulling of the public conscience caused by the efforts to make these vast sums of money procure the ballots they were intended to procure, corruptly or otherwise."

But while this is true, it is not less true that—

except in the Bryan campaigns, the large corporations have been impartial in their contributions. Mr. John G. Havemeyer, it will be remembered, openly testified without hesitation that the sugar trust had contributed to both sides:—

Fund of the Republican National Committee	dols.
in 1904	1,900,000
Fund of the Republican National Committee	
in 1900	2,800,000
Fund of the Republican National Committee	
in 1896	3,800,000
Fund of the Democratic National Committee	
in 1896	4,100,000

The Republican fund last year is said to have been disbursed as follows:—

Remittances to State committees	dols.
For literature	700,000
Maintaining Speakers' bureau	550,000
For lithographs, advertising, etc.	175,000
Salaries and expenses at headquarters	150,000
Miscellaneous expenses	75,000
Balance at close of campaign	100,000

These sums are much smaller than are popularly accredited to the total of campaign contributions. It has always been supposed, for instance, that the fund at the command of Senator Hanna during the campaign of 1896 was between 5,000,000 dols. and 6,000,000 dols.

THE work of the telephone girl, as described by G. H. Saunders in the *Young Woman*, is said to exercise a kind of fascination over the operators. A proof of this is the number of girls who return to the exchanges after leaving to take up duties of other kinds. Of several thousands of telephone operators there are very few who would care to take up any other business. The writer mentions the fact that there are about thirty subscribers who are called regularly every morning by the telephone instead of by an alarm clock.

"DELUSIONS OF DEMOCRACY."

A WAIL AND A RETORT.

M. POBEDONOSTSEFF writes in the *Cosmopolitan* what his editor calls "The Dying Words of Autocracy," and what he calls "The Delusions of Democracy." The Russian writer says there is no delusion more vain than the modern belief in democracy as a panacea for all social ills. The test of history shows that the only races fit for self-government are those who have from immemorial time practised the art of governing themselves. The capacity of the Anglo-Saxon races for ruling themselves by popular machinery is as old as Tacitus. In France, however, the results of an attempt at democracy are the crushing of all freedom of life and activity, an officialdom which is the blind instrument of the central power, a false expression of the will of the people, separation of Church and State, suppression of all unauthorised associations. "The freedom which is supposed to be established by the non-interference of the State with religious and political convictions becomes a delusive mirage as a result of the natural intolerance of divided democracies."

CULTURE INEFFECTIVE.

M. Pobedonostseff concludes with a fling at culture as well as democracy. He says:—

The belief that freedom and parliamentary institutions are capable of solving the darkest problems is not, however, more widespread and delusive than the belief that the intellectual progress of nations is by itself sufficient to insure their happiness. How baseless is this assumption we are only beginning to see to-day, when whole masses of cultivated nations are sunk in a hopeless pessimism which is the very result of an excess of culture. Disillusioned, unnerved, despairing men and women finally abjure all higher intellectual aspirations, setting a value only upon that which can be tangibly seized, and which brings positive material benefit and profit. The majority of these victims of modern culture suffer from a peculiar spiritual neurasthenia, and a complete lack of ideas. Culture alone, in fact, solves no problem of life, but may be set side by side with pretended freedom and delusive democracy as ineffective for the solution of the tremendous problems of popular discontent and disorder now facing the world.

"THE TSAR'S MAN ANSWERED."

To this jeremiad Mr. Charles Ferguson, author of "The Religion of Democracy," retorts, under the head of "The Tsar's Man Answered," with some vigour. He says:—

The discovery that the real rulers of the world are not the persons that sit on thrones or in cabinets, but those that have the initiative of industry—those that can say who shall have work and wages, and when and where and how they shall work—this discovery is of immense portent. Henceforth the emotional centre of human interest cannot lie in any question of the forms of politics. Great men like yourself have, from the beginning, been so preoccupied in deciding who ought to have the disposal of the goods of life, that they never have thought about the production of goods. In consequence, the world is even now for the most part miserably poor. To put tools into the hands that can use them, to economise the creative forces of the people, to give credit to the trustworthy and promotion to the efficient—this, Mr. Pobedonostseff, and not anarchy or atheism, is the current tendency of democratic institutions.

TYRANNY OF KING, SLAVEHOLDER, AND TRUST.

Apropos of contending autocrat and democrat may

be quoted the words of Ernest Crosby in the same magazine on "The Money Power and our Next Great President." America needs a third to do for to-day what Washington and Lincoln did for their days. He closes:—

King power, slave power, money power! Two of them have fallen. Who will tackle the third? It will be no operation of pin pricks, but it will require a sharp knife, a steady hand, and a determined heart. As Andrew Jackson took the United States Bank by the throat, so the selfish gamblers of to-day, whose authentic exploits are chronicled in our magazines month after month and in the daily reports of investigation committees, and whose pawns are made of flesh and blood, must be shorn of their privileges and sent back chastened to the place of equal opportunity with their fellow-citizens. We need a man who will go into the Senate of the United States and into the Ways and Means Committee-room with a whip of small cords. And it is high time that he were here.

THE PROGRESS OF THE SOUTHERN "STATES."

IN the *American Review of Reviews* Mr. R. H. Edmonds describes the South's amazing progress. He heads his article with a table of statistics, contrasting 1880 with 1905. From this it appears that the number of spindles and cotton mills has sprung from 667,000 to 9,205,000; the cotton crop from 313 million dollars to 680 million dollars; the coal mined from 6 million tons to 70 million tons; capital invested in manufactures from 257 million dollars to 1,500 million dollars; exports from 261 million dollars to 555 million dollars; the property assessed from 3,051 million dollars to 6,500 million dollars; petroleum from 179,000 barrels to 42 millions. The writer then proceeds with a more detailed statement. He regards the manufacture of cotton as the greatest industry of the world, and says that in the South three-fourths of the world's cotton crop is raised. To the South, Europe pays for cotton a tribute of over one million dollars daily. An expenditure of 20 million dollars on the levee work on the Mississippi River would reclaim an area of 30,000 square miles fertile enough to yield more than the present crop of the Southern States. Of rich coal lands there is in the entire South a total of 63,957 square miles, against a combined total for Great Britain and Germany of 12,600 square miles. Of iron ore, says the writer, Alabama has such vast stores that the three or four leading companies of that State have much more than the United States Steel Corporation. Agriculture has been booming ahead not less than mining and manufactures. Rice-growing began only in 1886, and now in Texas alone there are 234,000 acres under rice cultivation. The first depôt in Louisiana has now become the centre of many thriving towns. Railroads have increased in the South from 20,000 to 60,000 miles. The South would have taken this commanding position in the national life earlier but for the terrible waste of life in the Civil War. The writer confidently anticipates that the South will, within the next quarter of a century, rival in agricultural production and in manufactures the rest of the country.

LIFTING A WHOLE CITY. THE LATEST AMERICAN EXPLOIT.

AMONG many wonderful chapters of civic romance, one of the most remarkable is that of Galveston as told in the *American Review of Reviews* by Mr. W. Watson Davis. Galveston stands at the eastern end of a long low island off the coast of Texas, between the surge of the Mexican Gulf and the placid waters of Galveston Bay. It is the converging point of fifty-three steamship lines and nine railway systems. It exports one-third of the wheat sent from the United States, and ranks third among the exporting ports of the United States. In 1900 a great storm sweeping in from the Gulf destroyed more than 8,000 inhabitants and nearly twenty million dollars' worth of property. Galveston was written down as a city of the past. But with invincible pluck the city set to work in a few months to restore its fallen fortunes.

FIGHTING THE OCEAN.

First it cleaned out the corrupt municipal government, and by a majority of six to one put its government in the hands of a Commission consisting of the Mayor and four Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Texas. In four months three eminent engineers had planned the erection of a solid concrete wall along the Gulf front, and the raising of the city's grade, the whole undertaking to cost $3\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars. Two years after the storm the contract for the building of the sea-wall was let, and in July, 1904, the great wall was completed. It is of solid concrete, 16 feet high, 16 feet thick at the base, and 5 feet at the top. It skirts the Gulf front for $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Along the sea side of it extends a breakwater, or riprap, 27 feet in width, composed of rough blocks of stone. More difficult than the erection of the sea-wall is the problem of raising the grade of the whole city. It "means the filling in with earth or sand from the top of the sea-wall back across the island to the bay front, from a height of 17 feet at the wall to 8 feet at the bay."

A LIFT OF 17 FEET.

The business section next the bay, because of its many large stone buildings and protected situation, is not included in the area to be elevated. It was estimated that $11\frac{1}{2}$ million cubic yards of material would be necessary to fill up. The progress of the work is thus described:—

The three fundamental divisions in the problem of grade-raising were—first, the obtaining of the material; second, its transportation; third, its distribution. The solution of the problem was as ingenious as simple, and was in accord with the most advanced engineering practice. From the coast of Germany have come four powerful suction dredges,—the *Holm*, with a capacity of 550 cubic yards; and the *Texas*, *Leviathan*, and *Galveston*, each with a capacity of 1,500 cubic yards. The *Holm* was the first to arrive. In conjunction with two "cutter" dredges, and some forty (since increased to seventy) steel "scrapers," pulled by mules, it began the construction of a ship canal in rear of the sea wall. This canal, when finished, will extend for two and one-half miles, and is 200 feet wide and 21 feet deep. It is the key to the solution of the problem of transportation and distribution of grade-raising material. This

material is to be sea sand, obtained from the bay and off the bar. The suction dredge steams to sea, and drops to the bottom her receiving main. The engines begin to throb, and into her roomy "hopper" pours semi-liquid sand and water. When loaded she turns on her homeward trip, and, deep-laden, enters the canal. As the canal progresses, the dredges establish pipe stations at the head of each street, ending thereon. At these pipe stations they discharge their loads by expelling them through 42-inch mains, extending up each street. At the ends of the mains gush out sand and water. The sand settles and the water flows off. At no time will the base of distribution—the dredge—be more than a mile and one-quarter from the point of discharge. Grade-raising is progressing from the edge of the canal toward the bay. After the grade has been raised, the dredges will fill the canal by discharging their loads into it, backing out as they do so.

Night and day operations are continuing, each dredge making five or six round trips in twenty-four hours. The contract time for completion of the work is January 1st, 1907. In little over two years will 250 men—the combined strength of the grade-raising force—build, virtually, a mountain.

There is something suggestive of a great epic in this Titanic struggle with the sea, and not a little of grim humour in the way in which the undaunted American derives from the bosom of the enemy his means of frustrating its future attacks. The cost of raising some three thousand buildings will be borne by the owners.

THE GENESIS OF THE CURLING STONE.

IN *C. B. Fry's* for February a very interesting account is given of the making of curling stones. The famous Ailsa Craig is the only quarry for curling stones. The stone is a kind of granite, very hard and difficult to cut. It is found in three colours—red hone, blue hone, and common Ailsa. The rough cubical blocks are conveyed by boat to the factory, where they are chipped with hammer and chisel into a rough semblance of a curling stone. It takes a good workman a whole day to rough out one pair of stones. The stone is then put on a huge turning lathe revolving at a great speed, in which a pair of circular cutters give the stone its final shape. It is then put to the slowly moving grindstone, which averages two tons, the curling stone being made to revolve at a very high rate. In the polishing room the stone is made to revolve in touch first with Ayrshire blue sandstone, then with water or Ayr stone. No more is done to the dull side, but the other side, known as the "keen" side, is polished with putty powder. The border is "belted on with hammer and chisel," the handles are fitted, and then they are ready for use. According to destination, they are variously shaped; Canada, Lanarkshire, the coast and the South have each preferences for different shapes. The weight similarly differs. At home the stone runs from 32 to 40 lbs.; in Canada from 37 to 44 lbs. The maximum size is thirty-six inches in circumference.

THE *Sunday at Home* is an unusually interesting number, opening with an editorial on Budapest, and the state of religious life there; and containing Mr. Douglas Sladen's interesting paper on "Tunis: the Gate of the Orient."

STATE INSURANCE IN NEW ZEALAND.

LIFE.

UNDER this heading Mr. W. P. Reeves, High Commissioner of New Zealand, writes in the *North American Review*. He recalls how the Government Life Insurance Office was established in 1870, at a time of Colonial depression. In four years' time considerable profits had accrued. The sum assured in the office rose from £200,000 in the first year to more than ten million and a quarter at the end of 1904. The policies numbered 44,194. Private competition is not excluded. The Government Office does no more than nearly half the life insurance of the Colony. The office is a department of the public service, managed by an officer called the Commissioner, who is a Civil servant. The office is conducted virtually as an ordinary private insurance association. It pays land tax and income tax, and contributes £9,000 a year to the Revenue. The assets of the office at the end of 1904 amounted to £3,761,000. Of this amount not eighteen per cent. has been borrowed by the New Zealand Treasury.

ACCIDENT.

The series of laws of compensation to workmen passed between 1891-9 led the employers to protect themselves by means of insurance, and the high rates charged by private companies led the Government to establish a State Accident Insurance Office in 1899. The premiums received have risen to about £24,000 a year, and have so far exceeded the claims as to allow of an accumulation of £14,600.

FIRE.

The high profits of the private fire insurance companies, and the high charges in the country districts, led the Seddon Government to add fire insurance to its other responsibilities in 1903. The risks accepted during the first nine months reached a total of over two millions and a half. The premiums had risen to about £2,000 a month, and the losses to about £1,200 a month. The insurance companies are waging war against it by every means in their power. But Mr. Reeves does not think that they will succeed in checking it.

STATE INSURANCE IN BELGIUM.

THE *Arena* of January says:—

The Belgian Government does a general life insurance business, issuing straight life-policies as well as term or endowment policies. It goes further, and contracts to pay annuities to such of its citizens as desire them. This life-insurance and annuity business is grafted upon the governmental postal savings-bank system. Almost identically the same machinery operates all three. Under this singular financial system the poorest individual in the little kingdom can secure a moderate life-insurance policy or annuity by the payment of trifling annual premiums, or derive interest on his small deposits in the postal savings-bank. The system was adopted to encourage national thrift, and has fully vindicated its purpose. There are few or no beggars in Belgium. It works smoothly, and is apparently without a flaw. It has been in practice upward of half a century. The balance-sheet of the Belgian National Bank on December 31, 1903, the last report within reach, showed deposits to the credit of the three institutions of 45,992,768 dols.

MUNICIPALISATION IN EXCELSIS.

THE *Arena* for January says that the German town of Freiburg has carried the principle of municipalisation into practice very thoroughly:—

In Freiburg the municipal utilities are operated with a view to lessening the cost and in other ways benefiting the citizens, rather than with the object of merely making money: yet the showing, even from the latter view-point, in the German municipality is creditable. In Freiburg, according to our consul, the street-cars, the gas, the electric-light, the water, the theatre, the slaughter-house, the pawn-shop, the cemetery, the savings-bank and the schools are operated by the city, which indeed also controls a daily paper, vineyards and building-lots. Last year the city treasury realised, after all expenses had been paid, 3,478 dols. from the electric plant; 3,581 dols. from the gas; 13,440 dols. from the cemetery; 221 dols. from the municipal pawn-shop; 65,892 dols. rental from buildings owned by the city; 71,315 dols. from the water department; and 4,211 dols. from the slaughter-house.

Many of the things operated by the municipality are primarily for the benefit, protection, education, or development of the inhabitants. The pawn-shop, for example, is operated so as to accommodate those who need loans, and who would otherwise become victims of extortioners. Another institution for the benefit or convenience of the citizens, and especially of the poorer members of society, is the people's kitchen. Here good food is served at very reasonable prices. The receipts from the kitchen last year amounted to 27,806 dols. The city savings-bank is also another valuable institution, being perfectly safe, and tending to stimulate thrift. The municipal theatre is regarded by the citizens as almost as important an educational institution as the city schools. Therefore the city each year contributes liberally towards its maintenance. Last year the outlay for the theatre was 89,837 dols. Of this amount the city paid 32,606 dols.

IGNORANCE IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

MR. W. H. HARWOOD, in the *Westminster Review*, comments on the vast preponderance of fiction over all other issues of books in the annual reports of public libraries. In his paper on "Free Libraries and Fiction," he says this is largely because new libraries must justify their existence, and the easiest way to do this is to issue as many books as possible; hence large purchases of fiction. The committees managing free libraries, moreover, are appointed by people who look for any qualifications rather than literary taste and capacity. Men are chosen because they are this or that, anything but because they are literary and well read. Many of the novels included, bought with public money, are skimmed rather than read, and if they do no harm can at least do no good to their readers. A little less spent on novels and a little more on a higher class of library assistant, says Mr. Harwood, and enforces his plea by the following anecdote:—

"Have you a book called 'Esmond,' by a man named Thackeray?" asked a borrower at a public library not long ago.

"No, I think not, for I have never heard of either the man or the book before," was the answer of the assistant-in-charge. "Have you, sir?" he added, turning to a bystander, who responded "Yes," giving the number of the book. One might suppose that the assistant in this case was a raw lad fresh from a board school, and would not imagine that this was how far he had got after "several years' experience of library work."

THE LATEST WONDERS OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

THE *Forum*, the American Quarterly, is the only Review which carefully chronicles the triumphs of applied science. In the January number Mr. H. H. Suplee records the latest advances made by man in the scientific control and utilisation of matter.

A NEW HOPE FOR IRELAND.

The gas engine seems destined to be the regenerator of Ireland. Mr. Suplee is enthusiastic over the advantages of

the suction gas-power system, in which the suction strokes of the gas engine are employed to draw air and the vapour of water through a bed of incandescent coke, thus producing a semi-water gas for direct use in the engine. In such apparatus the fuel generally used is anthracite or coke, the vapour of water being supplied by a boiler or evaporator, heated by the gas itself on its way to the engine. The requirement of anthracite or coke as fuel has materially limited the use of the otherwise advantageous and efficient suction gas-power plant, but its scope will be materially widened with the application of peat fuel. The small amount of ash and solid impurity in peat renders it especially suitable for the gas producer, owing to the small proportion of slag and clinker formed. The vast deposits of peat and lignite in Great Britain and on the Continent may make this method of utilisation an important one.

A NEW SAFEGUARD AGAINST SHIPWRECK.

It is not generally known that sound travels much more rapidly through water than through air. But as it is so—

the sounds given off by a submerged bell would afford an effective warning of a dangerous coast. In practical tests it has been found that bell signals from five to eight miles distant are clearly and distinctly heard through the microphone receiver on ship-board; and, in view of this success, a number of the lightships on the North Atlantic coast and at some of the North Sea ports have been fitted with the submerged bells; while the larger vessels of the German, British, and American lines have been equipped with receivers.

NEW FACILITIES FOR TRANSIT.

To facilitate the rapid movements of men from place to place we need—first, bridges; second, ships; and third, railways. Mr. Suplee chronicles the building of the biggest bridges in the world:—

The arch of the stone bridge at Plauen, over the valley of the Syra, has a span of 90 metres, or a little more than 295 feet, thus exceeding in width its greatest predecessor, the Luxembourg viaduct, by more than 17 feet, and the span of the new cantilever bridge across the St. Lawrence River at Quebec. The central span here is 1,800 feet, making it the largest yet constructed, being nearly 100 feet greater than the spans of the cantilevers of the Forth bridge, or 200 feet greater than the suspension span of the Williamsburg bridge at New York.

The record in big ships has been broken by the *Amerika*, of the Hamburg-American line, which is 690 feet long, 74 feet 6 inches beam, and 53 feet deep. Her tonnage is 23,000 tons. The difficulty about these big ships is the lack of harbours into which they can pass. "The draught of the average modern ship now closely approximates 30 feet; and it has been shown that there are but three ports in the world—those of Marseilles, Genoa, and Tacoma—which can admit vessels of such draught at all times."

The underground railway at New York has no

sooner been opened than it has been found to be inadequate:—

The average number of passengers carried has been 300,000 per day, or 106,000,000 during the year. The line at present in operation is practically crowded to its limit during the rush hours of the morning and evening, while the elevated railway and the surface electric cars have almost regained the traffic which they lost at the opening of the subway. There appears to be little doubt that the traffic has almost overtaken the increased facilities in the course of a single year.

MOTORS AND RAPID TRANSIT.

The *Arena* for January says:—

Early in November the Union Pacific Car Shops, at Omaha, Nebraska, turned out a large new gasoline motor-car which runs at a speed of fifty-seven miles an hour with less noise, friction or jar than a Pullman going at half the speed. This is the second car of the kind made by this company. The inventor is Mr. W. R. McKeen, Jr. The new motor-car is driven by a 100-horse-power gasoline engine, and a new car is now being constructed that will be driven by a 200-horse-power engine, it being intended to carry passengers, express and freight. The officials of the Union Pacific Company are confident that the gasoline motor-car will solve the problems of suburban and interurban traffic by giving fast and frequent service at a minimum cost.

"POOR RICHARD."

THE FRANKLIN BICENTENARY.

THE January issue of the *Critic* of New York publishes two articles on Benjamin Franklin, in connection with the bicentenary celebration of his birth.

To many people, says Mr. Ruggles, Franklin is best known as the author of the sayings of "Poor Richard" and as "the inventor of lightning." In 1732 "Poor Richard's Almanac" first appeared, and it was continued for nearly twenty-five years. About 10,000 copies were sold annually. The "Autobiography" only comes down to 1757, and Franklin lived till 1790.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate, in the second article, endeavours to show how Franklin, without any tuition of any kind after he was ten years old, came to be the most famous American of his time. He says:—

It was by sheer force of brains, character, severe self-discipline, untiring industry and mother-wit. His predominant trait was practical common sense amounting to genius. God gave him the sound mind in the sound body, and he did the rest himself.

He rigidly schooled himself in the virtues of temperance, order, resolution, frugality, industry, sincerity, moderation, and cleanliness. By constant reading, study, and observation he made the very best of the great mental capacity with which he had been endowed by Nature.

After "Poor Richard's Almanac," Franklin published "Father Abraham's Speech," a comprehensive summing-up of Poor Richard's good things, "touching the conduct of life at all points, so far as utility and worldly advantage are concerned." Mr. Choate also deals with Franklin as a scientist and as a politician, and his life during fifteen years in London and ten in Paris.

AN AGNOSTIC'S PROGRESS.

FROM DARWIN TO CHRIST.

MR. W. SCOTT PALMER concludes, in the February *Contemporary Review*, the story of his spiritual pilgrim's progress from Agnosticism to the Christian faith. In the last number of the REVIEW I summarised the story of his discovery of his Other Self by the aid of the Proceedings of the Psychical Research Society.

PANTHEISM IN CHRISTIANITY.

In the second and concluding paper on his progress he tells us how he discovered the element of Pantheism in Christianity:—

I discovered it in the service of Benediction at the Oratory in Brompton Road. I might have included in the catalogue of my shining Epiphany stars that forgotten afternoon.

I remember vividly the profound emotion with which I saw at last a great gathering of pilgrims worshipping, as in my queer but honest way I worshipped, and acknowledging—it seemed—as I acknowledged, the oneness of spirit and matter, the immeasurable greatness that penetrated and included the very least, the infinite issuing through the finite, the supreme source reflected in the image, God coming to man through the little things being made. I saw all this in a people prostrate as I was prostrate, before an everyday material thing.

And afterwards I felt more lonely than ever. Here was a multitude at one with me, yet divided from me by a huge dogmatic structure with which I could not away—or so I thought.

Was there anywhere, I asked myself, a religion making it "possible to escape," as Edward Caird says, "the opposite absurdities of an *Individualism* which dissolves the unity of the universe into atoms, and an abstract *Monism* which leaves no room for any real individuality either in God or in man?"

HOW "LUX MUNDI" HELPED HIM.

He goes on to tell us that for some time he sought in vain. But at last Mr. Aubrey Moore's essay on "Lux Mundi" brought him to what he sought. He says:—

I was set on the way to it by another book, for long an occupant of my pilgrim-sack and still now and then packed in it for some special use. This new book was "Lux Mundi." Aubrey Moore first showed me that I might find in the Christian religion a beauty, even a philosophic, reasonable beauty, which I could not find elsewhere. His essay on "The Christian Doctrine of God" tore a veil from my eyes. I have learnt many things since then, but I still see in "Lux Mundi" my first discovery of Christian truth, and of a harmony of opposites in the Christian religion there and only there. I discovered then that St. Paul was an Evolutionist and Christianity evolutionary, and I knew that without evolution all religion was a vain thing. I discovered that my first book, which had begun the unfolding of my soul, had been sorely needed to send Christians back to Christ and His Apostles. I discovered that the current conception of Christianity in the sixties and seventies was so blighting to me, only because it had not recognised fully the light of the divine reason shining among men. There was good historical cause for this; it is easy to explain it now.

HOW DARWIN LED TO CHRIST.

Mr. Palmer says that it was the dynamic conception that came to him with Darwin's book which set him on the road. The unfolding of his soul had been, at least, on the intellectual side so far, and in the main an unfolding of the idea of man. But the idea suggested further developments:—

I should think "The Origin" a broken fragment if I could

not see that when it shows how man sums up in himself the stuff and story of earth and earthly life, he is but pointing to a larger summing-up beyond, a summing-up of which philosophy and psychology have given me glimpses, but which only the God-Man can possibly complete. Is it prejudice on my part that makes me look so ardently for oneness in life; for a divine humanity, as well as for a human animal? If there be a living God He must be one with man, or He is no God for man. Is there anywhere except in the Christian order a way of seeing all life as one, and yet preserving the true, reasonable life of each? Is there anywhere, except in the Christian order, a way of seeing God and Man as one, and yet preserving the self-conscious, self-determining life of both?

I have found no other order of thought in which these great demands are met; and so I find myself more at home with this—the Christian order, philosophy, scheme of doctrine and fact—than I have ever found myself elsewhere.

SPORT AS THE BRITISH BUSHIDO.

MR. C. B. FRY, who tends with priestly devotion the cult of sportsmanship considered as a branch of the higher ethics, draws in his *Magazine* for February a parallel which is wonderfully illuminative. So much of our vocabulary of metaphor is drawn from the commercial sphere that it is positively refreshing to be reminded, as Mr. C. B. Fry has reminded us, of the ethical metaphors which Englishmen have drawn from sport. Among these figures of speech derived from sportsmanship, he has remarked upon the national love of "fair play"; our disapprobation of conduct that is "not cricket"; our moral insistence on "Play up, play up, and play the game." In his magazine he says:—

Sportsmanship, properly understood, is something very potent and very real. In describing the code of ethical ideals and of practical precept of the Samurai, known as Bushido, a Japanese writer says: "To be a Samurai in the true sense of the word has been the highest aspiration of a Japanese. Your term, 'gentleman,' when understood in its best sense, would convey to you an approximate idea, if you added a dash of soldier blood in it. Rectitude, courage, benevolence, politeness, veracity, loyalty—these make the ideal Samurai; and his list of desirable qualities is not considered complete without a well-developed body and military skill. To have good sense enough to keep his name honourable, to act instead of talking cleverly, was the chief ambition of a Samurai." In a word, the true "sportsman" is not very far from being an English equivalent of the follower of Bushido. Sportsmanship implies the active pursuit of field sports, or, at any rate, a liking for them; but its real import concerns, first and foremost, an attitude of mind towards all pursuits, a code of feeling and of conduct.

In these days, when our popular pastimes are accused—wrongfully, but not without apparent reason—of being wholly given over to professionalism, when even first-class cricket is by many regarded as chiefly a matter of gate-money, we may well pause and consider whether the basis of true sportsmanship, upon which all games should be founded, is not in need, to say the least, of some reinforcement.

It may appear fanciful, but I do not think it really is so, to suggest that the establishment of rifle shooting, with its inalienable tinge of active patriotism, as a national pastime, and the co-operation of our great games clubs to that end, would bring into the atmosphere of our field-sports a freshening breeze of undeniable sportsmanship. Nay, more, it would to some extent bring sportsmanship, the active participation in games and field-sports, and the proper spirit of such participation, even nearer than at present to the splendid code of the Samurai.

THE GOSPEL OF DISOBEDIENCE.

COUNT TOLSTOY'S LATEST EVANGEL.

"BOTH the bodily welfare of man as well as the highest spiritual welfare can only be attained in one way . . . by disobedience to the authorities." That, in the *Fortnightly Review* for February, is the last word of Count Tolstoy's philosophy. "Disobey. Disobey, and again I say unto you Disobey!" would be no inaccurate summary of the Russian prophet's message. He is against the very idea of the State. He detests modern civilisation.

THE ACCURSED THING.

His ideal is to destroy the State—to root out the very idea of the State. The State, *voilà* the enemy! For

government for the Russian people has never been a necessity but always a burden. Wherever Russian people settle down without the intervention of Government they have always established a mutual order, not coercive, but founded upon mutual agreement, communal, and with communal possession of land, which has completely satisfied the demands of peaceful social life. Therefore the liberation of men from obedience to government, and from the belief in the artificial combination of States and of the fatherland, must lead them to the natural, joyous, and in the highest degree moral life of agricultural communities, subject only to their own regulations, realisable by all, and founded, not on coercion, but on mutual agreement. In this lies the essence of the great revulsion approaching for all Christian nations.

THE WAY OF SALVATION.

Count Tolstoy is certainly explicit enough. He tells us people—

should first of all free themselves from the very idea of a State, and consequently also from all concern in the rights of the citizens of such a State. In this alteration of men's attitude towards the State and the authorities is the end of the old and the beginning of the new age. People maintaining their servitude in the name of their belief in the State are exactly like those birds which, notwithstanding that the door of their cage is open, continue to sit in their prison partly by habit and partly because they do not realise they are free.

It is only the non-participation of the people in any violence whatever which can abolish all the coercion from which they suffer, and prevent all possibility of endless armaments and wars, and also abolish private property in land. Thus should the agricultural peasants act that the revolution now taking place may produce good results. The revolution now impending over mankind consists in their liberation from the deceit of obedience to human power.

ANARCHY TEMPERED BY LYNCH LAW!

Count Tolstoy faces the question as to what good men must do if bad men refuse to abide by the higher law. He says:—

In every human society there are always ambitious, unscrupulous, cruel men, who, I have already endeavoured to show, are ever ready to perpetrate every kind of violence, robbery, murder for their own advantage, and who in a society without government would be robbers, restrained in their actions partly by strife with those injured by them (self-instituted justice, lynching), but partly and chiefly by the most powerful weapon of influence upon men—public opinion.

Oh ho! Here we have Count Tolstoy relying, in part at least, on "self-instituted justice, lynching," to correct the disorders that would ensue if his theories were adopted.

WHEN VIOLENCE IS JUSTIFIABLE.

If this makes a hole in his absolute non-resistance theory, it is nothing to that which is made by the following admission:—

Either one or the other: men are either rational or irrational beings. If they are not rational beings, then all matters between them can, and should be, decided by violence, and there is no reason for some to have and others not to have this right of violence. But if men are rational beings, then their relations should be founded not on violence, but on reason.

But everyone knows, even from his own personal experience, that man is often by no means a rational being. The majority of men are often most irrational. But if so, their "violence"—that is to say, the law and the magistrate—is justifiable and necessary.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

Count Tolstoy recognises that after he has destroyed the existing State, his ideal agricultural communities may wish to re-establish it on a voluntary foundation. He says:—

It is very probable that these communities will not live in isolation, but owing to unity of economic, racial, or religious conditions, will enter into new free mutual combinations, completely different, however, from the former State combinations founded upon violence. The repudiation of coercion does not deprive men of the possibility of combination, but combination founded upon mutual agreement can be formed only when those founded upon violence are abolished.

Yes. But suppose that one of these communities should take advantage of its exceptionally favoured position on some river or highway of commerce to levy blackmail, like the old barons on the Rhine, on all the traffic of the other communities. Are they to allow the whole co-operative commonwealth to go to pieces because one of the communities has taken to piracy?

THE CONDITIO SINE QUA NON.

The fact is that, as Count Tolstoy practically admits, his Anarchistic anti-State theories cannot work until all men are perfect. We cannot constitute the future State on the principle that every man shall do what seemeth good in his own eyes until the only thing that seemeth good to each is the good of all. Count Tolstoy says:—

Let the people only cease to obey the Government, and there will be neither taxes, nor seizure of land, nor prohibitions from the authorities, nor soldiery, nor wars. This is so simple and appears so easy. Then why have not men done this hitherto, and why are they yet not doing it? Why, because if one is not to obey the Government one has to obey God, *i.e.*, to live a righteous and moral life.

Only in that degree in which men live such a life, *i.e.*, obey God, can they cease to obey men and become free.

One cannot say to one's self I will not obey men. It is possible not to obey men only when one obeys the higher law of God, common to all.

IN the *Windsor Magazine* there are excellent illustrations accompanying both the article on the art of Mr. George W. Joy, and the "Chronicles in Cartoon," the latter in colour. The text of the Cartoon article is by Mr. B. Fletcher Robinson, and it recalls some of the most famous political caricatures and personages of the last twenty-five years.

HOW TO STUDY OCCULTISM.

BEGIN BY CLAIRVOYANCE, AND GO ON.

In Mr. Sinnett's *Broad Views* for February there is a useful and suggestive article on the study of Occultism entitled "How do You Know?" The writer advises the student to begin by mastering the fact, easily verifiable in the records, that "clairvoyance is a human faculty, even though at present exercised by a minority of this generation, but a faculty which is manifested by those who possess it in a great variety of ways."

VARIOUS KINDS OF CLAIRVOYANCE.

Starting from the recognition of the fact that clairvoyance is a reality,

the inquirer would then be prepared to begin the classification of clairvoyant faculties in their various departments. He would see that clairvoyance in regard to the physical plane—the power, that is to say, of discerning events in progress at a distance, of diagnosing the condition of diseased organs within a human body, of reading the contents of sealed letters or closed books—belongs to one variety of clairvoyant faculty. He would find that the power of discerning events in the past, of recovering touch with bygone conditions of the world, whether exercised with the view of clearing up some doubtful question of history, or penetrating much further back in time with the view of solving geographical or geological problems, has to do with another variety of clairvoyant faculty. And then he would realise that a third variety quite different from the other two has to do with the power of perceiving the phenomena of what he would then begin to realise as the other planes of nature, imperceptible to the senses concerned solely with physical phenomena, and, finally, when elaborate study of this kind had prepared him to comprehend the possibility of ascertaining facts apparently quite beyond the region of human understanding, he would begin to look into the accumulated testimony of those exercising clairvoyance in this manner without being troubled by the feeling which governs the man in the street, to the effect that such knowledge is unobtainable.

ASTRAL CONSCIOUSNESS.

The ability to move about in astral independent of your body is what most people possess, but of which few are conscious:—

Illuminated, however, by the teaching embodied in modern occult literature, a fairly considerable number of those who have appreciated this teaching, and have zealously endeavoured to train themselves along the lines which it suggests, have attained the condition of being fully conscious in the astral body, of acquiring in that embodiment knowledge of great importance to be spoken of directly, and in some cases again, amongst these, of so arranging matters as to be able to remember when consciousness has returned to its normal physical vehicle all that has transpired during its excursion on the astral plane.

ABOVE THE ASTRAL SEMI-OMNISCIENCE.

But even astral consciousness is but the stepping-stone to the discovery of the higher realms of consciousness where the soul acquires semi-omniscience:—

Quitting the astral body in turn, and learning how to establish his consciousness in a still finer vehicle, he may gain access to a condition of exalted spiritual consciousness from the point of view of which a comprehension of things generally is possible, which no simple expression in words can at once define. Even on the spiritual or "Manasic" plane, to use the technical expression, the Ego is very far from acquiring omniscience, but his range of perception in all that concerns the natural design of

human life is so extended both forward and backward that few of the problems naturally presenting themselves to ordinary intelligence down here would fail to meet with an instantaneous and complete solution. From that plane of consciousness the chain of lives through which the Ego has passed would lie as clearly within the range of his perception as the experience of the last few days within the ordinary waking consciousness.

And so we come to know among other things that Mr. Gladstone was a reincarnation of Cicero, etc., etc.

THE CHURCH AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

THE *Edinburgh Review* publishes an interesting article on Religion under the French Revolution, which brings out the fact that, despite terrible provocation, the early revolutionaries were most moderate and reasonable in dealing with the Church. Here are two horrible illustrations of the kind of abomination against which the Revolution was a protest:—

At Bicêtre, women were chained in dark subterranean dungeons, whither rats came in hordes and gnawed their feet. In the quiet of the night inhabitants of the district were awaked from peaceful slumbers by a sound of wailing, which was audible for more than a mile. For years those who heard it paid no more attention to it than men do nowadays to the noise of a passing train. They alluded to it as the "plainte de l'hôpital," though it was a device by which hundreds of human beings, howling in unison, hoped to draw attention to the piteousness of their condition.

Twenty-three years before the fall of the Bastille, a crucifix hanging on the bridge at Abbeville was found one morning mutilated. The Bishop of Amiens and his clergy came down to inquire into the matter, and since no one knew who was responsible for the outrage, two young men, reported to hold advanced opinions and to sing ribald songs—the Chevalier de La Barre and M. d'Etalonde—were chosen to expiate the crime. The judges declared that they were "véhémentement soupçonnés d'avoir mutilé le crucifix," and as punishment condemned them to lose their right wrists, to have their tongues torn out, their heads cut off, and their bodies burnt. Into the pile were to be thrown the "Dictionnaire philosophique" and other new works. D'Etalonde fled, and on Voltaire's letter of introduction took service with the King of Prussia. De la Barre, inflexibly brave and only eighteen, suffered the penalties enumerated.

Fénelon, Bossuet and the greatest French prelates were as relentless as any of the others. Yet, says the reviewer,

though the early revolutionaries suffered blame from the philosophers for their timidity, and from the clerics for their boldness, no one praises them for the moderation with which they approached questions of religious reform. The abolition of tithes was a measure forced on them by the people; out of the debate on this measure grew the scheme for disendowment; and since the property of the Church was to be administered by the State, out of disendowment grew the Civil Constitution of the Clergy and the subsidiary question of the suppression of the religious orders. Disendowment, in the first instance, was not intended to be the "criminal spoliation" which clerical writers have called it; rather was it the only avenue of administrative reform open to the Assembly.

IN the *Quiver* is an interview by Raymond Blathwayt with Mr. Ernest Normand on "Religion in Art," fully illustrated by reproductions of the artist's works. Another paper deals with various institutions for the reforming of truant and other more or less incorrigible boys, in which Mr. Hugh Philpott describes the Highbury Truant School, an industrial school near Drury Lane, and the farm school at Redhill. The papers on the Religions of Rulers are continued.

CAN THE HYPNOTISED FORESEE?

A WEIRD TALE OF HYPNOTIC PROPHECY.

IN a recent number of this REVIEW I quoted at some length the account given by Colonel de Rochas in the *Annals of Psychical Science* of the extraordinary results of his experiments with a hypnotic subject. This girl when hypnotised was made to re-live a series of her lives in previous incarnations, assuming in succession one personality after the other, until she got back nearly 200 years. In the January number of the *Annals of Psychical Science* the same Colonel de Rochas describes his experiments with another subject, who not only went backwards in trance to her previous incarnation as a man, but went forward, died, and was reincarnated as a priest! The whole story is one of weird and absorbing interest. Colonel de Rochas says:—

The phenomenon of prevision, inexplicable as it still is for us, has been observed so clearly that we must not reject it *a priori* as impossible. Since the subjects I have studied certainly see their own present life in its past stages, why should they not also see into the future up to a certain point?

Juliette, the subject of the present experiments, is a girl of eighteen, who, being hypnotised, is projected into the future by the aid of suggestion that she is two years older than she actually is:—

She is now twenty years of age; she has left Grenoble three or four years since; she is at Geneva, where she poses to a sculptor, M. Drouet, to whom M. Basset has recommended her.

A continuation of the transverse passes brings her to the age of twenty-two. She is at Nice. She has taken cold while posing; she coughs much, and does not want to pose any more.

Under the influence of the same passes she becomes still older; her face expresses suffering; she is shaken by violent bouts of coughing; her attitude is so unhappy and so resigned that all present are moved by it.

Finally, she dies; her head reclines on her shoulder, and her limbs fall inert.

A few more passes and she is able to answer me. She died at the age of twenty-five. Her astral body detached itself from her physical body rapidly and without suffering. She remembers having been Juliette, who always remained virtuous. Previously she had been a man who died young; a good man also, who suffered much during his life because, before that, he had been a bad woman.

After a continuation of the same passes I resume the interrogation. She is glad that she is dead: she does not suffer, and is not in obscurity. She remembers those who were good to her, notably Colonel de Rochas, who died two years after she did, from a disease from which he had long suffered.

According to this, Colonel de Rochas has now nine years to live. It must have been rather a shock to the hypnotist to have his own death thus foreseen by his subject. But the Colonel pursued his investigations. Juliette, being projected still further into the future, "reincarnates in a family in easy circumstances, and is called Emile Chaumette. His mother died in giving birth to him. His father is proprietor of a tile-factory, and lives in the country in a pretty house. He had the desire in childhood to become a priest. He entered a large seminary, and soon after leaving it in 1940 he was appointed *vicaire* at Havre." While living in advance as a priest she thinks as a priest, acts as a priest, and writes her name like a man.

Colonel de Rochas has not been able to verify any of her statements in trance, the most important of which lie in the future. He is puzzled, and can only conclude that "we find ourselves again confronted by a series of dreams which succeed each other with an appearance of truth and a logical character." But that settles nothing. For what are dreams? Are not our lives the stuff of which dreams are made?

HOW PLAYS ARE CHOSEN.

IN the *Grand Magazine* a number of leading London managers tell how they select the plays they put on the stage. Naturally what they chiefly rely on is their own judgment and common sense. Mr. Frederic Harrison says he trusts to feeling whether a play is right or wrong, but he must be quite alone and uninterrupted when he reads a play. "If it will not bear rapid reading, there is generally something wrong." One reading suffices for him absolutely to make up his mind, and he considers it a fatal error to ask opinions on a play right and left.

With Mr. George Edwards, as with many other managers, the suitability of a play largely depends on its suiting his particular public and his particular actors and actresses. Mr. Lewis Waller naturally prefers one in which the leading man is twenty-eight or thirty. "If a play hits me hard enough I produce it," says Mr. Frank Curzon. That is, it must hold his attention from the beginning to the end, if it is a serious work, or must make him laugh if it is supposedly comic. Mr. W. H. Kendal evidently thinks public taste has deteriorated. Nowadays he chiefly looks for a comedy with an emotional situation, but formerly for a play to be an assured success it must draw "real tears." "The public taste has been so changed, if not vitiated by 'musical comedy,' that we have to hesitate about doing a play which calls for the display of emotion." In choosing a play he considers mostly the less jaded and often more discriminating public—that of the provinces. Such is the dearth of good plays at present, he says, that if he gets one with even the possibilities of success he tries to make it do.

Mr. Tom Davis thinks some established public favourites must be in the cast of a play to make it go, however good it be. He thinks no place in the world is so faithful as London to old favourites.

C. B. Fry's Magazine for February is distinguished by that attitude of sportsmanship which the editor, as mentioned elsewhere, describes as "British Bushido," and by Mr. Fry's insistence on marksmanship as a necessary supplement, alike to the nation's patriotism and sport. Football is naturally to the fore. Mr. S. M. J. Woods traces the decay of English Rugby, and Mr. H. Alexander illustrates from action photographs the art of "passing" in Rugby. Golf comes in for a share of treatment, and Mr. G. A. Meagher introduces what a mild season has made somewhat of a rarity in English sport—the fine art of skating. Other papers are separately noticed.

THE LITERARY ARTICLES IN THE QUARTERLIES.

THE *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh* have several literary articles which, though they do not lend themselves well to summary, are yet a treat to read, so excellent is their style, so appreciative their judgments.

FANNY BURNEY AND HER TIMES.

Two of these articles deal with Fanny Burney, the *Quarterly* article being entirely, and the *Edinburgh* article mainly, a review of the fine edition of her "Diary and Letters" recently edited in six volumes by Mr. Austin Dobson. The former article is the more sympathetic to her as a woman; the latter deals more with the times in which she lived.

Miss Burney, says the *Quarterly* reviewer—and the companion article says much the same thing—"from first to last, allowed anybody and anything to clip the wings of her genius . . . The artist in her was never allowed to claim any right to independent existence." Well, he admits, perhaps we like her better so, even though "probably she never became half of what she had it in her to be."

The martyr of conscience, the devotedly obedient daughter, the most sincerely humble-minded of all the people who have written successful books—perhaps that is a greater and more beautiful achievement, certainly a more inevitably lovable one, than any brilliant novel, heralded and followed by however many trumpets of fame.

But, says the *Quarterly*, Madame de Staël was right in calling her "*une demoiselle de quatorze ans*," or, as he puts it, "the very genius of littleness." "All her cleverness cannot alter the fact that she was always a young person." This is more sympathetic, when taken with the whole context, than the *Edinburgh* reviewer's "woman of an unimpressive personality and of no great intellectual power." But both articles are delightful literary essays, and both reviewers agree in their praise of Mr. Austin Dobson's editing.

TWO GREAT NINETEENTH CENTURY CRITICS.

Another *Quarterly* article deals with Hazlitt and Lamb, with the *odi profanum vulgus* personality of the former and his comparative obscurity in the world of letters as compared with Lamb. Hazlitt was intensely disliked by most of his contemporaries; Lamb's name called up an affectionate smile on their faces, as on the face of many to-day. Hazlitt had great difficulty in keeping his friends; not so Lamb. "When a man deals as largely in contempt as Hazlitt did, we cannot be surprised at any and every form of retaliation." The article is, of course, largely a review of Mr. E. V. Lucas's "Lamb," which is highly praised. I make two extracts from it:—

As Lamb says of Montaigne, "You may on any page detect a 'Spectator' or start a 'Rambler,'" so one may say of Hazlitt that in his pages are to be found the origins of many a latter-day essayist. Professor Saintsbury lays the greatest of the Victorians—Macaulay, Carlyle, Ruskin—under direct obligations to him, even answering Jeffrey's famous question about the source of Macaulay's style with the single word "Hazlitt." Without committing ourselves to anything so definite, we may concede that the immense range of the lighter essay in our own day, as well as the form of the more serious essay, began with Hazlitt.

Nor, when one comes to his limitations, his absorbing literary sympathy with the great and even the lesser names of the past, and the niggard praise he deals out to contemporaries, should we forget that he has more to say for contemporaries and about them than Macaulay had.

"That Lamb was a poet is at the root of his greatness as a critic." That Hazlitt was not a poet, and could not, perhaps we may say, have become one, is the explanation of his inferiority.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor Gummere's paper on "Originality and Convention in Literature" is not very easy to read. It deals with the alliance between individual feeling, the individual in general, and the conventional—between spontaneity and artistic conventions, if I read the writer correctly; the alliance, in fact, between genius and convention, which, he says, "is still our best definition of the literary process." The last paragraph of the article is its most interesting part. In the lyric, says Prof. Gummere, "convention is still an open and a triumphant power." And if, as many fear, poetry be forced to retreat into her citadel, that citadel is lyric; "and there it can defy the assaults of time."

In the *Edinburgh Review* an excellent article also deals with "Novels with a Philosophy." An increasing tendency with the better modern novelists is, says the writer, to put a certain set of ideas or convictions first; not, as did the older novelists, character—the human being. He illustrates his view by taking "Kipps"; "The Garden of Allah," "The Divine Fire" by May Sinclair, and "The Difficult Way" by Mabel Dearmer.

Another paper deals with "Nathaniel Hawthorne," and the inadvisability of having so signally set aside his desire that the world which he had so consistently kept aside should have a post-mortem familiarity with him.

Several other articles will appeal to a less wide public—those on "Plato and his Predecessors," by Mr. F. C. S. Schiller in the *Quarterly*, and that on "Lucretius" in the *Edinburgh*.

THE LIGHT-TREATMENT OF DISEASE.

In the *Quarterly Review* Mr. George Pernet deals with the Finsen treatment of disease and with Finsen's work generally. The practical application of light to lupus is undoubtedly due to him, as is commonly believed; but there are difficulties in the way of using the Finsen light apparatus, its great expensiveness, the installation, the current required to run the powerful arc-lights, each patient requiring a separate nurse, and the great slowness of the treatment, which may extend even over years.

If, as a sensational daily paper prophesied, the Finsen light treatment is to banish lupus from the world, then, says the writer, it is prevention of lupus rather than cure which must be our aim. The bacillus of lupus vulgaris (lupus, as we usually say simply) and of consumption are identical—which is certainly not generally known. Prevent tuberculosis, and you prevent lupus.

WHY CERTAIN AGES PRODUCE CERTAIN STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE.

A LONG, thoughtful, and well-written paper in the *Edinburgh Review*, entitled "Thought in Architecture," gives a theory why the Middle Ages produced the Gothic style of architecture, why the Romans built as they did—in fact, generally, why every style of architecture has its peculiarities, and why the style of one age is not that of another.

"Mediæval architecture is based on the idea of vertical expansion, classic architecture on the idea of lateral expansion. The desire of the one is to rush up; of the other to spread." Can we say that the tendencies of architecture stand for certain tendencies in human nature? Yes, on the whole, is the answer.

The Middle Age, with its love of action and belief in its all-sufficiency, is the time of the birth of Pointed architecture. Chivalry and romance, poetry, the Crusading frenzy and Gothic architecture one after the other emanated from France—the impulse, that is, to consecrate and idealise a love of action; idealised energy, in fact. Gothic architecture was the typical child of the mediæval age, an age poor in thought and rich in energy. And Gothic architecture, says this writer, must therefore have the defects of its age:—

Only what can be got out of life can be put into art. The energy which characterises mediæval life we find in the architecture. If lack of thought equally characterises that life we shall find that in the architecture too.

The Doric temple, the laterally expanding in style, "the supreme example of horizontal architecture, is essentially the product of an age of thought," of an age just as fully charged with thought as the mediæval age is charged with energy. Classic architecture, as developed under Rome, had many bad qualities, but one fine quality—its spacious and ample proportions; "proportions in which are measured for us the qualities of the classic mind and which produce upon us something of the same calming effect which contact with the classic mind itself produces." The connection between spaciousness in architecture and a free play of the mind is still more plainly shown by the Italian Renaissance. In fact—

We shall find that the accessibility or inaccessibility of various parts of Europe at various times to ideas is measured for us in the readiness of architecture in those parts to expand, or in its refusal to expand.

Why is early Victorian art a byword—not of that which is good? After the French Revolution, says the writer, England was thrown violently back upon herself; she distrusted France, always receptive of ideas, more than ever; she "contracted," as it were, and her insular prejudices and limitations reasserted themselves with vigour:—

This isolation took effect in many ways. It showed itself in the dulness and ponderous self-satisfaction of early Victorian society and early Victorian art. It showed itself, even, in the nature of the revolt against that dulness, a revolt which, far from interesting itself in contemporary European life and thought, busied itself in the resuscitation of our own dead ideals and in the mournful retrospection of the pre-Raphaelites. But, above all, this isolation, this severance from the life and thought

of Europe, showed itself in a passionate revival of Gothic architecture.

Many of the ideas in this article, with its insistence on the limitations of Gothic architecture, will not please Ruskinites, for Ruskin, we are reminded, said that Gothic is the most perfect style of building that ever has existed or ever can exist. Nevertheless, it is an article full of ideas, of thought, and as such interests, whether one agrees or not.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

SOME SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS.

The *Edinburgh Review* claims that—

At no time during the last forty years has greater zeal or skill been shown in the management of the British Museum than can be claimed for it in 1905. Its usefulness increases every year. The number of visitors to the reading-room in 1904 was, in round numbers, 226,000, against 188,500 in 1899; 22,000 applied for papers in the newspaper room in 1904, against 19,000 five years previously; and in the same period the number of the learned studying in the cool backwater of the Oriental room mounted up from 2,862 to 3,595. The daily average of readers in the reading-room is returned as 742, and each of them was supplied with more than seven volumes. The number of volumes replaced in the general library after use in this room is given as 894,627, and 663,738 were kept from day to day in the presses for the use of particular readers. Every day a ton weight of publications is received in the building; but fortunately the authorities are now provided with ample space for housing the accessions of many years yet to come. In 1904 there were printed for the general catalogue 33,121 titles, 742 index slips, and, as we have already mentioned, 8,489 titles for a catalogue of the Thomason tracts.

In 1881 the trustees resolved upon the production of a printed catalogue, and the officials at the Treasury were persuaded to provide the requisite funds. Nearly twenty years were spent on the labour, and in the autumn of 1900 the last volume of the old manuscript catalogue was discarded for its printed substitute. It was estimated by that time that the printed volumes contained close on 4,500,000 entries.

The index under the letter S, thanks to Shakespeare and Smith, is most voluminous:—

P reaches the same total of volumes as S, but the struggle for equality is not genuine, inasmuch as under that letter are included the twenty-one volumes grouped together under the artificial heading of periodicals. Eighty-three volumes are required for letter M, seventy-seven are demanded by L, and seventy-six are perforce conceded to letter B; but the former of the last two includes the entries under the composite titles of "Liturgies" and "London," and in the latter case nineteen volumes are filled with the descriptions of the matchless collection of Bibles.

One reason for the defects in local books lies in the fact that the postage of the volumes, which the country publisher is bound, under the provisions of the Copyright Act, to present to the British Museum, proves a wearisome impost. The authorities at the Post Office should be induced to convey to Great Russell Street, free of charge, all parcels of books labelled as sent under this Act. Another improvement would be eagerly welcomed. This would be the institution of a reading-room for foreign periodicals and transactions, in which the student might be enabled to see the latest issues before they were sent for binding.

ANYONE wishing to understand the causes which led to the Chinese boycott of American goods will find in the *Atlantic Monthly* a paper by John W. Foster setting forth the shameless disregard of treaty contract and of ordinary humanity shown by the Americans in dealing with the Chinese in the United States.

TITLED LADIES AS SHOPKEEPERS.

In the *Young Woman* in a sketch of "Some Women of To-Day," the writer observes that not a few of our leading peers and peeresses are engaged in business, and some have actually shops of various kinds. But, she observes, it is generally for some charitable or philanthropic object that these titled people act as shopkeepers:—

Lady Wimborne is the latest member of the peerage to engage in trade, and recently opened a book-shop in Dover Street, Piccadilly, for the dissemination of Protestant literature. The profits will go for the cause on behalf of which the shop exists. This novel book-store is a model of artistic beauty. Among the literature that has sold well have been numerous copies of pamphlets and songs by Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander. Lady Wimborne threw herself with much enthusiasm into the work of the Torrey-Alexander revival in London.

Another well-known shop managed by a peeress is that of the Countess of Warwick, at 58, New Bond Street. This shop is the depôt of the County Schools Needlework Association.

Another shop which is largely controlled by a titled lady is to be seen at Newcastle in the Potteries. The Duchess of Sutherland, assisted by Miss Twyford and other ladies of the district, started an establishment to help cripples so that they might find a small livelihood by their needlework, knitting, and basket-making. The scheme has been so successful that a shop in Newcastle had to be opened for the sale of the work, and people from all parts of the country buy any basket or wicker-work they may require from this establishment, because it is just as cheap as that obtained anywhere else, and in addition helps the cause of charity. The Duchess of Sutherland takes a great interest in the welfare of the cripples.

SOCIETY IN VOLTAIRE'S TIME AND NOW.

MR. S. T. TALLENTYRE writes one of his fascinating and factful papers in *Cornhill* on "Society in the Time of Voltaire." At the close he compares the character of Society then and now. He says:—

In what respect the present world of fashion is better than that queer old world is easy to see. In its awakened sense of duty to its children, its servants, and the poor, in its realisation that each man was created not to Be but to Do, it is immeasurably superior to that gorgeous class, imitatively selfish and indifferent, who lounged and laughed in old Versailles. Though present-day manners have much less frill, that present-day morals are infinitely cleaner the most indignant moralist in a halfpenny paper could not deny. In this age the fashionable woman of tarnished reputation is at least an exception. The literature which fashion now admires is as much better in point of decency as it is much worse in point of art than the literature Madame read at her toilet. The whole modern trend of thought is wholesomer and brisker; and if modern conversation is infinitely less clever, polished, and witty, its frank vulgarity is at least preferable to the *doubles ententes* of Madame and her abbé.

But whether Society to-day can lay the flattering unction to its soul that it is in all important particulars materially better than that Society which brought the French Revolution and the downfall of monarchy, is doubtful indeed.

It was not only in old France that the great country estates, and the villages which owe their prosperity to the well-being of such estates, lay neglected and untenanted while the landowners "kept up their position" in town. In its mania for pleasure, in its ever-varying expedients for killing time, in its love of gambling, and that old, comfortable code of honour which makes it shameful to steal a loaf of bread when you are starving, but not to ruin a tradesman when you have ten thousand a year, Society now and then are not unlike. The extravagances of fashion which made women adopt coiffures "a little lower than the Monument" only seem absurd because they are

bygone extravagances, and are very little more ridiculous than the extremes of a much later date. The whole fashionable world still sways before a new craze as a field of corn sways to a wind. People are still very serious over their amusements, and very amusing over their duty and their career. They still discuss with an amazing freedom the diseases of the body and the most sacred feelings of the soul, and if reverence had no place in the eighteenth century, neither is it a characteristic of the twentieth. Then it was the fashion to talk of the simpler life in rooms replete with every extravagant refinement of luxury—and to end in talk. And this happens even to-day. Then it was *de rigueur* to have no religion, and now to have a new, special pet one every two or three years—with results not dissimilar. It was then the fashion to hide from the thought of death, and to look at life as a series of amusing hours, and as a great whole—never. Is it sometimes so still? One wonders.

"PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY OF PLAY."

THE philosopher let loose on play, offers almost as edifying a spectacle to the Philistine as does a criminological disquisition on kissing. In *Mind*, Mr. W. H. Winch gives the first instalment of his study in the psychology and philosophy of play. He takes it as commonly agreed—

1. That those activities are playful which are performed for the sake of the game; we play for the "game" not the "cup."
2. That in so far as the conscious acquisition of skill, either in the game or in anything else, is present, the mental attitude to that extent ceases to be a purely playful one. We talk, for example, of practising and playing the piano, and we mean two distinct things; we practise to play rather than play for practice.
3. That the "plays" of life are more or less dissociated from the great body of belief and action which make up the conception of our real world; one is belief which is made, the other is make-believe.

He holds that adult play rather than youthful play possesses more clearly the distinctive characteristics of play:—

The struggles of very young children are apt to be very fully charged with the emotional accompaniments of strife; much later does fighting become football, and a high stage of development is attained before a "scrimmage" engenders no ill-feeling.

He very much questions the statement that the "feeling of pleasure that results from the satisfaction of instinct is the primary psychic accompaniment of play." He asks:—

Are we always happy when we are playing? Dr. Lewis Paton tells a story of a boy whom he found crying on Primrose Hill because he had been a Boer three nights running. The game is undertaken for its own sake, not for the sake of the resultant or accompanying pleasure; and impeded progress in the game will indubitably bring pain. The criterion of pleasure is insufficient to mark off play from work. Successful activity, even in what we do not like doing, brings a pleasure of its own. Much of this world's work is pleasurable throughout; and pleasure is not an invariable accompaniment of playful activities.

These are samples of the light that is sown for the serious person who would understand the what and wherefore of play.

IN *Macmillan's* for February Mr. H. L. Puxley enumerates the horrors that spring from contamination of milk, either by ordinary dirt or by preservatives, and insists that cleanliness is all that is needed to ensure a healthy milk supply.

IN PRAISE OF LORD MILNER.

BY AN OLD "PALL MALLER."

I OWE Mr. F. Edmond Garrett very hearty thanks for the article (reprinted from *The Empire* and *The Century*) which appears in the *National Review*. I am grateful to my old colleague on the *Pall Mall*, not merely for one of the most brilliant and eloquent pieces of English writing published of late years, but for the balm which it affords to a sorely wounded conscience. I still feel remorse for the frightful and disastrous mistake which I made when I nominated Milner, much to his surprise, for the High Commissionership; but, for the first time for many years, I experienced a little consolation when I read Mr. Garrett's tribute to his former chief. For the article proves that after all, making allowance for the one fatal mistake which led him to resolve upon forcing on war with the Boers, Milner was the man I believed him to be, and that there was really some excuse for my blunder. Of course ample allowance must be made for the fact that Mr. Garrett in defending Milner's policy is in reality defending himself, for no one will ever know how much Mr. Garrett had to do in spurring Milner on to extremities; but when all deductions are made, enough remains to show that Milner possessed great qualities, and spent himself unsparingly in what he believed to be the service of the Empire.

It is true that much the best of the work which Mr. Garrett describes was simply the desperate endeavour of a ruler to mitigate the horrible misfortunes which his own reckless Bismarckism brought about—Bismarckism alas! without any of Bismarck's careful preparation in advance to support by arms the challenge he provoked by policy. Mr. Garrett says:—

Milner and his men, official and unofficial—for we must not forget his success in drawing on the best men of all classes for his representative advisers—took over the country "a total wreck with half its population in exile." They found its railways and telegraphs a battlefield, and left them better than they had ever been in peace. They extended them by hundreds of miles and repaired roads by hundreds of leagues. They laid out two to three millions in building town schools and farm schools, hospitals and orphanages and prisons, dwellings for teachers and magistrates and police. They brought the Statute book from a jumble to a model. They found free municipalities nowhere, and created them for every town. They started expert departments, studied irrigation, founded experimental farms, brought in breed-stock, planted forests. They actually doubled the country's record in the number of children being taught in the free schools. In a word, found a Colony without the running plant of civilisation, and in three years' work created it.

This may be all very true. But we cannot forget that it was the man who made the country a total wreck, and who destroyed the running plant of civilisation, who is now held up to our admiration for what he did to undo his own devastating work of destruction. Even the mining industry, which Mr. Garrett regards as the first of British interests, has only now, after the Chinese importation, reached the annual output of gold it was producing in the last days of Kruger's régime.

I heartily sympathise with Mr. Garrett's threnody

over the breakdown of Milner's health. It would have been well if he could have been spared to undo more of the mischief he had done in South Africa. Mr. Garrett says:—

The tide is turning at last, but too late for many smaller men, and too late for Milner. The undertow has tired him out. In irrigation, in forestry, in communications, above all, in land colonisation, his full plans would have changed the face of the country. Some of them, perhaps, may never be realised now; the day of opulence will come, but not the day of opulent dictatorship; they will remain like those massive stone zimbabwe out in the African veld, which time and nature cannot obliterate, but on which posterity will never build. But much is well begun, and abides the coming of the better years for triumphant completion.

For us who succeed to his evil heritage, we can amend his botched patchwork by keeping our word, paying our debts, and re-establishing freedom and self-government to the Colonies which he left under despotic rule.

THE RIDDLE OF MUSIC.

MANY readers of Vernon Lee's highly suggestive and thoughtful paper on this subject in the *Quarterly Review* will realise that never in all their lives have they listened to music as it should be listened to. Vernon Lee insists on the two powers of music—that of exciting emotions, good and bad, in which Wagner is supreme; and that of appealing to the sense of beauty and perfection of form. With the unmusical person the first power is uppermost; with the musician the second. A barrel-organ, or a cheap military march, may awaken deep emotions, kindle reminiscences, stir affections; and the half-attentive and self-engrossed listener will be more affected *emotionally* than the real musician. But the complex, co-ordinated beauty of a great composition will engross the musician, and leave the non-musical person untouched or almost so. In following the master-composition, the musician will forget himself and his own emotions. Absorption in musical form, in the composer's thought, removes the attention from our own past and present experience, but "a state of emotional day-dreaming" is fostered by imperfect listening to music. The musician will carry away with him the exact facsimile of a song or symphony; the non-musician, or, as Vernon Lee more kindly puts it, "the less musically gifted or trained person," will remember nothing but the feelings and thoughts aroused in him by the music. To listen to music as music should be listened to, as a true musician would listen to it—

demands a braced heightening of nervous tone, a resistance to random stimulation, a spontaneity and steadiness of attention, a forgetfulness of self and interest in the not-self, in fact, a vigour and organisation of soul approaching to the magnificent wealth and unwavering self-forgetfulness of all spiritual creation.

WITH its January issue *Nord und Süd* introduces an important new feature, namely, articles on political subjects. The number opens with an article on the Political Situation, by Ernst Bassermann, a Deputy of the Reichstag; and there are political surveys of the month dealing with German home and foreign affairs.

THE GERMAN ROYAL TESTING OFFICE.

IN the *American Review of Reviews* Mr. H. S. Pritchett writes on "Scientific Research as a Factor in National Growth." He adduces Germany as the paramount instance of what a nation can do with a poor soil and few minerals, but by means of highly organised brain power. As an illustration of this principal asset of German progress, the writer refers to the expansion of the Government's work in testing metals, chemicals, machines, building materials, etc., which has led to the establishment at Gross-Lichterfelde, just outside of Berlin, of the Royal Testing Office. It is a vast research laboratory. The way in which it promotes industrial progress is thus explained:—

A manufacturer who has a problem on his hands which he finds difficult of solution can at a very modest expense bring this to the research laboratory, where it will be not only attacked by the experts of the establishment, but the experts of the firm may also work side by side with those of the Government on the common problem. The advantage which is thus afforded to the manufacturer can hardly be overestimated, for he finds in the Government establishment not only a corps of skilled and enthusiastic experts, but he finds also all the literature of the subject brought together for their use and ready at hand for convenient reference.

In the matter of raw materials, such as building stones, if a builder or owner anywhere in Germany discovers a stone which seems valuable, he can send this to the laboratory. It will there be tested upon a large scale. One of the most interesting machines used in the whole establishment is an enormous freezing-machine, by which large stones may be frozen and thawed many times in the course of a week, thus giving them all the wear and tear in a few days which they would receive from fifty years of weathering. In a similar way machines have been invented for the testing of silks and textiles, of cotton thread, for breaking great beams of iron and steel to determine their strength and hardness and physical properties which make them valuable in manufacture or in the arts. An immense laboratory has been built up for cement-testing, and the testing of building stones and earths of various kinds. Chemistry has been used in the most skilful manner to solve the problems of industry, and to deal with all the complicated processes which enter into manufacture.

INDIVIDUALITY VERSUS DISCIPLINE.

MR. EDWARD E. HALE, JUN., contributes to the January issue of the *New York Bookman* an article entitled "Individuality and Discipline."

WHY EDUCATION HAS FAILED.

Many persons, he says, complain that education in general has not done what was fairly to be expected of it in the last fifty years, but he thinks this is rather a dark view of the question. One reason why education has not attained the height we think it might have done is that it covers so much more ground than it used to do. Another is that everyone has work carefully arranged so as to appeal to his special powers or arouse his special interests, whereas in an earlier day all were put through the same mill.

Mr. Hale summarises the case as follows:—

Is it better to pursue a disagreeable task to the uttermost, or to take always work that interests one?

Is it better to have one way of doing things, and make everyone do things in that way, or have each one work as best suits him?

Do any studies have a universal value, or will every study be most useful to the particular one who likes it best?

LIVING ONE'S OWN LIFE.

On the whole, he chooses the first alternative in each case, and with reference to the tendency to the development of individuality of our day, adds:—

If the individual life in its higher moods has freer play than a hundred years ago, it is not the only element in man that is so favoured. Greatly as the opportunities have increased for the development of the higher nature, they are slight as compared with the increase of the opportunities for the less noble elements of our being.

The opportunities for personal comfort, amusement, gratification, are to-day such as they have never been before, and people to-day are availing themselves of such opportunities to the utmost. And with this use, not to call it abuse or indulgence, comes a weakening of power, because people easily get to feel that they have a right to the things that it is possible for them to get.

There is no plan for reform urged to-day that is not likely to be met by the all-sufficient argument that if it be carried out it will be hard on somebody. If we close the saloons it will be hard on people who want to drink.

And what does Education say?—

At present Education says, with the rest, Individuality: let us lead our own lives! But the note of Education always has been Discipline.

More and more people are beginning to feel the weight of too much liberty, often, it is true, of liberty on the part of others. More and more are people coming to see again the value of discipline.

The Navy in the Unionist Decade.

THE chief distinction of the *United Service Magazine* for February is a paper by "Captain R.N." on ten years of naval administration. He takes occasion from the change of Government to review the naval changes during the ten years of Unionist administration. The writer says:—

Perhaps the most remarkable development in the *matériel* of the fleet during the last ten years has been the evolution of the armoured cruiser, the almost complete supersession of the torpedo-boat by the destroyer, and the advent, as an effective weapon of naval war, of the submarine, or more properly speaking, as far as this country is concerned, of the submersible.

As regards *personnel*, the writer reports a considerable amount of misgiving as to the newly-adopted system of entry in course of training of officers of the limited short service. The keeping of the appointment of Sea Lords out of the political arena is a happy and new departure. There has been a great improvement of our naval and harbour dockyards both at home and abroad. The reduction in the building programme, begun since Sir John Fisher became First Sea Lord, is questioned, for we are not maintaining the two-Power standard with a sufficient margin. The writer records an unusual feeling, an element of unrest in the Service. "Apex," writing on the manning of the fleet, feels that he cannot foretell the result of the introduction of the short service system.

In the January number of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, P. Walther gives some statistics of German emigration. In 1882 the number of emigrants from Germany is stated to have been 193,870; in 1904 the number had decreased to 27,980. This enormous reduction is all the more significant, as a corresponding increase in the population at home does not appear.

THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE.

THE NEXT STEP IN CRIMINAL LAW.

In the *Review of Reviews for Australasia* the Editor, Mr. Judkins, reports the legal adoption of what he describes as "shutting up the undesirable":—

Some time ago the New South Wales Parliament very wisely decided to adopt the indeterminate sentence for habitual criminals, and its courts have within the last week or two sentenced the man who now will have the notoriety of having been the first criminal to be convicted under this particular Act. After passing the sentence of three years' hard labour upon a man, who, since 1876, has received sentences totalling twenty-two years, Judge Rogers added, "I now declare you, under the Habitual Criminals Act, to be an habitual criminal." That means that after the man has completed his term of sentence, he shall be detained, during His Majesty's pleasure, in some place of confinement set apart for that purpose. If the prisoner gives signs of having made some moral improvement, and that he is fit to mix with decent society, he may be released, but otherwise the Government has the right to detain him as long as it believes his freedom would prove a menace to society. Even after he is released, he must, while he remains within the State, report himself once in every three months during the two years following his release. If he misbehaves himself during these two years, and is convicted for an offence carrying three months, he may be recommitted to the place of confinement. This is progress in prison reform, and is an example which should be followed by all the States without delay.

MAXIM STORIES.

In the *Cosmopolitan* Mr. W. R. Stewart gives a vivid sketch of Mr. Hudson Maxim, whom he describes as a fulminating philosopher. He tells how when young Maxim was barefooted, hatless, tramping to school, rubbing his feet in the snow, he memorised Pope's "Essay on Man," 1,296 lines, in three days, in order to give a teacher who had complained of his short recitations, a recitation that was really long. Of his latest invention Mr. Stewart says:—

Maximite, named from its inventor, the adoption of which by the United States government placed this country in the lead of all others in high explosive projectiles, is so insensitive to shock that shells charged with it may not only be fired from high-power guns with entire safety, but will stand the greater shock of penetrating the thickest armour plate without exploding until set off by a proper fuse.

Of all Mr. Maxim's inventions in explosives the one which is most likely to capture the imagination is the substance which he has named "motorite," and the uses to which it may be put in the next war in which this country may be engaged. Although an explosive, the function of motorite is, as its name indicates, to supply motive power, and it will be employed as a fuel, producing steam, to actuate turbines in torpedo boats and automobile torpedoes. It consists of a compound of nitroglycerine and guncotton, and Mr. Maxim believes that ultimately a speed of a mile a minute may be obtained by its use.

This is expected to seal the doom of the battleship.

SINCE 1820, we learn from *Rundschau*, five millions of Germans have emigrated to the United States, and of the present eighty millions of Americans it is estimated that twenty-five millions in the first or second generation are of German or of German-Austrian extraction. This blood-relationship must come to be more and more felt and gradually bring the two nations more closely together. As an instance, we may note the present exchange of German and American professors.

RUSSIA'S ECONOMIC FUTURE.

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND, in the *Forum*, severely condemns the former economic policy of Count Witte, whose carefully subsidised protected monopolies have come to useful grief. He predicts that "the industrial rise of Russia on legitimate and national lines will come through the medium of the cottage industry, a feature of Russian life which is well worth noting here." He expresses much alarm at the prospect of the ever-increasing severity of famines. He quotes Professor Mendeleeff as his authority for saying that—

Our black-earth belt is doomed unless the Government can find both the courage and the money for sweeping reforms and ameliorations. My chemical analysis shows that this soil, once deemed of perennial fertility, is speedily becoming exhausted. Within ten years it has lost twenty-five per cent. or more of its nutritive qualities. The average yield per acre of the whole of the "black-earth belt" has steadily sunk. It is now lower than in any other country of Europe. It is, for instance, just one-third that of the average of Germany, and yet the latter country has, by nature, rather meagre soil. But the Russian peasant is too unprogressive and unintelligent to till his land properly, and too poor to buy manure or fertiliser.

The one bright spot on the horizon, according to Herr von Schierbrand, is thus stated by him. I quote it on his authority, for I was not aware of the fact:—

The Tsar has promised nothing less than to dispose of his Crown domains for the benefit of the peasant population. These domains cover more than one million square miles in European Russia alone, *i.e.*, one-third of the total area of the empire, west of the Caucasus. Much of it is morass or otherwise unsuitable for cultivation; but enough of it is available for tilling to insure to each peasant family more than double its present average holdings, namely, about twelve acres. To carry out this project on any terms should be, for many years to come, the salvation of the peasantry, no matter whether the land be given as a free gift or, as planned at this writing, sold on small instalments running through a period of thirty-five years.

Are American Ambassadors Inferior to European?

THIS is the question raised by Francis C. Lowell in the *Atlantic Monthly* for January, and answered in the most emphatic negative. He compares the ambassadors sent to England since 1850 with the ambassadors sent by England to Washington, and shows that though less technically trained, the Americans are by far the most distinguished men. The writer proceeds to argue in a style characteristically American that the ambassador is all the better for not being technically trained. He has more initiative, and is more able to cope with unexpected emergencies. He goes on to suggest that as the ambassador is very largely now only a subordinate agent of the Foreign Secretary or the Foreign Minister, a much larger and nobler rôle is being found for him by American diplomacy—namely, that of mediator of friendly relations between the peoples to whom he is credentialled. The American representative goes about to popular functions in a way that has not been followed as yet by representatives of any other nations.

"THE SIMPLE LIFE"—IN QUEENSLAND AND IN ENGLAND.

Two articles in the *World's Work* deal with "the simple life"—one by a woman, a pleasantly-written paper on "Housekeeping in Queensland"; the other by a man, describing a "gentleman craftsman's" experiment in living, with his wife as housekeeper, in a cottage at Oakridge, Glos. The Queensland article is one of the few I have read giving a really true, faithful, picture of colonial life. The writer says that in the district near Brisbane £250 is thought a comfortable income; her monthly bills for a family of five—two adults, two children, a servant, and occasional visitors—comes to £14 8s., including travelling, dress, papers, and all household bills. One part of the article may be quoted, as it is absolutely true, and its truth is very rarely realised by English people:—

Men and women alike have votes, and many women are keen politicians, especially in the working class. Newspapers are universally read. Every one gets a daily paper, and often a weekly as well. Though we do much of our own housework, we keep in touch with the larger world outside. English and American magazines are in large demand, and a novel such as "The Marriage of William Ashe" is read and discussed as soon as it appears. Life out here is, I cannot help thinking, larger and freer than in England. With one young servant, there is always plenty for the mother to do—jams, pickles, and cakes to be made, sewing for oneself and the children. Still, one finds time for the flower-garden and keeping up one's reading.

At Oakridge, Mr. Powell and his wife are trying, as far as they can, a colonial life in England, and also discovering that household capabilities are not inconsistent with high education. Mr. Powell, a Cambridge man of about forty, formerly a schoolmaster, occupies himself mainly in carpentering. Living in a cottage—a real cottage—he is trying whether an educated man, "a gentleman cabinet-maker," can make a living by woodwork of the very best kind, and whether the opportunities of such a life would be sufficiently satisfying. Apparently so far he finds that they are. The other side of the Education Acts is shown by his remark that they and their compulsory school attendance prevent the boys from learning country crafts, and the girls from learning household work. Voluntary day attendance and really good night-schools is his suggestion. "In four hours at night I would myself engage to teach children what it now takes them a whole week to learn." Under his inspiration a workmen's club already exists, and that without financial help from him. No man in the parish tips less; no man could realise more thoroughly the mischief of the tipping and doling systems. In the football and cricket-field, through this gentleman-mechanic, the best public-school traditions are brought to the villagers. In his successful kitchen gardening, and poultry and bee-keeping also, he meets the villagers on their own ground, and he takes pleasure in the fact that they accept him so far as to come into his cottage in a neighbourly way and sit down and talk.

Things made by a gentleman craftsman are not cheap. A kitchen table costs £2; an oak and sycamore one £7, with £3 worth of wood put into it.

A FAMOUS BOOK.

THE "RELIGIO MEDICI."

THE January number of the *Library* publishes Mr. William Osler's address on Sir Thomas Browne, recently delivered at the Physical Society, Guy's Hospital. He gives an account of the man and his book, and concludes with an appreciation of Browne's writings.

Sir Thomas Browne was born just three centuries ago, and he died in 1682. The "Religio Medici," which was written at "leisureable hours and for his private exercise and satisfaction," was circulated in manuscript among friends, several of whom transcribed it, and it was first printed from one of these "depraved" copies. The first "true and full copy" was printed in 1643, and the book soon became popular. Sir Kenelm Digby is said to have read it through in bed, and to have written "Observations" on it the same night, amounting to about three-fourths of the book itself. Some fifty-five editions of the work have been published.

COUNSELS OF PERFECTION.

In conclusion, the writer says:—

For the student of medicine the writings of Sir Thomas Browne have a very positive value. The charm of high thoughts clad in beautiful language may win some readers to a love of good literature; but beyond this is a still greater advantage. Like the "Thoughts" of Marcus Aurelius and the "Enchiridion" of Epictetus, the "Religio" is full of counsels of perfection which appeal to the mind of youth, still plastic and unhardened by contact with the world.

Carefully studied, from such books come subtle influences which give stability to character and help to give a man a sane outlook on the complex problems of life. Sealed early of this tribe of authors, a student takes with him, as *compagnons de voyage*, life-long friends whose thoughts become his thoughts, and whose ways become his ways.

Mastery of self, conscientious devotion to duty, deep human interest in human beings—these best of all lessons you must learn now or never—and these are some of the lessons which may be gleaned from the life and from the writings of Sir Thomas Browne.

The Effect of City Life on Physique.

THE world has resounded with applause of the rapid growth of German industry, and the development of manufactures, and the expansion of cities. The cost to the national physique which this progress involves is suggested by one of the "Sundries" which, by-the-bye, form one of the most interesting features of the *United Service Magazine*:—

From year to year the physical capacity of the German recruit has been steadily deteriorating. In 1900 it was 55·6 per cent.; in 1904 it had declined to 53·7 per cent. The industrial districts give the worst results in this respect, viz., the Kingdom of Saxony (52·5), the Rhenish Province (51·5), Silesia (46·6), Brandenburg with Berlin (46·3); on the other hand, the more particularly agricultural districts furnish a proportion above the average, viz., East Prussia (66·6), West Prussia (66·1), Posen (59·1), and the Province of Saxony (58·3).

General instruction, however, has continuously improved. The proportion of illiterates, which in 1900 was more than 1·55 per cent., fell in 1903 to 0·04 per cent. It is the eastern provinces of Prussia which give the largest proportion.

STATE-ASSISTED EMIGRATION OF CHILDREN.

THE *Empire Review* expresses various views, on the whole distinctly favourable, on Mr. C. Kinloch Cooke's scheme for State-assisted child emigrants. Mr. Frank Briant, a member of the Lambeth Board of Guardians, who has spent some time in Canada examining and reporting on boarded children there, fully agrees with Mr. Cooke's general scheme. Some national scheme is now necessary, he asserts, for providing for the judicious emigration of Poor Law children. He agrees that it is undesirable to attempt to train children on farms in England for emigration. His experience of the boarding-out system in Canada was, on the whole, thoroughly satisfactory, one obvious advantage of it being that the children early acquire a knowledge of the Canadian farming methods. Personally he would prefer that they were boarded-out in Ontario, where the climatic and other conditions are more suitable than in the North-West, and advises the minimum age being fixed at eight years. Care must also be taken that the children get a proper amount of education. There is still not enough discrimination in their selection, and it would be much better that, as Mr. Cooke suggests, the children should be finally chosen by the representatives of the Colonial Governments. There are but four Government Inspectors of these children, who number something like 8,000, and are spread over an area stretching from one side of Canada to the other.

Mr. Frank Briant only touches on the question how far a nation is justified in emigrating so many of its physically fit and retaining the "lame dogs." He estimates the number of children available for emigration as less than 2,000 (Mr. Cooke's estimate), and strongly supports the suggestion of an Emigration Board.

Other interesting views are put forward by a Colonial correspondent and in a leading article quoted from the *Natal Witness*. The point of the former is that too much often is and must not be exacted from the State children. "Wards of the British Empire should go forth into the world on no inferior terms to those children who have had individual homes, with all that the word 'home' means."

SIR LEWIS MICHELL, writing recently in the *Empire Review* on "Southern Rhodesia," says that in Rhodesia "the worst is over."

Rinderpest and rebellion have failed to shake the confidence of the settlers. The African coast fever among cattle has been grappled with and almost eradicated. The opening-up of the country by means of roads and railways is having its effect. Hospitals, hostels, more exact medical knowledge and greater precautions on the part of colonists, are together reducing the risks of malaria.

Many mistakes have to be rectified, but prospects are distinctly brightening.

He advocates a well-considered system of selected State-emigrated children to Rhodesia, the children to be trained in agricultural pursuits, and duly indentured and apprenticed.

THE STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT.

MR. WALTER W. SETON writes in the *University Review* recently on the rise and progress of the Student Christian Movement. It is an illustration of how the academic world is secluded from the greater world, that a movement of the magnitude described below should be so little known. Mr. Seton says:—

Those who have looked into the position of this Student Christian Movement have satisfied themselves, whether they personally approve of its aims and methods or not, that it is a factor which can no longer be neglected. A movement which embraces in its membership throughout the world over 103,000 students and professors, which includes nearly one in two of all the students in the North American colleges, which employs for its organisation the whole time of over 200 secretaries (all University men, mostly graduates and salaried), and which owns buildings valued at over a quarter of a million sterling—this movement is a force which cannot be left out of the calculations of a student of academic interests.

He traces the rise of the British student movement in the going out to China in 1884 of the Cambridge Seven, including the champion cricketer, Mr. Studd, and the stroke of the 'Varsity eight, Stanley Smith. In 1886 a conference convened by Mr. Moody led to the foundation of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions in America. Next year the Student Foreign Missionary Union was launched in London, and in 1891-2 the Union was reconstituted as the Student Volunteer Union of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1893 the inter-collegiate Christian Union was formed at Keswick, representing twenty colleges. In 1894 to 1895 the affiliated Unions rose to forty-five. In 1895 the name was changed to the British College Christian Union.

In the present year there are affiliated 151 Unions, of which forty-one are in theological colleges, with a total membership of about 4,600. The Student Volunteer Missionary Union has enrolled 2,500 members, of whom 958 have actually sailed for the mission field. The year 1904-5 has seen 200 student volunteers enrolled. At the present moment 1,000 men and women from the British Colonies are in preparation for work as foreign missionaries. There is a Central Executive for co-ordinating these various student associations.

In 1895 representatives of the movement in America, Great Britain, Germany, Scandinavia, and the foreign mission field met in conference at Wadstena Castle in Sweden, and founded the World's Student Christian Federation, with a general secretary, Mr. J. R. Mott. The Federation now embraces Christian student movements in America, Canada, Australia, Great Britain, China, Korea, Hong Kong, Belgium, France, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, India, Ceylon, Japan, Scandinavia, and South Africa. The writer claims for this Christian student movement that it makes the important contribution to academic life of a practical outlook on the world. It breaks down the cloistered seclusion of the college, it brings the rising young men of all nationalities into touch with one another, and it promotes the great cause of Christian unity.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

SOUTH and West bulk largely in the special articles of the February number. The romance of Galveston's struggle for protection from the sea has been noticed elsewhere. Mr. F. W. Woolley tells the story of the remarkable development of the ports on the Mexican Gulf. New Orleans, he says, now ranks second only to New York amongst American exporting ports, and Galveston is third. The growth of South-west Texas is glowingly described. Cattle ranches containing from 100,000 to 500,000 acres are very common. In one case two million acres and hundreds of thousands of cattle are owned by one woman. But these vast holdings are being broken up, and Texas is becoming a great fruit and vegetable garden. Its semi-arid stretches of country have been irrigated by artesian wells. Cotton, sugar, and rice are among the chief products. California comes in for laudatory mention by Mr. Hamilton Wright, as a State that is being built up by organised effort. There is a California Promotion Committee, which combines some 152 Chambers of Commerce and public bodies of like character in an endeavour to secure every possible advantage for the State by means of publicity. "Every Californian is a born advertiser." There is an annual State banquet, at which members of the League gather for a special trip. Sometimes they will urge special attention to making the home town attractive. Chambers of Commerce and advancement associations take up the movement, and in a few months a marvellous change is wrought in many of the cities. What organised national effort can do with a view to placing at the disposal of manufacturers and agriculturists the latest developments of modern science is suggested by Mr. Pritchett in his sketch, noticed elsewhere, of the German Royal Testing Office.

THE AUSTRALASIAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE December number gives a pronounced survey of the movement of affairs under the Southern Cross. Mr. Judkins describes the storm of resentment which has arisen against the resolution in the Federal House in favour of Home Rule. It is held that Irish Home Rule is a purely British question, and Australia has no right to interfere. He also supports the Imperial Government in objecting to anti-Asiatic legislation in West Australia. He remarks on the introduction of the motor 'bus into Melbourne, and on the Sydney City Council resolving to rebuild its slum areas. He records the growth of the movement in favour of Australian national defence, and publishes an interview with Mr. W. Hughes, M.P., a leading spirit of the new Defence League. Says Mr. Hughes:—

We propose that every able-bodied man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years shall train for thirty days each year, either in barracks or under canvas. In addition to that, he will put in another thirty detached drills during the remaining eleven months. This would give everyone a splendid training in the use of the rifle and in military evolutions, and it would do away entirely with the necessity for a great standing army.

Mr. Henry Stead gives a very vivid sketch of the career of General Diaz, President and Dictator of Mexico. The lake district of Tasmania is graphically described by Mr. H. S. Heath. The mountain ranges of Tasmania are said to contain hundreds and hundreds of lakes, ranging from one mile to ninety miles in circumference. Mr. C. H. Northcott, B.A., asks, Is Australia

a Nation? and judging by historical precedents seems to anticipate that the Australian nation will not be an accomplished fact until it has been sclidified by war. Other requirements he mentions are a national education, a national literature, and a national ideal.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE *Edinburgh Review* suffers unavoidably from the fact that the General Election, by disposing of Protection, has put its leading article out of date. The other articles are good general average.

THE AMERICAN FAILURE IN PORTO RICO.

The writer of the article on American foreign policy incidentally expresses a very gloomy opinion upon the result of the American annexation of Porto Rico. He says:—

The present condition of Porto Rico is deplorable, and this is entirely due to well-meant but mistaken legislation. That island, which is capable of producing annually half a million tons of sugar, only turns out about 100,000, a good deal less than during its best days under Spanish rule. There is to-day more trade with the United States, but much less total trade than under Spain. The great production of coffee, which formerly found a market in Spain, and is now kept out by heavy duties, has not been compensated for by an increase in the export to the United States. No new railroads have been built in the island owing to restrictive legislation, which prohibits any corporations from engaging in business there.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

THE opening paper in *Blackwood's* is separately noticed. The remaining papers make a fair average number. The present Warden of Wadham writes of a former Warden of Wadham. John Wilkins, who married Cromwell's sisters, was a friend of Evelyn, and apparently of everyone else with whom he came in contact, and was, nevertheless, a notorious "trimmer"—in fact, this pleasant biographical paper is entitled "An Oxford Trimmer." Wilkins, however, in the intervals of his "trimming," found time to do much work, both useless and useful. He had a hand in the founding of the Royal Society, sometimes indeed being called the founder of it. A mere Vicar of Bray, the writer contends, could not have won so much affectionate regard from so wide and diverse a circle of friends.

The writer of "Musings without Method" reviews, not altogether favourably, Mr. Winston Churchill's *Life of his father*. He finds "the record of intrigue, the adulation of adroitness, somewhat fatiguing," and thinks there are few who will accept the son's flattering estimate of his father's attainments and devotion. The book does not answer the question whether Lord Randolph had in him the makings of a statesman. The reviewer in *Blackwood's*, however, cannot think he had.

Mr. Andrew Balfour has a very well-written paper describing his voyage up the Nile "To Equatoria," that is, to Central Africa, north of Uganda. A clear idea is given of the scene along the mighty river, of the tribes, the variety of birds and animals, and last, but not least, the Nile sudd.

Mr. Barry Pain has a poem, "The Dream of the Dead World," for which I do not care so much as for *Blackwood's* poems as a rule. Colonel Hanbury Williams contributes some scenes from the "Life of Field-Marshal Soult"; and there are several other papers of less importance.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE political articles in the *Fortnightly* for February, which are rather poor, are noticed in their place. Count Tolstoy concludes his discourse in favour of anarchy *plus* lynching, which is noticed elsewhere.

THE RUSSIAN "REVOLUTION."

"Almar and Jayare," whoever he or they may be, give a somewhat gazetteerish account of the Russian Revolution, of which they say "there never was and never will be any such thing in Russia." All that will happen is "more riots and murders." They believe in Witte, and demand the following necessary reforms, which need not be very far reaching:—

—What is sought is a form of constitutional government; an open discussion of the budget to avoid the spending of money in wrong channels; liberty of the Press; liberty of speech; old-age pensions for workmen. Such a programme would satisfy all the Liberty Party, including Strouve and his Osvobojudenie, as well as all Russia, Poland, and the provinces.

THE FUTURE OF THE ARMENIANS.

Mr. L. Villari, writing on "The Anarchy in the Caucasus," speaks highly of the Armenians. He says:—

They have built up the trade and industry of the Caucasus, and they form active and intelligent business colonies in every city of Turkey, Persia, and Southern Russia. They are devoted to education, and spare neither effort nor money to send their children to good schools. There is many an illiterate Armenian peasant in the wilds of Asia whose sons are studying at St. Petersburg, or Berlin, or Paris. In the Caucasus, indeed, they are the only element of real civilisation, and I am convinced that they will end by becoming the predominant race, that they will play the part of the Bulgarians in the Balkans, with whom they have many points of resemblance. If Russia learns wisdom they will prove a most useful element, both in her internal and her foreign policy. For without the friendship of the Armenians no nation can rule in the Middle East.

M. LOUBET: THEN AND NOW.

Mr. J. F. Macdonald, writing on Paris and M. Loubet, thus sums up the matter:—

In 1899 it would have been difficult to exaggerate M. Loubet's unpopularity. In 1906 it would be impossible to over-estimate his popularity. And this change of attitude and of opinion is typical of the French nation. For, whatever his passions, whatever his prejudices, the dominant characteristic of the average Frenchman is his reasonableness. Never has he failed to appreciate noble sincerity. Never yet has he failed to be just, generous, and humane. And never will he lose his inherent, inborn veneration for the attachment to the idea.

THE CORN LAW RHYMER.

Mr. H. C. Shelley recalls the memory of Ebenezer Elliott, the Sheffield Corn Law Rhymers. The following quotation from "The Ranter" is an argument for Free Trade based upon the laws of nature:—

Look on the clouds, the streams, the earth, the sky!

Lo, all is interchange and harmony!

Where is the gorgeous pomp which, yester morn,

Curtain'd yon orb, with amber fold on fold?

Behold it in the blue of Rivelin borne

To feed the all-feeding seas! the molten gold

Is flowing pale in Loxley's crystal cold,

To kindle into beauty tree and flower,

And wake to verdant life hill, vale, and plain.

Cloud trades with river, and exchange is power:

But should the clouds, the streams, the winds disdain

Harmonious intercourse, nor dew nor rain

Would forest-crown the mountains; airless day

Would blast, on Kinderscout, the healthy glow;

No purple green would meeken into grey,

O'er Don at eve; no sound at river's flow

Disturb the sepulchre of all below.

A LOAFER REFORMATORY.

Miss Edith Sellers describes the prison-house for Weary Willie which has been established in Lower Austria. The countryside was overrun with beggars. Hence the establishment of the Zwangsarbeitshaus, to which vagrants can be committed, and in which they are made to work from five in the morning till seven at night. The great majority settle down to work quite diligently. They earn about 80 per cent. of the cost of their maintenance.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Lord Monkswell renews once more his plea for training the soldier when in the ranks, so that he may be good for something when he leaves the Army. Mr. Henry James begins his "Social Notes" on New York. Mr. I. McLaren, a Fabian and a stonemason, replies to Herbert Vivian's attack upon the Fabian Society and the Labour Party. "Militarist" reviews the "Military Life of the Duke of Cambridge"; and Eden Phillpotts' serial, "The Whirlwind," is continued.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE February number of the *World's Work* is largely taken up with an illustrated account of the General Election, the illustrations being very good. The articles would be much better as a rule if less scrappy. Tucked away at the end is most interesting information, taken from the *Railway News*, as to the new tubes being constructed in London, and as to the proposed electrification of the L. B. and S. C. Railway. Several articles have claimed short separate notice.

Mr. Hamilton Talbot describes the proposed telephone between London and New York, an invention perfected by German engineers. Long-distance telephoning through submarine cables between the two cities he thinks quite within sight.

From an article on English canals we are reminded, in view of the Royal Commission to inquire into them, that we have in England 3,954 miles of canals and inland navigations, of which, however, 1,399 miles—more than one-third—are in the hands of railway companies, and nearly 435 miles are more or less abandoned. A list of English canals is given, with their mileage and control. Mr. J. L. C. Booth describes the remainder of his journey from London to Liverpool by canal.

There is a paper on the artistic ironwork produced by the villagers of Thornham, Norfolk, near Hunstanton, where, under the direction of the village schoolmaster, with help from the lady of the Manor, a lost industry has been brought back—hand-wrought ironwork. So fine and delicate is the work turned out, that instead of sending orders out of England, London artists will send them to Thornham. Protectionists talking of dying industries, take note. Lord Rothschild's gates at Tring have been done here; and the King and the late Queen have given orders. A hanging lamp in the hall at Sandringham was executed here, and is considered an artistic marvel.

THE controversy, "Freeman *versus* Froude," is characteristically dealt with by Mr. Andrew Lang in *Cornhill*. He says that after reading Mr. Herbert Paul's life of Froude he is more than ever convinced that it is impossible for any man to be a historian. "What we need is a man of genius like Mr. Froude, to search and to write a history; and then that history must be revised and corrected by seventy scientific historians, after which the man of genius re-writes his book, this time impeccably."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary* for February is fair average. I quote from Mr. Palmer's "Agnostic's Progress" and Mr. Massingham's Political Programme elsewhere.

AN INTERNATIONAL NAVY PROGRAMME.

Mr. G. Shaw-Lefevre, at the close of an article on "Rival Navies," asks :—

Would it not be possible to devise some international arrangement under which a limit should be imposed on the armaments of the three Powers? The French and German Navies are so nearly equal in strength of armament that it would seem to be possible to come to some arrangement. It would no doubt be conceded that England, by reason of its insular position, and its great possessions beyond the seas, and its vast commerce, is entitled to maintain a navy at least equal to those of the two other Powers combined. Meanwhile it has been shown by the Board of Admiralty that the construction of four powerful vessels in each year will adequately meet the programmes of France and Germany. It appears to follow logically and with financial precision that an expenditure of £6,500,000 a year on new constructions will provide these four powerful vessels in each year, and give us ample margin for other naval requirements.

NERVOUS BREAK-DOWN.

Dr. Guthrie Rankin, writing on nervous break-down, says it is more frequent among the rich society women than among the poor. But he warns us

that "break-down of the nervous system" is no mere society craze which it is fashionable to suffer from, but is becoming a national calamity which bids fair to rob our descendants of many of those qualities which have done so much to make this empire what it is.

Prevention is only possible if public attention can be aroused and individual effort enlisted. In so far as social customs and personal habits are contributing to the increase of nerve-instability, they must be altered if we are to escape that downfall of our supremacy which other great nations before us have experienced. A more vigorous public sentiment, fostered by an example of greater self-denial and more rigid adherence to simplicity of life on the part of those who set the pace and lead the fashions of the day, would do much to arrest the downhill rush of the multitude; pronounced social disapproval of the immoderate use of alcohol and tobacco, and the stern forbidding of both under the age of puberty, would shield the nervous centres from two of their most deadly enemies.

For sufferers from nervous break-down, Rest—Rest—Rest is the only safe prescription.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION AND THE STATUS OF TEACHERS.

Principal Donaldson, writing on "Scottish Education, How ought it to be Organised?" urges the example of Prussia :—

Teachers are hoping for a better tenure and a better treatment by wider areas as laid down in the New Bill. But I feel confident that they will be disappointed. The one solution is the establishment of a regular pension system carried out by the State and a fixed tenure.

THE ELECTIONS TO THE DUMA.

Dr. Dillon continues his chronicle of the Russian Revolution, which seems to be disgusting the nation with the Revolutionaries. He says :—

In a word, at the present moment a wave of Conservatism seems to be rolling over the land, and although I write with the utmost diffidence and reserve, keenly aware how unexpected are most of the events that happen daily in Russia, I cannot wholly throw off the belief that the elections will send a majority of very moderate Liberals, whom some would term Conservatives, to the Duma.

HOME RULE BY INSTALMENTS.

Professor Dicey is much concerned about the future of the Union. He says :—

No Unionist can support a Home Rule policy or a Home Rule Government, and this for more than one reason. The cause of Unionism is in greater danger than in any year since 1886. Its assailants are united. English Home Rulers command as Free Traders a huge Parliamentary majority. Irish Nationalists are rightly encouraged by the turn of affairs. They can once more count upon the support of a powerful English Party, and this English Party is strengthened and flushed by electoral victory. Unionists, on the other hand, are for the first time disunited; they are divided into opposed and hostile camps.

A policy of Home Rule by instalments is more injurious to the whole United Kingdom than the open attempt to dissolve the Union and revive an Irish Parliament by a supreme act of Parliamentary sovereignty. A Home Rule policy threatens far greater injury to England than a Home Rule Bill. It will give to Great Britain none of those compensations which were offered by the Bill of 1886.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW.

WITH 1906 the *Dublin Review* appears in a new guise. It is larger in size, it is printed in superior type, and is a pleasure to read and handle. It is as erudite as ever, and as open to consider the latest developments in modern thought.

The present position of the Church in France is dealt with by Abbé Dimnet in a much more conciliatory and hopeful temper than might have been expected. He rejoices that by the repeal of the Concordat the relations of the French Catholics with Rome will be unhampered, and the appointment of Church dignitaries will belong exclusively to the Church. The chief inconvenience of the separation is the suppression of the indemnity of the clergy, or their salaries. But liberty, if it be gained, is surely worth forty wretched millions of francs. He fears, however, that the appointment of bishops will hardly be left entirely to Rome. Nevertheless, he thinks that the Pope will accept the solution forced upon him and upon the French Catholics, and will content himself with a protest against the treatment glaringly opposed to the rights of nations. He refers to an article by Abbé Gayroud, said to be inspired from the Papal Court, which sets forth the hopeful aspects of the law, and says that in spite of the hostile animus which initiated it, if it were acted on in its present tenour the situation of the Church would be rather better than it has so far been.

Mr. W. S. Lilly recalls a preface by J. H. Newman to the Life of Bishop Bull, Oxford, 1840. Mr. Lilly takes Mr. Bull as a typical parish priest of the old Anglicanism, and then takes Father Dolling as a type of the new. He ends by quoting—again from Newman—a letter written some twenty-five years ago, in which the Cardinal grants that "there is a great divine work going on in the Anglican Church," but he plainly says that were those who were carrying it out all to feel it their duty to become Catholics at once, the work of conversion would simply come to an end. There would be a reaction.

Abbot Gasquet gives his impressions of Catholic America, and refers to the problem presented by the American Catholics maintaining their own voluntary schools and at the same time paying the school tax for the rest of the community.

Viscount Llandaff gives a humorous account of an Irish election fought by him at Dungarvan in 1868. A fine psychological poem to the body is contributed by Mrs. Meynell.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* has no notable Election article. Mr. Herbert Paul's *chronique* is elevated to the dignity of the first place. Mr. Donald's eulogy of John Burns is noticed elsewhere; so is Admiral Cyprian Bridge's "Great Moral Upheaval in America."

THE DECLINE IN THE BIRTH-RATE.

Professor John W. Taylor says that the open secret of the decline of the birth-rate is that the use of preventive checks is increasing. He holds that their use is wrong and has mischievous results. He says:—

- (1) Our birth-rate is steadily declining.
- (2) This is due to "artificial prevention."
- (3) The illegitimate birth-rate is affected as well as the "legitimate," and from the same cause; therefore, the illegitimate birth-rate is no longer a criterion of morality.
- (4) This is slowly bringing grievous physical, moral, and social evils on the whole community.

"THE SONS OF THE MANSE."

Bishop Welldon, after examining the whole of the "Dictionary of National Biography," has come to the conclusion that the sons and daughters of the clergy and ministers of religion are the best element in the community. There are 1,270 of them in the Dictionary against 510 children of lawyers and 350 of doctors. From this he deduces the moral that the Church which enforces celibacy on its clergy is a selfish Church and seriously impoverishes civic and national life. The list which he gives of notable sons of the manse is very interesting.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES.

Mr. W. F. Bailey, writing on "The Native and the White in South Africa," takes rather a gloomy view of the future. He says:—

"We are entering on a period of struggle and controversy. The power of the native to force a consideration of his claims will become greater and more menacing. He will produce leaders of more or less political capacity and instinct. Concessions will from time to time be given to him, sometimes freely, sometimes grudgingly, mainly with the object of warding off dangerous combinations and to get out of serious situations. But this means constant agitation, embittered controversy, and an unsettled history. There is the possibility that we may find the country plunged into a savage Native War."

WHAT DO OUR GIRLS READ?

Miss Florence B. Low reports the result of an interesting inquiry into the reading of 200 girls between fifteen and eighteen in secondary schools in various parts of England. She thinks they mostly read trash. She recommends the practice of reading good books aloud in the family, and the discontinuance of literature as an examination subject in schools. Above all, teach them to read good books early in life:—

"Give me a child up to seven years old," said Loyola, "and anyone who likes may have him afterwards." Let the girl during her school-days read poor stuff, and in nine cases out of ten she will ever afterwards be incapable of reading anything but poor stuff.

A PRESS TRIBUNAL FOR NOVELISTS.

Mr. R. Bagot is distressed at the happy-go-lucky method in vogue for the reviewing of novels in the Press. He suggests that the Press should organise a species of "clearing-house" for works of fiction, believing that some such process as this would also tend to give the public a more weighty opinion as to what to read and what to ignore than the Press can, under existing circumstances, supply. If the entire Press should agree to ignore all works of fiction sent in for review which did not bring with them to the editorial offices a guarantee that they

had duly passed an initial stage of examination, and had been declared worthy of the notice of the journalistic critic, something would be done to stem the flow of trash that now inundates the market. It is not exactly clear how he would have "the Press" to constitute this proposed substitute for an *Académie des Belles Lettres*.

THE POWER BEHIND THE RUSSIAN THRONE.

Mr. J. Ellis Barker, in a remarkable article on Church and State in Russia, maintains it is the Church and not the Tsar who really governs Russia:—

The Church, after having been a weak reed to the State, has now become its strongest pillar. After having been its creature, it has become its master. Though the Russian Church is a State Department, it has acquired a dominant position in the State, and the policy of the Church has, by sheer necessity, become the policy of the Tsar and his Government. Without ostentation and display, the Russian clergy, not the Russian bureaucracy, governs the country and directs its policy. But freeing the mind of the Russian people means destroying the basis of both Church and State in Russia. Russia's malady is perhaps not so much absolutism, favouritism, or her bureaucracy as her Cesaro-papism.

HOME RULE AND THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Lord Rosmead's formula, "You must federate or perish, and Home Rule will compel you to federate," recurs to the mind on reading the admirable paper by Mr. George Fottrell on Local Autonomy and Imperial Unity. He shows that Bismarck dared to concede Bavaria and other German States a Home Rule against which the Unionists of his day raved as our Unionists rave against Home Rule in Ireland. The result, however, signally justified the statesman who made Home Rule the corner-stone of Empire. Bavaria, for instance, has complete control of her railways, of her army in time of peace, of her education, of religion, of police, of land tenure, of local government, and of direct taxation.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. T. E. Kebbel discourses upon "The Centenary of Pitt," Mrs. S. Arthur Strong pleads for an official Registration of Private Art Collections, Mr. C. Vernon Magniac describes his visit to the Court of the Tashi Lama, and the Dean of Lichfield discourses upon the Dean's Memorial on the Athanasian Creed.

The North American Review.

MOST of the papers in the January number are of exclusively American interest. Mr. Reeves' account of State Insurance in New Zealand, and Mr. Colquhoun's description of the Chinese Press of to-day, have claimed separate notice. Baron Louis de Lévy describes the resolute efforts made by recent legislation to check emigration from Hungary. Señor Rafael Reyes, President of Colombia, contributes a eulogy of Mr. Limantour, Mexico's great Finance Minister, who has established his country's credit on a basis that even President Diaz's death would not shake. Miss F. C. Sparhawk pleads for the abolition of the Reservation system for the Indian, and his absorption in the general population. Wayne Macveagh jubilates over the victory for honest politics in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. The London Correspondent, writing on Mr. Balfour's resignation, remarks that it is possible that the combined Ministerial forces will have a majority of nearly 150 over the Unionists!

THE *Critic* of New York, which twelve months ago took over the *Boston Literary World*, now celebrates its twenty-fifth birthday. The editor is Miss Jeannette L. Gilder.

THE INDEPENDENT REVIEW.

THE February number is exceptionally good. Four out of the eight articles have claimed separate notice.

Miss Alice Lindsell remarks on the curious fact that the Greeks, who live in a land of flowers and love what is lovely, should write about flowers not much and not enthusiastically. She offers the following suggestion:—

Flowers, let us say, belong to the gods. Man, regarding them as a symbol of god-like beauty, has a share in them, it would seem, only when certain functions, or chances of life, bring him into close connection with the gods. The gods' taboo is on the flowers.

Algar Thorold treats of Maeterlinck as a moralist, and calls attention to a conception which he cannot but call mystical, a background to the autonomous morality on which he insists, the conception, namely, of "the dynamic unity of the universal human soul." Apart from such mysticism, "all justice, mercy, beauty and truth are so many secretions of human consciousness, as silk is of the silkworm."

G. L. Strachey contributes a warm eulogy of Sir Thomas Browne, whom he places on one of the very highest peaks of Parnassus. His magnificently classic style has as its most fitting environment some university which still smiles on antiquity and has learned the habit of repose.

Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson writes his observations on the General Election in the light of Shelley re-read last summer in Switzerland. He urges that society is wrongly arranged, and must be re-adjusted by means of poetry and religion. "Utopian schemes are the only real politics, and only when City men see that shall we really begin to move." There ought to be no disagreement on the point that we want to revolutionise our society, only as to how it can be done.

The Editor finds the three great forces which wrought the overturn of the General Election in—(1) the nation's disgust at the late Ministry; (2) its attachment to Free Trade; (3) the demand for social reform.

A NEW LITERARY QUARTERLY.

PROFESSOR JOHN G. ROBERTSON is editing an interesting new literary quarterly called the *Modern Language Review*. The first number was issued in October, and the present January number is the second.

It opens with an article, by Mr. F. W. Moorman, on the dramatic ghost. The writer traces the journey of the ghost from Greek tragedy to Shakespeare, and says the starting-point of the dramatic ghost is to be found in the tragedies of Aeschylus—the ghost of Darius in the "Persae," and that of Clytemnestra in the "Eumenides." The ghost of Clytemnestra is the first of a long line of revenge-ghosts.

Mr. W. Bang contributes an article, in German, on Ben Jonson, and foreign literature is represented by notes on the Plays of Lope de Vega by Mr. H. A. Rennert, and an article on Dante by Mr. W. W. Jackson. There are reviews of new books in various languages, which are of interest to the student of literature, and a bibliography of new publications on literary topics.

IN *Macmillan's* for February there is a very racy old man's grumble at "the cleverness of the young." Mr. H. M. Vaughan recounts the life of the exiled Stuarts in Rome. Mr. Egerton Beck recalls the existence of lay canons in France, and remarks that the separation of Church and State in France has caused the President of the French Republic to cease to be an honorary canon of the Basilica of St. John Lateran.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* for February is literary rather than political—a refreshing change. Mr. John Murray replies to the charges against the House of Murray made by Lord Lovelace in his recent, much-talked-of book on Lord Byron, "Astarte." "Lord Randolph Churchill's Life" is reviewed favourably as "a noble monument to a father" by a son; Mr. Herbert Paul's "Life of Froude" affords the text for an article on "Froude and Freeman" by Ronald McNeill; and a very interesting paper, "A Forgotten Princess," by Reginald Lucas, deals with the sad, short life (fourteen years) of Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I. Whoever is thinking of visiting Carisbrooke Castle should consult this article. The President of Magdalen's address to the Modern Language Association in December last on "Ancient and Modern Classics as Instruments of Education" is reprinted, its point being that to be completely educated—a literary education—one must study both; each helps one to understand and appreciate the other.

THE FASCINATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The opening paper, by Mr. Michael MacDonagh, seeks to analyse the fascination which, in Macaulay's words, attracts men

who could sit over their tea and their book in their own cool, quiet room, to breathe bad air, hear bad speeches, lounge up and down the long gallery, and doze uneasily on the green benches till three in the morning.

There is a silver lining even to the Parliamentary cloud. Still, the tribulations of an M.P. are many. To begin with, there are the torments of the post—begging-letters, the epistles of all the Jeremy Diddlers, of all the place-hunters, of all the subscription-hunters, to say nothing of Blue-books, reports, etc. The M.P. is, of course, expected at social functions of every kind, and is even occasionally expected to throw oil on troubled domestic waters. One letter is really too delicious not to quote. Pity the poor M.P. who received it! :—

HONOURED SIR,—

I hear that Mr. Balfour is not a married man. Something tells me that I would make the right sort of wife for him. I am coming to London to-morrow, and will call at the House of Commons to see you, hoping you will get me an introduction to the honourable gentleman. I am only thirty years of age, and can do cooking and washing.

AGNES MERTON.

P.S.—Perhaps if Mr. Balfour would not have me, you would say a word for me to one of the policemen at the House.

Mr. Ascroft, member for Oldham, recently said that it needed a roll of paper nearly twenty feet long to contain the names of applicants for his subscriptions since he became M.P., and that in the first year after his election he was asked to give no less than £27,000.

Yet, in spite of these and many more ills to which Parliamentary flesh is heir, Mr. MacDonagh says a remarkably large number of men are in the House of Commons not because they are socially or politically ambitious, but for their health's sake. To old men, especially if retired from business, it sometimes means salvation. "They seem to grow younger every day of their Parliamentary life . . . Old men find the fountain of youth in the halls of Parliament." Its fascination, in fact, seems irresistible if once felt. A most amusing paper, like all Mr. MacDonagh's work.

ALASKA is not only rich in gold; it abounds also in many other minerals, copper especially, Mr. W. M. Brewer, in the *Engineering Magazine*, gives a long and interesting description of mining in that portion of it which was but recently in dispute between the Canadian and United States Governments.

THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

THE *Pall Mall Magazine* for February is called a General Election Number.

The first article, by Mr. Alfred Kinnear, takes us behind the scenes at a General Election, and shows us the formalities of the different stages in the making of a new Parliament—the Dissolution, the issuing of writs for the election of new members, the nomination of candidates, the collection and storage of the polling books and ballot papers, etc.

Margaret Cotter Morison contributes an article on William Pitt, who died a hundred years ago, on January 23rd, 1806. Pitt was a ready-made orator. Within a month of his first taking his seat in the House of Commons he was called upon, somewhat unexpectedly, to reply for his own side. When he sat down his reputation was won, and Burke remarked, "He was not a chip of the old block—he was the old block itself." It is a remarkable fact that a man with such wide interests never visited Scotland or Ireland, while he knew little of England north of Cambridge. His only experience of the Continent was a short visit to France in 1783, when he was out of office.

In the article on Sport on the Roof of the World, Major R. L. Kennion describes his adventures when stalking for the wild sheep, *poli*, in the Pamir country. The *poli* ram has gigantic horns, and their great weight handicaps him when he is pursued by his foes.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE February number is very good, the amusing sketch of our parlous condition under the Labour Party having been separately noticed. The opening paper is a short statement of "Why Free Trade Wins"; following it is a paper on a subject which will appeal to many, "Earned and Unearned Incomes and the Income Tax," in which the writer says it is virtually impossible to discriminate properly between earned and unearned income for the purpose of taxing them differently. Even to the argument that earned incomes are more precarious than unearned, he replies that whenever interest is over a certain rate the element of risk comes in, perhaps strongly.

A writer signing himself "Efficiency" recommends Mr. Bryce to advise the immediate appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the duties, scales of pay and methods of the Irish Civil Service, which, he says, is a fearful incubus on the country as at present conducted.

Mr. David H. Wilson's article on "The Economic Causes of Pauperism" comes back to the old question—the land, and how to people it. His remedy for pauperism is co-operation more than anything else.

Space allows of no more than a mention of an interesting paper on the Pedagogue in Fact and Fiction, the point being that the latter is apt to be the superior. An otherwise just and discriminating paper on Adam Lindsay Gordon hardly allows enough for the fact that Australia was but the land of his adoption. He is an English poet who lived under the Southern Cross, not a true Colonial product.

A PENNYWISE AND POUND FOOLISH POLICY.

Mr. Swiney's paper on "The Omnipotent Halfpenny" is a severe censure of the saving of a halfpenny on the Education Grant and ruthlessly closing the schools to infants under five. This halfpenny saving in the richest country in the world, she says, will indirectly increase by some thousands of pounds the sum

total spent on our juvenile reformatories, our prisons and our workhouses, our asylums and our hospitals, and give a fresh impetus to the awful deathrate among infants, because they will unwisely deprive themselves of the only means by which, in the majority of cases, the young children of the working classes can be early brought in touch with civilising influences, and be rescued for some hours of the day from the depressing, baneful environment of the slum and alley; the only means, moreover, by which direct help and relief can be given to the harassed, overworked mothers in the care and training of their younger children.

The mortality of working-class children under five in London and elsewhere is 38 per cent. to 50 per cent.; and for every child that dies a dozen others are damaged of those surviving the first year. This on the authority of Sir William Broadbent. Things will now go from this bad to a worse.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* is very entertaining reading. The frank, furious outpouring of the editorial wrath upon Mr. Balfour is indicative of much suppressed feeling in the Unionist camp. But even the direst extremity of wrath could hardly justify the suggestion that Mr. Long should be promoted to be the leader of the Opposition, with Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain as his lieutenants. There are the usual mischievous articles stirring up strife between England and Germany. "Ignotus" describes "the German Emperor's crusade against the *entente cordiale*"—apparently not witting of the fact that one German complaint against England is that we have crusaded, and successfully crusaded, against every attempt on the part of the Kaiser to arrive at an *entente* with France. Mr. H. W. Wilson warns us by the horrible fate of Napoleon III. not to neglect the warnings of alarmists. An Irish Nationalist, in a spirited article which may be commended to Mr. Perks, declares that Home Rule is Rome Ruin in Ireland. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett praises Mr. Walter Long up to the skies as Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Talbot Baines describes the movement which has led to the establishment of Universities in the North of England. Mr. Sewell writes on "New Zealand and British Football." The articles of Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Garrett are noticed elsewhere. Maximilian Harden's attack upon the foreign policy of von Bülow is translated from the *Zukunft* under the title "Mystification." The precedent might be adopted with advantage elsewhere. Miss Edith Balfour, writing on "Shaw and Super-Shaw," discusses "Major Barbara" with appreciation and acumen.

A Language Learned in an Afternoon.

ESPERANTO, the proposed universal language, is the subject of a paper by Mr. A. Schinz in the *Atlantic Monthly*. After outlining the new invention, he bears the following testimony:—

The writer is not an Esperantist; he does not speak the new idiom; he never tried to. But having heard of it, he decided to write to M. de Beaufont. Soon he received a little book, "Langue Internationale Esperanto," and one Sunday afternoon (for play, not for work), at about three o'clock, he began to study. At four o'clock he could read without too much trouble. In the evening, after his supper, he wrote M. de Beaufont a letter of thanks in Esperanto. He feels perfectly sure that anybody could do as well. Perhaps much better.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *Quarterly Review*, renewing its youth, is now becoming an illustrated magazine! Only one article is illustrated in the January number—Mr. H. Stuart Jones's "Art under the Roman Empire"—but it is so admirably done that next number the experiment may well be repeated and extended. The chief topical articles are dealt with elsewhere.

JOHN BURNS AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

The *Quarterly* looks askance at all proposals to found labour colonies or to deal with the unemployed on new lines. It says:—

Improvement must come from a better organisation of industry, not on revolutionary lines, but on those of our present economic order, which, whether we like it or not, seem inextricably bound up in our industrial destiny.

It has some faint hope that John Burns may see this also. It says:—

If Mr. Burns can be brought to see that the socialist millennium and the universal employment of labour by the State are not practical politics, he may conceive it his duty to bid the country rest content with the guaranteed maintenance which the Poor Law gives to destitution, to repress sternly, not only labour colonies, but also all other opportunities for dependence, and to endeavour the framing of practical measures for developing the mobility and efficiency of labour, and for increasing the absorbent properties of the normal channels of industry. He, at least, sees the hopelessness of devising new forms of dependence. Will he see that the curtailment of those which already exist is the first step towards reform?

THE CHURCH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE January number illustrates the tendency of the Review to become more and more a periodical defensive and constructive restatement of the principal positions of Anglican theology. The three principal articles in this number are purely theological. In one Liberal theology is subjected to vigorous but temperate criticism. Another traces the development of the Church in its earliest Jerusalem days, and maintains that the constitution of the Church then was something abnormal and temporary, though suggesting a resemblance to the later gradation of bishops, presbyters, and deacons. The evidence for the Resurrection of Christ is examined and restated, "though no postulate of minute inerrancy be made on behalf of the witnesses." The Pauline tradition is declared to be the ultimate foundation of the Church's belief in Christ's resurrection. The religious belief that "Jesus lives" is held to be a more intimate possession of the soul than the historical belief that "Jesus rose," yet without the latter the former might soon become dubious. There is a very readable account of the progress of Christian civilisation in Nyasaland, and unstinted recognition is given of the work carried on by the Scottish Churches. The significance for the early history of the Ægean of the recent excavations in Crete is dealt with at length.

The general reader will probably turn with relief from these more erudite papers to a racy review of school tales, from "Tom Brown's Schooldays" onward. The writer regards Thomas Hughes as a standard, Dean Farrar as too rhetorical and impossibly virtuous, Kipling's "Stalky and Company" as equally impossibly clever, and glorifies H. A. Vachell's "The Hill" as a unique success.

In *Harper's Magazine* for February, Mr. H. W. Nevinson concludes his papers on "The Slave-Trade of To-day" by a horrible account of the slaves of the Portuguese islands of San Thomé and Principe.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

WITH the exception of Mr. J. E. Borland's vigorous criticism of worship music in the Methodist Episcopal Churches of America, there is little in the January number to suggest the distinctively Methodist character of the *Review*. Professor Takakusu's frank and judicial paper on "Japan: Old and New" is quoted elsewhere, as also Mr. Kellett's prediction of the advance of the Labour movement in Parliament. Mr. Geoffrey Hamilton closes his general description of the Garden City Movement by recalling from the "Mutual Improvement of Mankind," written by Thomas Dick, author of "The Christian Philosopher," who was born in 1774, the expression of certain ideals in urban development that are quite up to date. Dick advocated the demolition of most of our crowded cities, or trebling the width of their streets. He would have no street less than 80ft. wide, in large towns less than 100ft. or 120ft. He would also have garden plots in front of each house, with room for washing and bleaching. Robert McLeod gives a fascinating résumé of Captain Scott's voyage of the *Discovery* in the Southern polar regions. Latin hymnology in the Middle Ages is discussed, with illuminative specimens, by Mr. R. M. Pope.

CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL.

A WRITER in the February number of *Chambers's Journal* describes the Fish-Hospital in the famous New York Aquarium. It has a ward for fishes suffering from contagious diseases, a surgical ward, a ward for large fishes, and a convalescent ward. One thing which the doctor has observed is that salt water is an excellent remedy for many diseases of fresh-water fish, while an occasional bath of fresh water has been found beneficial for salt-water fish. The most common disease among fish is the growth of fungus, and pickerel are the most susceptible to fungus formations.

Mr. Charles Windham writes on the odious system of Tipping, and says it is the wealthy tourist from America who has made tipping such a tax. Even in clubs where tips are supposed to be prohibited the rules laid down by committees are not always observed, and in addition members are often taxed by being asked to contribute to a servants' fund at Christmas. In one political club the sum so subscribed amounts to about £1,200 a year.

In another article Mr. D. A. Willey describes the Florida railway which is being constructed from the mainland to Key West. It may be described as a railway across the sea, for about forty miles of it must be constructed above the water.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

IN the February issue of the *English Illustrated Magazine* Mr. J. Loughmore, a journalist, describes his experiences as an inmate of various workhouses in London and in the provinces. He says:—"Though the cost per pauper to the ratepayer is, in London, double the general average of the rest of the country, the lot of the provincial pauper is much more enviable than that of his London confrère." He appends a week's dietary in the workhouses of Portsea Island Workhouse and St. Pancras, and shows that the milk, broth, gruel, soup, etc., in the former amounted to 24½ pints against 17 pints in St. Pancras, while the solid food in the former was 12lbs. 2 oz. against 8lbs. 2 oz. in the latter. His worst experiences of all were in St. George's-in-the-East. Paddington Workhouse is described as a comparatively decent establishment with courteous officials.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

WITH the January numbers the *Revue de Paris* enters on its thirteenth year.

THE FIGHT AGAINST CANCER.

Dr. Etienne Burnet, writing in the first number on the Fight with Cancer, notices the research work carried on by different countries. Germany, under the auspices of the Kaiser, has, he says, founded a Society for the Study of Cancer, and a sum (about £60,000) was voted by the Prussian Budget to found a special hospital. In addition, there are branch institutions in various States. Research is also carried on in Hungary, Portugal, Greece, Russia, England, and America. France alone does absolutely nothing. Fifteen years ago a committee was appointed, but the writer feels sure it has never met.

THE MOROCCAN QUESTION.

In the two January numbers the editor, Victor Bérard, devotes his political articles to the question of Morocco. Referring to the recent Yellow Book, in the first number, he criticises the diplomacy of Prince von Bülow. In March, 1905, the world might well ask what French dignity had to fear from intimate relations with Berlin, but to-day, after a perusal of the negotiations, the writer concludes that if the German Emperor and the German nation really care for the esteem of France, they should realise that their confidence in the diplomacy of Prince von Bülow is misplaced, and he believes this opinion will be that of the whole civilised world.

The White Book is noticed in the second number. France in agreeing to meet Germany at the Conference will respect the following principles: the sovereignty and independence of the Sultan, the integrity of his kingdom, economic liberty and equality, reforms introduced by international consent, etc. If Europe will give France a few years in Morocco it will be seen that without annexation, or violence, or attempts on the sovereignty or dignity of the Cherif, or interference with the freedom of commerce or the integrity of Morocco, France by a policy of alliance and friendship is capable of making the Moroccans take a place among the autonomous nations and the servants of civilisation and peace.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

CAMILLE SAINT-SAËNS opens the first January part of the *Nouvelle Revue* with an article on the Evolution of Plants and Animals.

THE EVOLUTION OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

M. Saint-Saëns endeavours to prove that the prototype of the evolution of life in animals is evolution in the vegetable kingdom. The only divergence between the two, he says, is in the head—that is to say, the flower in the plant and the brain in the vertebrate. The plant concentrates its organic life in the function of reproduction, which is the principal factor in its conservation, whereas in the animal the future of the species depends on the development of the nervous system, namely, the intelligence and the will. Zoologists have already compared the skeleton of the vertebrate to a plant, and painters of fantastic scenes have sometimes given to trees something of the appearance of a human being, transforming the branches into arms and the roots into legs, and they come nearer the truth perhaps than they think.

THE MOON AND THE PENDULUM.

In another article Camille Flammarion revives a theory which he advanced some years ago, comparing the moon to a pendulum. He says that in reality the

moon does not revolve round the earth, nor does the centre of the moon revolve round the centre of the earth, but the two globes revolve round their common centre of gravity. A comparison of the movement of the moon with that of a pendulum enables one to identify weight with universal gravitation. As all the movements of the celestial bodies are produced by the same force of gravity—and are ruled by the same laws—what we have observed of one satellite may be generalised and applied to all the stars.

ITALY AND HER ALLIANCES.

Raqueni, in the second January number, writes on Italy and her alliances. Italy, in remaining the ally of Germany, will remain faithful to her traditional friendship with England and to the friendship with France which she has regained. The recent bellicose speeches of the Emperor William have irritated Italian opinion, and this proves that in the peninsula there is a real new spirit which those in power cannot neglect. There is no doubt that the Marquis of San Giuliano in declaring himself the partisan of the maintenance of the Triple Alliance will, under the pressure of public opinion in Italy, consider Italo-French friendship as the surest guarantee of peace.

THE CORRESPONDANT.

IN both January numbers of the *Correspondant*, P. Thureau-Dangin writes on the "Catholic Revival in England in the Nineteenth Century."

A CRUSADE AGAINST ENGLAND.

Writing in the number for January 10, Vicomte Combes de Lestrade reviews an extraordinary book recently published by Paul Dehn and M. A. von Peez on "German World-Policy."

Herr von Peez, who writes the preface, begins by examining the new forces which the development of America in the nineteenth century and the power of Japan revealed in the twentieth century have introduced into the universe. These forces have prepared new perils for Europe. And what does Europe do?

The dissensions of the Continent have delivered the world into the hands of England. It is much more to bellicose France than to English generals or admirals that England owes her immense empire. Herr von Peez preaches a crusade against England, and that is the fundamental idea of the book by Paul Dehn, which in a few days ran into a third edition in Germany.

Herr Dehn says it is a great mistake to economise on the navy. It is England's maritime supremacy which gives her the supremacy over the whole world, and naturally she wishes to retain it. The three things which England has always apprehended have come about with surprising rapidity—namely, the intensity of German competition in the world's markets, Germany's acquisition of colonies, and the growth of the German fleet.

THE SHORTEST RAILWAY ROUTE TO INDIA.

In another article André Chéradame describes the project of M. Lessar for the construction of a railway through Afghanistan. The scheme is simply this: To utilise the existing lines between London and Berlin to Baku; to cross the Caspian from Baku to Krasnovodsk; to utilise the existing railway from Krasnovodsk to Kouchk, the terminus of the Russian lines on the frontier of Afghanistan; to make the new railway from Kouchk to New Chaman; and to utilise the existing railway from New Chaman to Bombay, Calcutta, etc. Were this railway to New Chaman made, it would be possible to go from London to India in about seven days.

LA REVUE.

THE révolution in Russia continues to be discussed in the French reviews, and an anonymous writer deals with the question in the two January issues of *La Revue*.

THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

The writer sees little resemblance between the French Revolution and the present revolution in Russia. What Russia needs to restore the unity of the nation and reconcile autocracy with the furious aspirations of the people is not a simple political reorganisation, but a social reorganisation, a social revolution, and there is no hope that the struggle will resolve itself into a series of mutual concessions.

The divergence of the principles of Tsarism and of the people is absolute. It is a struggle between the twentieth century and the Middle Ages, and the revolution against such an anachronism as the Russian autocracy will be slower than any other simply because it has been put off so long. To understand the action of the Russian revolutionist, we must remember that he has to have recourse to means which have not existed on other occasions. He has before him the formidable task of wresting from the established authorities their last means of power—the army, the administration, and the prestige which they have so long upheld over the peasant population, whom they have intentionally degraded to the intellectual and moral level of the brute.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM: AN ECONOMIC "ENTENTE."

Eugène Baie, whose recent brilliant campaign in the *Petit Bleu* of Brussels in favour of an Economic and Defensive *Entente* between Holland and Belgium has made his name known in all Europe, opens the second January number with an article on the project he has so much at heart. His case may be thus briefly stated:—

To constitute, by the union of their economic activities and by the co-operation of their material interests, an influence capable of reacting against the commercial policy of the Great Powers who are growing more and more desirous of perverting to their profit the free play of the laws of value and competition.

To give guarantees of security by the undivided organisation of their defensive system, already united at least at two points, namely, the confines of Limburg and the mouth of the Scheldt.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF READING.

Michel Bréal, writing on the Physiology of Reading and Writing, discusses a book recently published by Dr. Javal, a famous oculist, who may be said to have lost his sight in the service of his profession. In his book the doctor gives much valuable advice concerning the care of the sight. Children should not be allowed to pursue their reading or writing when they are tired, and architects of schools should learn to avoid errors in lighting. The real causes of short sight are insufficient light and the reading of small print and long lines. Reading requires the absolutely constant application of the sight. Light in abundance is recommended.

"THE Socialistic Government of London" strikes a Londoner as rather a sensational phrase. Yet it is the title of an article by Charles Edward Russell in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* for February. He describes the L.C.C. as a "revolutionary body," as "the grandfather of the Greater London." "It is destined in time, and that not long, to rule the whole City of London, and by that time, unless it is checked, it will have Socialism in full career in the greatest city in the world." Moderates will doubtless save some of these sentences for posters at the next L.C.C. election.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

IN an article on the "Thousand and One Nights," published in the first January number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Baron Carra de Vaux, the writer, expresses the opinion that the authors of the tales were great travellers. Do people know, he also asks, that the legend of the marching wood in "Macbeth" existed in almost identical form in Arabia in the Middle Ages?

THE THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS.

It is to the French Orientalist, Antoine Galland (1646-1715), that we owe our knowledge of the "Thousand and One Nights." They were first published in France in 1704-1708, and though they obtained a great popular success, they were, generally speaking, esteemed lightly at the time of their appearance and during the whole of the eighteenth century. Galland's work was rather an adaptation than a translation, and it has been asked whether the two most popular of the tales, "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" and "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp," were not of his invention, since for a long time the text of these two was not forthcoming. M. Zotenberg, however, has discovered the text of "Aladdin," and as a recent version of "Ali Baba," by Dr. Mardrus, has been made, it seems certain that a text does still exist somewhere. In the beginning of the nineteenth century Galland's work was continued by many French, English and German scholars, who revised and completed the translation. Dr. Mardrus's new translation appeared in sixteen volumes (1903-4). It has been made chiefly from the Egyptian edition of Boulak and from manuscripts which he possesses.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

Georges Goyau, in another article, discusses the problem of Elementary Education in France. He observes that the children became more assiduous during the first five or six years which followed the passing of the law making education compulsory. Then a progressive decline is noticed, and similar vicissitudes of progress and decline are registered in the training schools. From five to six thousand candidates for the training schools in 1880, the number was reduced in 1891 to about two thousand.

MORAL FORCE IN THE ARMY.

The second January number opens with the first instalment, in French translation, of Antonio Fogazzaro's "Il Santo." General de Négrier follows with an article on Military Tactics in the Russo-Japanese War, in which he says it is not the number of men which decides a victory. At Lyao-Yang the Russians had 30,000 men more than the Japanese, and at Mukden 60,000 more. A certain numerical inferiority need not, therefore, trouble the French troops. They have proved more than once—and they will prove it again—that in a similar situation they know how to conquer. Let them remember the words of Marmont: "With a chief in whom they have confidence, and whom they love, the French are worth ten times their number."

CHRISTIANS in the Army form the subject of a short paper by Rev. O. S. Watkins, Chaplain to the Brigade of Guards, in the *Young Man*. He says a Christian man possessed of real grit will not find it harder to serve Christ in the Army than in civil life. The days of severe persecution have passed away. "I know a barrack room where every voice is hushed while the Christian men kneel in prayer at their cot-sides; and in most rooms the men take a sort of pride in the Christian in their room, and keep him up to the mark if they think he is growing slack."

THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

BOTH *Vragen des Tijds* and *Onze Eeuw* contain articles on labour questions, and consequently become more than usually interesting to British readers. The first-mentioned review deals with the Unions that have been formed in Germany, while the last-mentioned treats of the strike in the building trades of Amsterdam and its results.

In both Holland and Germany the Socialist party has striven to force the working men to adopt violent measures in order to secure better conditions, and in both they appear to have been only moderately successful. At the present time the working men are showing a distinct preference for more constitutional methods, and are organising their forces, fixing a minimum wage for various trades, and taking other steps to procure the advantages which have been obtained by their fellow-craftsmen in England. So far as Germany is concerned, these organisations are of interest to the British people from another point of view. One of the reasons why the Germans have been able to sell their manufactures at low prices is the condition of the labour market, in which longer hours and an inferior rate of pay have prevailed; when a change has been brought about in these, the chances of the German will not be so good.

Onze Eeuw also contains a thoughtful contribution on the Schiller Festival of last year. It was in commemoration of the centenary of Schiller's death, and the manner in which the people of Germany interested themselves in it was a proof that they have arrived at a turning point in the development of their ideas and mental powers. It is the opinion of thoughtful observers that the Germans are making a start in a new direction, a path of great intellectuality. Their minds are now capable of assimilating stronger food, and they may be expected to throw aside the lighter dietary which has hitherto satisfied them.

Onze Eeuw gives us an article somewhat similar to that published last month in *De Gids*, inasmuch as it concerns prehistoric Europe. In a review of a book by Sophus Müller of Copenhagen, the writer gives many readable details concerning the habits and customs of the ancient peoples of Europe; he tells of the rock or mountain tombs, and describes one, informing us by the way that such a tomb was found at New Grange, in Ireland; he speaks of the worship of serpents, a rite which seems strange to us in view of the nature of this reptile and its part in the Fall, but probably to be explained by the dread which the creature inspired and the consequent desire to propitiate it; and he touches upon many other ideas and facts which enable us to see more clearly that which is past and its effect upon the present.

The most readable contribution in *De Gids* this month is that on the relations between Holland and Belgium. There are distinct signs of *rapprochement*; the rancour caused by the separation more than seventy years ago has passed away; the present generation knows little about the struggle of 1830 and cares less. The Dutch have forgotten the resentment against the Belgians, just as they have their anger and indignation against the French for what Napoleon did ninety odd years since. There is enough Flemish still spoken in Belgium to make the two peoples feel attracted to one another, and they both see the advantage of establishing some sort of Customs Union between the two countries, while other measures are also in contemplation that will draw them closer together. It will be interesting to watch the progress of this movement.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

WITH the new year the *Nuova Antologia* begins a new serial novel describing a matrimonial tragedy in smart Roman society, by Matilde Serao, under the title "After the Pardon." Dante scholars will be interested in a discussion by Professor G. Salvadori on the probable relations between Dante and St. Margaret of Cortona, a celebrated Franciscan penitent of his day, with whose life he would have been familiar through his many friends in the Franciscan Order. The recent performance of "Julius Cæsar" at the Argentine Theatre in Rome is criticised by E. Corradini, and it is interesting to learn that after having been long considered in Italy a hopelessly undramatic play, it has now been performed with great success, and will take rank with other plays of Shakespeare much appreciated in Italy. Two important articles in the January numbers deal with military matters. The well-known Senator, Angelo Mosso, writes candidly of the weak spots in Italian military training, of the ill-effects of subdividing the forces into small garrisons, of the utter absence of gymnastic exercises, and of the unsuitability of many routine methods to the needs of modern warfare. General Luchino dal Verme sums up with his usual lucidity the results and lessons of the Russo-Japanese War. Finally, the editor, Maggiorino Ferraris, denounces with even more than his usual vigour of language the deplorable condition of mismanagement into which the Italian railways have fallen. He anticipates that the opening of the Simplon railway will only intensify the existing chaos and congestion.

The *Rassegna Nazionale* leads off in the new year with an effective and moderately-worded summary of all the reasons, juridical and moral, against the introduction of divorce into Italy. S. E. Deho carries on the discussion that is still raging in Italy around Fogazzaro's "Il Santo" in an article in which he maintains that the character of the hero, Piero Maironi, is really that of a saint, and has been drawn in harmony with all the teachings of the Catholic Church on sainthood. G. A. Borgese discourses severely on the idleness and self-indulgence of modern life, and T. Persico attempts to account for the acknowledged lack of distinguished statesmen to-day by the degeneracy of the Parliamentary system.

The *Fotografia Artistica* continues to be a most attractive periodical. The reproductions are admirably executed, and the letterpress contains articles of real scientific value, as, for instance, a series of articles on astronomical photography by the learned head of the Vatican Observatory, and another by Dr. O. Pes on the discoveries made concerning the human eye by means of photography.

To the *Rivista d'Italia* Professor P. Mantegazza contributes an emphatic denunciation of the conclusions arrived at by M. Finot in his book, "Le Préjugé des Races." M. Finot argues that scientific theories of race variations destroy true fraternity, and lie at the root of wars and race hatred. Professor Mantegazza denounces French notions of equality as fanciful and harmful, and asserts that true science makes for universal peace, and that the worst wars have had not a race, but a religious, origin, or have taken place between closely allied nations. Much interesting information, with many quotations, is given in an article on Italian vernacular Christmas hymns and rhymes dating from the Middle Ages. Here, too, is a plea for the urgent reform of military training based on the practical experience gained in the Russo-Japanese War.

Go Ahead! John Bull.

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE "REVIEW OF REVIEWS."

Issued as an integral part of the "Review of Reviews" of February, 1906.

GO AHEAD! JOHN BULL.

WHEN I began this series of supplements some years ago, I entitled them "Wake Up! John Bull." This heading I continued until after it was adopted by the Prince of Wales as summing-up the message which he brought home from his journey round the world. When the Heir to the Throne repeats a watchword it becomes common property, and may be regarded as having become so much a part and parcel of the common currency of the common thought that it stands in no further need of being emphasised here. So, as soon as "Wake Up! John Bull" had done its duty I changed the title of this supplement to "Cheer Up! John Bull." It was too bad that John Bull had no sooner begun to rouse himself than he was overwhelmed with the most doleful predictions of coming doom. Mr. Chamberlain's speeches were enough to give anyone the blues. So "Wake Up! John Bull" gave place to "Cheer Up! John Bull." Now that the General Election has proved that John Bull has not only waked up, but is in the best of cheery spirits, there is no longer any need to say "cheer up." The order of the day is "Go Ahead! John Bull," and such will be henceforth the title of this supplement. May the day be far distant when there is occasion to make any alteration in title!

For now that John Bull has altered his course and is facing towards the dawn, the more swiftly and steadily he goes ahead the better. And in this supplement I shall collect from month to month facts and figures, arguments and exhortations which are calculated to encourage him to go ahead, and which will help him to choose wisely the path of his advance.

Especially is it necessary to pay attention to all that concerns the improvement of the physical, moral, and spiritual condition of our people. If we would run the race that is set before us with any hope of victory, then we must lay aside the weights that handicap us and press forward vigorously towards our destined goal.

Among these evils which do most grievously beset us and retard our progress at every step is the sin of drunkenness.

Another is the sin of general seediness, nervous overstrain and physical slackness. In the present number I deal with what seems a promising attempt to provide a palatable and non-alcoholic juice of the grape as a substitute for intoxicants. In future numbers I hope to direct attention to the various methods which are coming more and more into vogue for improving the diet, increasing the strength, and generally ridding us of the maladies of nervous depression, physical weakness, and bad spirits from which so many suffer so much. Millions are below par physically. John Bull needs toning up. His vitality has run down of late years, and as he must go ahead full speed, we shall do what we can in this supplement to see to it that he is fit.

I shall be glad to hear from readers who have suggestions to offer, experiences to record, or encouragement in store, to aid us in making this supplement as useful under its latest title, "Go Ahead!" as it has been under either of its predecessors, "Wake Up!" and "Cheer Up!"

Eureka?

WINE AT LAST FOR TEMPERANCE FOLK.

EUREKA! Is it Eureka? Perhaps. What have we found? Not the solution of a mathematical proposition, like the ancient sage who first raised the cry. We are not enthusiastic enough to cry Eureka over mathematical propositions nowadays. No; the thing that has been found is that which mankind has been seeking for many generations. Wine, good wine, free from the poison of alcohol. Wine that is the pure juice of the grape, unfermented, with all its natural fragrance and bouquet unspoiled. Wine which will keep. Wine that will not intoxicate. That is the wine which appears to have been discovered at last. It is so great a find, if it be really what it is claimed to be, that I speak hesitatingly, with all reserve. The news seems too good to be true. But it may be true after all, and if so be that it is true, then indeed it is good news of exceeding joy to the thirsty children of men.

Wine that maketh glad the heart of man also makes a beast of him. And the gladness is resolutely foregone by millions for fear of the beast. According to the Talmudic legend, the vine was given to Noah after the Flood because he protested he could no longer drink the fluid which had drowned the world. According to another well-known story, the Devil planted the vine, and was paid for his first day's work with a monkey, for his second with a lion, and for his third with a pig—the three days' wages being symbolical of the three stages of intoxication that ensue as the result of the consumption of the fermented juice of the grape. But the Devil is in the fermentation, not in the grape juice. Hitherto exorcism has been impossible. Grape juice is the most perishable of commodities unless it becomes the subject of this diabolical possession. Wine without alcohol has come to be regarded as a contradiction in terms. Hence wine for all teetotalers is taboo. If they cannot quench their thirst with water they fall back upon hot drinks such as tea, coffee and cocoa, or they ruin their digestions with aerated water, ginger beer, lemonade and other fizzing drinks, which allay thirst but add nothing to the nutriment of the body.

But now, at long last, Science, the modern magician, has exorcised the Evil One, and from the South of France there comes wine, pure, unadulterated, unfermented, nutritious and tasty, which is all that wine should be, but

the Devil alcohol has been cast out. Such is the assertion made with confidence by those who have investigated the matter, and the truth of it may be verified by anyone who cares to invest a few pence for the postage of a sample. Recognising the immense possibilities of good in such a discovery, I despatched a special commissioner to the vineyard where it is produced, and in the following pages my readers will find a very interesting report as to the new wine, the place where it is produced, and the man who has conferred this benefit upon the world.

The secret, like all great discoveries, is very simple. Pasteur's epoch-making discovery as to the possibility of sterilising the microbes which play so much mischief with our milk has paved the way for the discovery of a method of destroying the microbe which causes grape juice to ferment. Long and patient series of experiments have at last been crowned with complete success. According to the report of our special commissioner, three different kinds of wine are now on the market which "in substance is clear and limpid, in colour a beautiful gold, in taste crisp and clean, sweet but not too sweet, and on the other hand not too acid either." Its aroma is delicate. It will keep bottled any length of time, and it is perfectly free from alcohol.

It will come as an amusing surprise to most people to know that we owe this new liquor to the zeal and enthusiasm of a member of the Salvation Army. M.

Peyron, a wealthy vineyard proprietor near Arles, conceived the idea of producing a wine which, like tea, would cheer but not inebriate. To judge from our commissioner's account, M. Peyron seems to be a man with a shrewd head and a warm heart, who distinguished himself by his philanthropy before he hit upon the discovery which, if it fulfils its promise, will enrol his name among those of the great benefactors of the world.

The moment is propitious for introducing such a temperance beverage. The change in the political world opens the door for all manner of hopeful experiments in the direction of temperance reform. And nothing will so much facilitate the task of the new Administration in this direction as the popularisation of palatable non-alcoholic juice of the grape.

WILLIAM T. STEAD.



From the Grape to the Glass.

An Arlesian grape-cutter at Mas-de-la-Ville in national costume.

Mas-de-la-Ville: the Missing Weapon of the Temperance Armoury.

I.—PUBLIC OPINION AND A PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT.

A FEW weeks ago readers of the *Times* rubbed their eyes in astonishment over the following sentences in a leading article called forth by a letter from Mr. T. P. Whittaker on the Temperance question:—"According to recent developments of scientific opinion, it is not impossible that a belief in the strengthening and supporting qualities of alcohol will eventually become as obsolete as a belief in witchcraft."

And again: "The whole question really turns upon the consciousness that alcoholic drinks satisfy some kind of temporary want, or produce some temporary comfort or exhilaration, coupled with a belief, which modern physiology is doing her best to dispel, that they are at least essentially harmless when consumed in moderation. It may be stated as an opinion upon which most, if not all, physiologists are agreed, that alcohol contributes nothing to the permanent powers of the healthy organism, whether physical or intellectual. No man, it is said, is the stronger for taking it, and no man is the wiser."

STARTLING TESTIMONY FROM THE "TIMES."

When the *Times*, handicapped by all the instincts of conservatism, and especially the conservatism of social habits, arrives at this conclusion, we need have no hesitation in accepting its testimony. Yet, in spite of the change of public opinion as to the value of alcohol, in spite also of the evil of over-indulgence and the arrogance of the Trade, it seems to be clear, to Mr. Whittaker at least, that if people drink less than formerly it is not for want of desire, but for want of money. "When trade is brisk, and employment and money are plentiful, the drink bill goes up. When trade is depressed, and money is scarce, the drink bill goes down."

Temperance would have made more headway if its advocates had been more practical. We might abolish Tied houses, forbid the employment of women and the use of bars, stamp out adulteration, and concede local option to the community—option not merely as to the number of public-houses, but option also as to the general conduct of the drink traffic, including every degree of management and license, from prohibition on the one hand to municipalisation or free trade upon the other. These would be valuable weapons in the fight against drunkenness. But one thing would still be lacking—a good substitute for alcoholic beverages. Until we get that there will always be a gap in the Temperance armoury, a missing weapon without which success is well-nigh impossible. It looks as though at last the Temperance Party were doing something in this direction. When it does, someone will make a fortune, and a lasting benefit will be conferred upon the world.

The fortress of drinkdom, however, cannot be overthrown without larger siege guns than the Army of Temperance now has in the field.

THE RIGHT MOMENT.

For many reasons this seems the psychological moment for a new move. During the last decade the wine trade has been languishing. Vine-growers have lost heavily. Simultaneously with this the public has become increasingly sceptical of the value of alcohol. Thus, while the ordinary wine-market is closed to any new production, a new wine-market is opening to anyone who can offer a palatable drink, without alcohol, made from the pure juice of the grape. Moreover, several considerations have combined to make men more economical of everything. Signs of national deterioration have brought about an increased interest in physical training, involving a careful inquiry into food values. Add to this the pinch of poverty following upon the public expenditure of the last two decades, and no one

will be surprised to find the public more alive than ever to the folly of throwing away good food. Fermentation not only produces alcohol, but in doing so destroys the sugar and the albumen in the grape. Consequently alcoholic wine is not only open to objection in itself, but it also involves an enormous loss of one of the most valuable foods in the world.

Few realise how serious is this loss. Fermenting germs are simple vegetable organisms whose presence in a liquid sets up fermentation,

and these germs, with the resulting fermentation, may be checked either by the introduction of chemicals or by subjecting it to certain degrees of heat or cold.

The chief feature in vinous alcoholic fermentation—which is the most important from an economic and industrial point of view—is the conversion of the sugar into alcohol, carbonic acid gas, and glycerine.

Since sugar constitutes at least ten per cent. of the grape, and ten million tons of grapes are used annually for wine in France, we have an annual loss of a million tons of grape sugar—a most valuable article of food—in that country alone. Little wonder economists begin to think it might be saved with advantage.

Closely allied to the theory of fermentation is the germ theory of disease, and for both of them we are indebted to Pasteur's study of the abstruse problem of the origin of life and his efforts to disprove alleged spontaneous generation. The introduction of aseptic methods, one of the immediate consequences of Pasteur's investigations, popularised in this country by Lord Lister, revolutionised modern surgery as, in the judgment of many, the introduction of anti-toxins has revolutionised medicine.

PASTEUR'S PRINCIPLE OF STERILISATION.

It is not surprising, therefore, to find the principle of sterilisation applied to commerce. Already, in the case



A View of Arles, showing the old Roman Arena.

of milk, it has saved many thousands of infant lives, and in the parallel case of the preservation of fruit and meat it has brought the wealth of the prairie to the cottage door, and allowed Europe's stores to be stocked from New Zealand, Australia, and America, and indeed from every quarter of the globe.

The application of the same principle to the manufacture of pure and wholesome wine is only what in the natural course of science one might expect; and if a success in the making of wine, why should it be impossible to ensure an equally pure and nutritious and palatable beer? Mas-de-la-Ville is not a pioneer in these experiments, but it has taken a long stride towards the goal, whilst Swiss, French, and German houses which have sought to utilise Pasteur's discovery in this direction have also met with considerable success.

Some wines have been good, some nauseous in the extreme. I have tasted most of those upon the market, and, certainly, for flavour, none is within measurable distance of the Château Peyron and the Arlésienne. These wines, known by the general term of Mas-de-la-Ville, seem to have solved the problem.

II.—ALBIN PEYRON AND MAS-DE-LA-VILLE.

It was in a conversation with Colonel Roussel, one of the Salvation Army's Under-Secretaries for Foreign Affairs, that I first heard of the romantic story of this new movement, and I was at once anxious to know more about it. Late one night in the vintage of 1905 I found myself at Arles, one of the oldest and most interesting towns in the South of France, not far from Marseilles, and close to that paradise of naturalists, the delta formed by the mouths of the Rhône, known as the Camargue. A drive of seven kilometres brought us to Mas-de-la-Ville, the name given to a group of houses and out-buildings clustered around an old and modest château, where M. Peyron and his family keep open house, dispensing a lavish and patriarchal, albeit simple, hospitality all the year round. M. Peyron bought the estate in 1880. Before that date no one had cultivated vines upon it. Cereals and fodder were grown, but seventy hectares remained absolutely barren, incapable of producing anything save a few flowers and half-a-dozen useless shrubs. To-day one half of the estate, or about 500 acres, grows 750,000 vines, with an average yield of some ten or fifteen million clusters.

The task which faced the new owners was this: the conversion of the wilderness into a fruitful vineyard. Two terrible difficulties had to be overcome—the salt and the phylloxera—and the problem was how to save the land from the one and the vine from the other. Whole vineyards had been destroyed by the phylloxera, so that cultivators were giving up in despair. Diseases of the vine, like those of humanity, are sometimes due to over-civilisation, and the old French plants, removed from their natural habit and having lost their power of resistance, had to give place to their barbarian but more vigorous relatives imported from America.

A DEADLY LEGACY.

In the long ago this part of France was covered for many centuries by the sea. To-day the soil consists either of sand, where the vines are safe from their terrible enemy, or of rich loam deposit reaching to the depth of eighteen metres. This loam, unfortunately, retains its deadly legacy from the sea, and the salt which saturates it has made it barren. Nothing grows upon it except a few maritime plants and shrubs, and even these leave ugly bare patches where the white salt shows through like a leprosy. The story of Mas-de-la-Ville is, in fact, one of desperate all-round fighting to rescue the land from the sea, the vine from the phylloxera, and men from sin; a story full of romance and beauty. For the understanding of it let me introduce M. Albin Peyron, a typical Southern French gentleman, whose genius has built up the business and whose generous soul has made the names of Peyron and Mas-de-la-Ville synonyms in the South of France as much for large-heartedness as for commercial integrity.

Albin Peyron spent the early years of his life in Nîmes, where his mother went to live shortly after her husband's death. At twelve years of age he was converted, and at thirteen, by the bedside of an old woman whom he was visiting, he met the young girl who afterwards became his wife. Five years later they married, full of faith in God and love for each other, but without a penny in the world.

In the hope of bettering his position he left the business in which he was employed, and through the help of a friendly inspector on the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway, secured a clerkship in the station at Marseilles, a post he soon afterwards resigned rather than wound his conscience by the performance of Sunday work. He says of himself: "I returned to Nîmes on the Saturday evening without, humanly

speaking, the least prospect in the world, but with a strong sense of God's approval." His old master welcomed him back, and, acting always with a scrupulous and unbending conscientiousness, pushed sometimes to extremes, he entered upon that business career which was to prove so successful. This unwavering integrity has been his most marked characteristic. In a little book of Experiences and Reflections he says: "Reader, submit to the categorical imperative. Never allow any trifling with conscience; be one of those irreconcilables who will never compound with duty."

After a time he became a member of the Tribunal Consulaire and the Chambre du Commerce of Montpellier, and by the time of the early eighties he had amassed both wealth and influence.

HOW A FRENCH JUDGE BECAME A SALVATIONIST.

In 1884, a few years after his settlement at Mas-de-la-Ville, La Maréchale Booth visited Nîmes. She noticed M. Peyron in the audience, and, though a stranger to her, she sent a lieutenant to appeal to him to come on to the platform beside her. The Frenchman's innate courtesy, as well as his keen sense of duty, overcame a



A Morning Scene: Going to the Vineyards.

momentary hesitation. He presided over the meeting, little dreaming that that act was a turning point of his life. Much to the astonishment of his neighbours, who thought him mad, he and his wife and two of his children joined the Army, to whose interests he has been faithful ever since, flinching before no opposition and shrinking from no sacrifice.

How the battle was fought and won, Albin Peyron tells in his book. An Englishman can hardly realise what such a step meant to a Frenchman, and most of all to a Frenchman of position and repute. Many things made the Army impossible. It was ridiculous, which was a sin. It was a travesty of military operations, which was an insult. Above all, it was English, which was damnable—English in its origin and its offensive aggressiveness. Peyron's adherence, therefore, was an act of great courage. In the words of a high Army official, "He was our friend when we were down, when nobody understood us, when he hardly even understood us himself."

Such, then, is the man, a man to honour and to love. Successful beyond most of his fellows, he lives a simple, unassuming life among his people. Their welfare, their salvation are more to him than anything else. Almost with the purchase of the vineyard Albin Peyron began remedial work for those who came under his influence. In 1895 an orphanage was started and relief works were opened. Adult schools, classes of all kinds, Salvation meetings, the formation of a corps with brass band filled up the leisure left after the work of the day. Mas-de-la-Ville became the Mecca of the tramp, the hope of the destitute, and the byword of the respectable.

HUMAN WRECKAGE.

Truth to tell, Albin Peyron's attempt to solve the problem of the unemployed met with only partial success, although seven or eight hundred men passed through his hands during the three years the relief works were in progress. Winter brought the largest influx of this human wreckage, amongst whom were to be found ex-priests, soldiers, professors, men of reputation, in many cases brought down by drink. After going through the usual process of bath and disinfection, they were allowed to sleep in the granary upon heaps of straw; later on, if of good behaviour, they entered into the second class, and were lodged in specially constructed dormitories—their food was found for them and sixty centimes a day were placed to their credit.

The second year saw a change in the system. The outcry of opponents that Peyron was getting cheap labour under the cloak of charity stung his sensitive nature to the quick. He put them all on full wages, and paid them in the same way as his other hands.

The numbers on the relief works varied from 18 to 105, averaging perhaps 60. Some stayed on the estate for years. But things did not go on quite smoothly. The people in the district objected to the competition in the labour market of those whom they regarded as foreigners, whilst not a few of the civic authorities thought Mas-de-la-Ville was becoming a centre of vagabondage



The Vintage.

and a public nuisance. The difficulty of working these unskilled and incapable men side by side on equal terms with the regular hands resulted in inevitable friction. Finally, M. Peyron fell ill, and during an absence in Switzerland the opportunity was taken of gradually closing the relief works, and a little later of transferring the orphanage to Paris, and handing it over to the Salvation Army.

Although in the South of France, where the sun shines and the vines grow,

drunkenness was practically unknown and the question of total abstinence consequently scarcely even discussed, the connection of Albin Peyron with the Salvation Army could not but cause his attention to be brought to bear on this question.

SEEKING TO EXORCISE THE DEVIL.

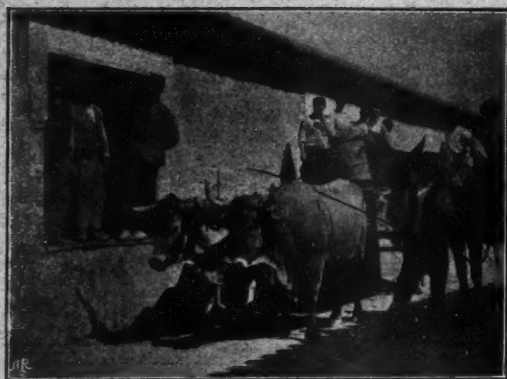
Perhaps, as a consequence of this, a friend of his called on his behalf, some ten years ago, on the well-known French chemist M. Duclaux, one of the secretaries of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, with the view of finding out whether any means were known of preventing the fermentation of the grape and producing, without the aid of noxious chemicals, a genuine wine wholly free from alcohol. M. Duclaux's answer is that no such means were known to science at that time, and his letter is worth quoting in full, as it constitutes a historical document in this important research. It reads as follows:—

Monsieur,—Je suis obligé de répondre *non* à toutes les questions que vous me faites l'honneur de me poser. On ne connaît aucun antiseptique permettant de conserver le vin doux sans lui donner de mauvais goût ou le rendre dangereux. Je reconnais avec vous que c'est dommage, bien que pour l'usage on ne puisse remplacer une boisson alcoolique par une boisson sucrée. Il vaut mieux la remplacer, si on peut, par de l'eau pure.—Veuillez me croire votre tout dévoué,
E. DUCLAUX.

Sir,—I am obliged to answer *no* to all the questions you kindly ask me. No antiseptic is known which will keep wine sweet without giving it a bad flavour or rendering it injurious. I agree with you it is a great pity, although in practice it is not possible to replace an alcoholic drink by a sweet one. It is better to replace it, if possible, by pure water.—Yours faithfully,
E. DUCLAUX.

Pasteur himself, however, had invented the so-called "Pasteurisation" of wines, the object of which was to destroy by gentle heating the development in fermented wines of various objectionable germs which produced the many and well-defined diseases of wines. He does not seem, however, to have realised the importance of his discovery when applied at an earlier stage—viz., before any fermentation had set in—and in order to prevent the worst of all wine diseases: fermentation itself!

It was left for Professor Muller Thurgan, the head of the Swiss Experimental Station "for the culture of fruit, vine and gardens" in Wädenswil, on the Lake of Zurich, to popularise this idea to some extent in a pamphlet that has already reached its seventh edition.



Unloading the Grapes at the Crushing House.

The problem of keeping grape-juice sweet for an indefinite time is therefore theoretically solved, but very few have tried to manufacture the produce on a commercial scale, and it is only with considerable trouble that it has been possible for anyone—at any rate, in this country—to secure a sample of unfermented grape-juice, and especially of one containing no chemicals. The price of such drinks has also generally been such as to make their introduction as a daily beverage decidedly costly.

M. Peyron's splendid vineyard, and the up-to-date appliances that are in use in his presses and cellars, will now allow the preparation of the Mas-de-la-Ville non-alcoholic wines at popular prices, while further reductions in prices may be expected if the success of the new venture in this country permits their introduction in bulk with a view to bottling in this country.

Prior, however, in logical order to the fight against the microbe of fermentation in the juice of the grapes, comes that against about a dozen vine diseases which have, during the last quarter of a century, suddenly invaded the field with an impetus that seemed bound to carry everything before it. Of all these enemies, the worst—one that utterly ruins the most flourishing vineyard in one or two years—is the phylloxera, a small insect, that attacks principally the roots. This has been successfully combated at the Mas-de-la-Ville and M. Peyron's other property, Badet, by two radical cures, "cultivation in sand soil" where phylloxera does not prosper, and "submersion" of the vine in other soil, which I must now describe.

III.—HOW THE WILDERNESS WAS CHANGED INTO A GARDEN.

Very interesting is the story of this successful experiment in the intensive cultivation of what certainly seemed the most unpromising material in the world. The sandy soil, which is always safe from phylloxera, lies high, so that it is free from salt, and vines are grown upon it without difficulty. On the alluvial soil, however, they will only grow when the ground has been got ready for them by an elaborate and ingenious system of irrigation. In 1875, when the terrible insect destroyed more than half the vines of France, experiments carried on seemed to indicate that the creature could not survive long continued submersion in water. With this in view, M. Sanier, the manager at Mas-de-la-Ville, conducted an experiment in which a vine root covered with phylloxera was placed in water and hermetically sealed. For days they were care-

fully watched through the microscope without any apparent abatement of their liveliness. At last they began to droop and die, and at the end of thirty days not one remained. Here, then, lay the remedy close at hand. Salvation must be by immersion. Setting their wits to work, M. Sanier and his men devised a very clever contrivance, which served the double purpose of drainage and irrigation. They constructed around each vineyard two main dykes, one on a high level, into which water had to be pumped from the Rhône, to convey the water and flood the vines; and the other on a low level, to drain off the water after submersion and return it to the Rhône. Fifteen miles of such ditches cut the estate in all directions, but these mains are not sufficient to ensure a good work, and a complete network of drains had to be laid, some two hundred miles in length, and at a depth of two feet, and which are used either to remove the water after submersion, or to water the vine from the roots during periods of drought. By placing the rows of pipes at a distance of fourteen feet, each vine was within the reach of water on one side, and so thoroughly was the work done that the irrigation of some five hundred acres of vine involved the use of about a million drain pipes.

To get the water into these pipes an engine-house has been built on the banks of the Rhône. When the water is below the level necessary for it to flow of its own accord into the sluices it is drawn from the river by a syphon, and an engine of forty horse-power then pumps it into great conduits, which convey it on to the land. By this means the vineyard is covered with water to the depth of two feet, and remains covered for forty-five days. The flooding usually begins in November, and is never later than March. The water is always kept at one level, although about one centimetre percolates through the hard earth or passes into vapour. The phylloxera has never returned.

A MEMORABLE SUNDAY.

Although I knew that before this work of redemption land hereabouts was worth only 2s. an acre and has since been worth £28 an acre, it was not until I saw the vintage in its glory that I realised the miracle that had been wrought. As I arrived, however, late on the Saturday night, and the Sunday is rigidly observed at the Mas, not only as a day of rest, but as a day of spiritual activity, I had to defer my first tour around the vineyard. The Sunday dawned, a day of glorious sunshine, the day of a late summer in the South of France. I have spent many Sundays in France, but never one like this. At breakfast Army representatives from many countries in Europe chatted around the table, all of them alert, smart, consecrated, and not a few of them men and women of education. Prayers followed, at which we sang French Salvation songs to English popular airs; nothing impressive in it as literature or music, and yet impressive beyond words because of the human love and sympathy and life that throbbed beneath it all, and perhaps because in that lovely spot, beneath a cloudless sky, with the warm sunshine around us, the glorious vintage beyond us, the voices and laughter of little children borne in from the distance upon our ears, it seemed the condensed drama of human life. Albin Peyron's fight for his vineyard symbolised the fight that, for him, was nearer to his heart—his fight on his Lord's behalf for the souls of men.

The barrack-room at night was crowded. One after another spoke with power; men's hearts were touched. Some came out to the penitent form, others testified. One man had undergone several courts-martial; another, a little Corsican, had fled from the wrath of a father who

had threatened to murder him after his conversion. One new convert, urged to say a few words for the Lord he had confessed the night before, broke down before the half-concealed smiles of girls and men who worked with him in the fields. I was struck by the gentle delicacy with which the Colonel in charge helped him through a baptism of fire fiercer than that of a battlefield. The beads of perspiration stood upon the man's forehead. Despair was in his eyes. He faltered, stopped, refused utterly to go on, but the loving, steady voice of the officer bore him up, and he finished in confidence and strength.

* * * *

The Monday morning broke cold and clear. A shadowy mist, floating lightly over the ground, betokened a hot day, but the crisp, sharp note of coming autumn was in the air. When the bell rang at six o'clock the workers ranged themselves unconsciously in double file behind the red flag used to mark the places where the grape gatherers leave off their task, and off they marched like a band of harmless revolutionaries.

THE VINEYARD AND THE VINTAGE.

The general aspect of the vineyard is that of a vast field of luxuriant, sprawling blackcurrant bushes. You hardly see the grapes until you come close to them and bend down to look for them, for they are not grown as in the north of France, where the plants are trained on sticks and cut back very severely that they may have as much sun as possible. Here they grow without sticks; the leaves fall down and overlap them to give them the shade they need. As one looks across the vast plain, with its rich soil, deep straight dykes, rough roads, nodding rushes, wealth of flower and of insect life, one is reminded irresistibly of the fens of England. But the soil is brown, not black, and around us are trees of many kinds, tall and stately; the poplar and the willow, the tree with the white twisted trunk and glistening silver leaves that are never still, the oak, the elm, the fig tree. Beyond, in the far distance, the little Alps keep guard and hint of the glorious snow-clad heights of which they are only the outposts.

Memories of the hop fields and fruit gardens of England naturally recur to one in looking upon the grape-gatherers working in gangs along the rows of vines. Picturesque such scenes always are, and the quaint costumes added still more colour to the already gorgeous landscape.

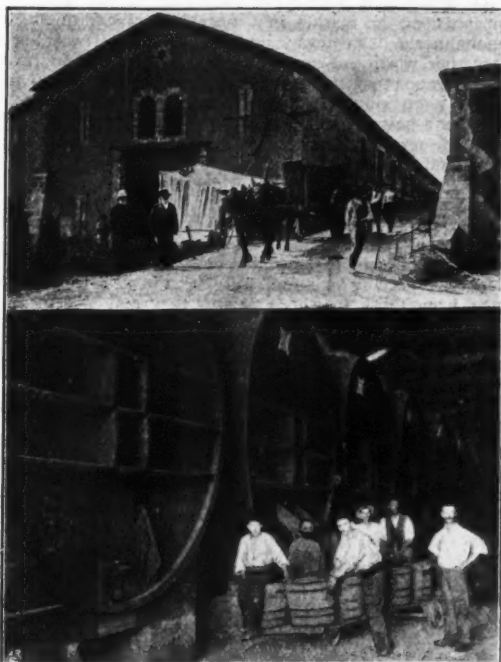
Men, women, and children were working steadily, but with no undue pressure. Perhaps the prohibition of alcohol and the association of Mas-de-la-Ville had attracted a better class of "Vendangeurs." They came from miles around, from Vaucluse, Drome, Ardèche, Lozère, and Bouches du Rhône, some three hundred and fifty of them, in addition to the regular hands. The gang stopped for a few minutes while a photograph was taken of them for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. My eye fell upon a corner of it that did not come into the picture, though, indeed, it might have tempted any artist. Under a cart, which was drawn up by the side of the road, a little child of olive complexion and innocent face slept on his back in the sunshine, arms and legs outstretched, his thin, naked legs losing themselves in rough sabots fastened by thick leather straps. I don't know whether he could be said to wear his clothes, or even to wear them out; on him, at any rate, were a dirty white jacket, check trousers, patched and old, a queer woollen undervest and drawers, the whole conglomeration

held together by a belt made of an old blue brace. There he lay sleeping peacefully beneath the summer sky in absolute and happy oblivion—God's eternal type.

IV.—THE NEW WINES: THEIR MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

We leave the vineyard and enter the factory, which consists of two great buildings similar in appearance, and separated by a road sloping from both ends up to the centre, up which climb the long, curious carts, drawn by mules or oxen, and laden with the "cornues," or tubs, of freshly gathered grapes.

The grapes, tub after tub, are thrown into the iron vat, or "fouloir," to be cut up by the knives within and crushed by what looks like a vast mincing machine. These knives, driven by an oil motor of eight-horse power, do their work effectually; 93 per cent of the liquid flows away at once into the gigantic vats below; the remaining 7 per cent, is got by further pressing. In the manufacture of ordinary wine the liquid remains in these vats four days to ferment, but for the preparation of the non-alcoholic wines the juice must be sterilised at once. The "levures," which are very similar to the ordinary yeast cells, exist at the time of the vintage by millions on the skins of the grape, and the crushing of the grapes brings them at once in contact with the sweet juice, that constitutes an environment most favourable to their development. Every hour's delay would mean their multiplication in countless number and a corresponding consumption of grape sugar and production of alcohol, until after complete fermentation ordinary wine contains about two thousand million cells per quart.

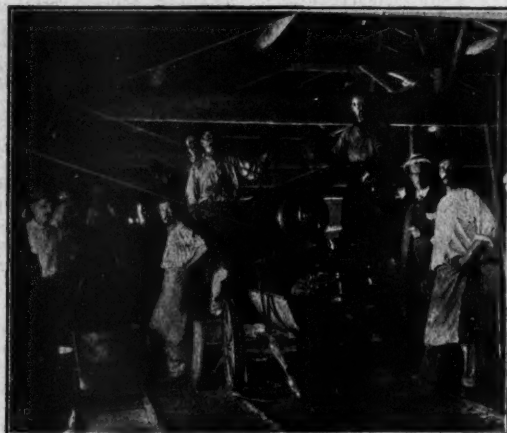


At the Wine Cellars.

(In the exterior view M. Peyron and his manager stand in the foreground.)

The grape juice is, therefore, without delay pumped through an apparatus, where it is gently heated to a temperature sufficient to destroy all germs of fermentation or fungi, but not sufficient to give it the peculiar flavour of a cooked wine, which has not the freshness of the natural product.

I scarcely need say that in the atmosphere saturated with germs of a vineyard, where no doubt there is scarcely a cubic inch of air or a square inch of flooring that does not teem with germs of fermentations, extraordinary care is needed in handling and casking the delicate juice, and many have been the disappointments of all who have tried their hand at the wonderful art before they have been able to evolve practical methods of dealing with so precious and so unstable a liquid. Yet all difficulties have been surmounted, and the Mas-de-la-Ville, when bottled, is perfectly free from alcohol, and will, if left intact, keep indefinitely.



"Au Fouloir"—In the Grape-Crushing House.

V.—THE WINE ON THE MARKET.

As becomes a wine of so romantic an ancestry, it appears upon the market in a most attractive form, and the manner of its entrance into the commercial world is altogether worthy of it. Both taste and colour confirm the assurance that no chemicals of any kind have been used in its making. In substance it is clear and limpid, in colour a beautiful gold; in taste crisp and clean, leaving no disagreeable flavour behind it; sweet, but not too sweet, and, on the other hand, not too acid either. Those who regularly drink ordinary wine may at first think it rather insipid. By common consent, however, the use of alcohol in any form produces a distaste for anything sweet, even for simple fruits. This can only be regarded as unnatural, so that, whilst those unaccustomed to alcohol, especially children, will like the new wines at once, even those to whose palates they may not seem strong enough will soon find themselves enjoying their delicate and natural flavour.

Three kinds of Mas-de-la-Ville tempt the money from our pockets and adorn our table. No. 1 (Château Peyron) may now be called the *vin ordinaire* of the Temperance public; No. 2 (L'Arlesienne) is the same wine aerated. The gas gives a piquancy to the drink which makes it very delightful and, in summer, very refreshing. Even

in winter, so strong has become the temperance sentiment of the country, imagination can hardly picture a social gathering on any scale without hearing the popping of tens of thousands of corks from tens of thousands of waters, beers and lemonades. In such a company

of competitors, "L'Arlesienne," with its lovely picture of the Arlesian girl in Arlesian costume, will indeed have a proud pre-eminence, and may be declared *hors de concours*.

Yet a third is the "Grand-Mousseux," or "Mas-de-la-Ville Champagne," a similar wine prepared in 1904 from superior grapes. It is charged with carbonic acid gas at a pressure of eight atmospheres, and offered in a very handsome guise.

Of course these wines will be used a great deal for sacramental purposes; but they will be even more valuable for dietetic and medicinal purposes, and already a large number of eminent doctors are bearing testimony to the value of the

wine prepared on the Pasteur principle of sterilisation.

WILL YOU HELP?

In conclusion, let me earnestly beg all interested in Temperance to try these wines for themselves, and then to make them known. It is useless to forge a weapon for the Temperance Party and to put it into their hands if they will not use it. The nation is tired of mere denunciation, and it expects from those who condemn the drinking habits of the people some real endeavour to combat those evils by serious constructive Temperance reform. It is agreed on all hands that nothing is more urgently needed than a wholesome, palatable, and non-alcoholic wine. The posters and advertisements are exceedingly beautiful, as might be expected from a firm so thoroughly up to date, but, after all, the greatest advertisement ought to be the individual recommendation of earnest men and women everywhere who see in Mas-de-la-Ville what we verily believe it to be, the missing weapon of the Temperance armory.

The English agents for Mas-de-la-Ville are Messrs. Ingersoll and Melluish, of the Shredded Wheat Co., 6 and 8, Eastcheap, London, E.C.; it is through them the wines may be obtained in the ordinary course from all the leading grocers in the country. The Mas-de-la-Ville wines are sold at 1s. 4d. per Wine Quart, or 10d. per Pint, and a free sample is sent to any address on receipt of four stamps for postage. The "Champagne" is sold at 2s. 6d. per bottle.

LANGUAGES AND LETTER-WRITING.

DO many of us remember that the study of *modern* languages includes the study of our mother-tongue? The Registrar of the University of London, Mr. P. J. Hartog, says that "no subject is less taught, thus our schoolboys cannot write English nor our clerks indite a decent letter." Another Mr. Hartog (Gustave) is one of a special committee detailed to report upon an Ideal Curriculum in Modern Languages, and in the report we find this statement: "The success of instruction depends upon a good grounding in the mother-tongue"—that is, we must study the value of *words*, and practise using them easily. How to do this within the limited time allowed for languages in schools is the subject of many interesting discussions in *Modern Language Teaching*; but how difficult this word-study is in a foreign tongue is well demonstrated in the *Literary Echo* (Altona), where examples are given of the varying uses of two of our English words, "got" and "one." There is a sentence in which "got" occurs seven times, in each of which a different verb would be used either in French or German. "Having *got* tired of knocking about all day, I *got* home, *got* my supper, *got* to bed, and soon *got* to sleep. After a good night's rest I *got* up refreshed, and at breakfast *got* my letters." "One" is even more bewildering to the foreigner.

School for this month contains, amongst other articles of interest, a paper on Latin orthography, which is very suggestive. The differences are so great that the Classical Association has had to institute a special "inquiry" into the matter, and will publish a list of words with the best authorised spelling—the time settled upon being the three hundred years commencing with 1000 B.C. Apparently the various Latin grammars are differing more and more in their spelling, and for junior pupils this is disastrous.

EXCHANGE OF TEACHERS.

Mr. Mann, of the Board of Education Library, is very hopeful of this new Government organisation. Several young men went to Germany and over forty young English students to France last year as "assistants," and the majority were very successful, both in the experience they gained themselves and in the help they gave in the practice of English conversation. For the "assistant" does not take part in the regular instruction of the boys. His duty is to organise small conversation groups of five or six pupils. He is not supposed to convey to them fresh instruction, nor even to practise them in that which they have already acquired. The chief object is to induce the boys to talk rapidly on subjects within their grasp in a manner which is not possible in the schoolroom. Sometimes a professor may require him to give a pronunciation lesson to his class, and sometimes to direct the boys' games, telling them the English terminology. The stated hours of work are two daily. Arrangements are made for young Frenchmen to come over to England. One rather wonders, however, whether our insular English boys would accept from a Frenchman French games or directions in playing football.

SCHOLARS' CORRESPONDENCE.

Will teachers who make use of the correspondence in their schools kindly send word of any change of address? A short report would also be welcome.

Some boys in an Egyptian school would like English correspondents.

ESPERANTO.

The general meeting of the London Esperanto Club was a great success, whether we judge by the size and enthusiasm of the audience, or the attention given to it by the daily press. The *Times* regards Esperanto as "a most useful medium for commercial and general international intercourse," and "fluent enough for singing purposes," but considers it "monotonous for oratory." But then oratory, even in the musical Italian tongue, would be monotonous to those not acquainted with it. The *Morning Post* and the *Leader* gave a little tribute of general praise. The *Chronicle* gave a most amusing account of the 300 visitors who took tea and cakes and talked and sang Esperanto, repeated some bits of Esperanto chit-chat overheard, and praised highly Miss Schafer's song, "Se ĉi estus blinda," and Mrs. Reeve's "Lulu." The *Daily Mail* joked beforehand, but printed Colonel Pollen's reply. The *Daily News* not only gave a fine account, but gave it place with other themes in its leader. The *Telegraph*, however, doubts whether Esperanto can be beneficial: the "uneducated person does not know the foreigner or care to know him; the man of business will learn Spanish and French instead; with those two languages, a business man needs no other." However, Esperantists will balance the fact that the *Telegraph* devoted three-quarters of a column to the subject, against its somewhat odd ideas of the needs of a business man; and Englishmen in general are surely not as limited mentally as the *Telegraph* makes out. I know of many working men who not only think about foreign countries, but save up their hard-earned pence to go and see them. Anyway, it was a bright and merry party which assembled at St. Bride's on the 22nd, the programme including solos, choruses, recitations, and Mr. Noake's beautiful violin solos. To Mr. Trickett, who composed most of the musical settings and who trained the choir, the heartiest congratulations are due. Many people lament that it is so difficult to get Esperanto songs with the music; therefore I may mention that if a sufficient number of requests are received to pay printing costs, a small, inexpensive volume will be published containing some twenty songs. The programme (which contains the words of the songs used at St. Bride's) is on sale at 2d.

TWO MAGAZINES.

Are there any of our readers who do not know *Tra la Mondo*, the beautifully illustrated Esperanto monthly? The Christmas number was especially delightful, giving the festival customs in many lands. The English section was contributed by Miss Oxenford of Brighton, the Swedish by P. Hedstrom; even from Reikjavik came an account, though this was not of a Christmas festival, but an account of the Duke of Orleans' Iceland visit. The price is but 6s. 8d. a year, and a specimen copy, 7½d., can be ordered from the British Esperanto Association, 13, Arundel Street, S.W., where also can be obtained the enlarged *British Esperantist*, price 3s. per annum, which, as many of our readers know, is the official organ for English-speaking people. Its side-by-side versions, Esperanto and English, are very valuable to students.

Published at the office of the "REVIEW OF REVIEWS":—The Complete Manual, 1s. 8d. Geoghegan Grammar, 1s. 7d. English-Esperanto, 1s. 8d. Esperanto-English, 2s. 8d. Kristnaska Sonorado, 1s. 2d. All post free.

The Review's Bookshop.

February 1st, 1906.

THE new books published during January have been like the Tories who have survived the appeal to the country—few in numbers and inferior in quality. January is never a favourite month with publishers, and this year the General Election has naturally absorbed the attention of the public to the exclusion of almost every other interest.

THE CENTENARY OF WILLIAM PITT.

It is a hundred years since Pitt died at Putney, exclaiming, "Oh, my country! How I leave my country!" and Mr. Charles Whibley has chosen this appropriate moment for the publication of his sketch of the career of the great statesman (Blackwood, 346 pp. 6s. net). It is a painstaking and carefully written life by a whole-hearted admirer. It is rather drab in comparison with the brilliant monograph which Lord Rosebery contributed to "The Twelve English Statesmen" series, but it is not without considerable merits, and the style is clear and readable. Mr. Whibley pays his homage to his hero with a zeal which is not the less sincere because it is restrained. His final estimate is given with the brevity of an epitaph:—

Born to an inheritance of patriotism, trained in a great school of statesmanship, Pitt lived and died the loyal servant of his country. If the security of England were at stake, he shrank from no sacrifice, he deemed no toil excessive. Like all heroes, he fought the battle alone, and alone enjoyed the fruits of victory. As he could place but slight dependence on friends, so he was indifferent to the insolence of his enemies. In the days of his fiercest conflict he saw himself deserted by colleagues, and attacked with all the fury of success by exulting opponents. But he neither wavered in his purpose nor changed his policy a jot.

BOOKS FOR THE PROGRESSIVE POLITICIAN.

With the party of progress once more installed in power, several volumes published last month dealing with social problems should find a large number of readers. Henry George, jr., for instance, sets forth with a wealth of illustration and much ability in the handling of his material the dangers which menace a community from the existence of a plutocracy fostered and supported by a protective tariff. "The Menace of Privilege" (Macmillan, 421 pp.) is an effective indictment, in the form of a detailed study, of certain present day tendencies in the United States. The whole attention of the reader is concentrated upon the evils engendered by monopoly and privilege, which are summed up by Mr. George in one comprehensive sentence:—

"The extraordinary inequality in the distribution of wealth manifested on every hand; the rise of class feeling; the growth of the aristocratic idea; the lapse from morals in business and private relations among the very rich; the growth of elements of physical, mental, and moral deterioration among the working classes; the appearance of militant trades-unionism; the perversion of the injunction principle and the use of soldiers in strikes; the corruption of Federal, State and municipal politics; the deterring of press, university and pulpit from an open expression; the centralisation of government; the advances in foreign aggression."

In reading the book, however, an English reader unfamiliar with life in the United States will need to bear in mind that this is not a complete picture of American conditions. Nor does it pretend to be. Another volume deals with the other extreme of the social scale. Mr. B. Kirkman Gray, in his "History of

English Philanthropy" (King, 302 pp. 7s. 6d. net) describes the various attempts that have been made, from the dissolution of the monasteries to the taking of the first census, to grapple with the problem of poverty. It is a narrative of private rather than public philanthropy, of the spontaneous but largely unorganised endeavours of the benevolent to deal with a problem too large for individual effort. Though as a whole it is a story of failure, it is a suggestive and valuable contribution to a question which is certain largely to occupy the public mind during the next few years. A third book deals with another question which is certain to come to the front—the rating of land values. In a small volume Mr. Arthur Wilson Fox, secretary to the Royal Commission on Land Taxation, brings together in convenient form the various proposals and the criticisms on them for levying rates on site values (King, 124 pp. 3s. 6d. net). Anyone interested in this reform will find the volume a most helpful and valuable compendium of information. Finally, there is the second volume of Dr. L. Oppenheim's most useful and well-arranged work on International Law. This deals with the laws regarding war and neutrality, including those questions which will come up for discussion at the second Hague Conference. The student of international law could have no better guide and adviser than Dr. Oppenheim, who in this volume has arranged his material in a masterly manner, and whose lucidity and impartiality are in pleasing contrast to the attitude adopted by some other writers on the same subject (Longmans, 595 pp. 18s. net).

NOVELS OF SORTS.

The novels published last month will make no great impression upon the mind of the reader, though they may serve well enough to pass the time. None of them were above the average either as regards plot or style. But the hardened reader of fiction who must have his monthly supply of novels will find the following stories repay his attention. One which will hold his interest, and which has a plot somewhat out of the ordinary, is Mary H. Mann's "Rose at Honeyput" (Methuen, 6s.). A young wife, whose husband has been absent three years at sea, decides to try life in a country village. She finds it anything but idyllic, excepting in so far as that element is supplied by the presence of a young gamekeeper with whom she falls in love and so runs perilously near wrecking her matrimonial ship. Lucas Cleeve in "Soul Twilight" (Long, 6s.) tells of the experiences of a childless woman who after five years of married life falls in love at first sight. The story is well told, and if after the present day fashion the woman who is faithless to her husband retains her refinement and the attraction which it used to be thought purity alone could give, still the ideal side of life is never lost sight of. Mr. Thomas Cobb's "Mrs. Erricker's Reputation" (Rivers, 6s.), although it belongs to the same class of novels, does not lay too great an emphasis upon the more sordid aspects of married life. His heroine is impulsive, extravagant, and reckless, but she has a good heart and is capable of generous actions. The misunderstandings that arise in regard to some of her acts form the material of a well-written story of present day society life. An entirely different aspect of life is depicted in Mr. Keble Howard's suburban novel "The Smiths of Surbiton" (Chapman, 6s.). It is the unexciting

narrative of the domestic life of a commonplace family whose interests are confined to very narrow grooves. Mr. Howard, however, contrives to make the petty incidents of everyday life of interest, and certainly has faithfully reproduced the atmosphere in which many excellent people pass the whole of their existence. A tale which has the merit of charm is "Through the Rain" (Long. 6s.), by Mrs. Hughes Gibb. The plot is a simple one, but the manner of its introduction has something of originality—the finding of a diary in the cushions of a railway carriage. The descriptions of scenery and the delicately sketched characters of the men and women of the tale certainly make it a story worth reading.

REALISTIC, DIDACTIC AND COMIC.

If you wish for a story of a different stamp you should read "Minna, Wife of the Young Rabbi" (Gay. 6s.). It contains an interesting, though rather repulsive, account of the life of the Russian Jew, evidently painted from knowledge. The description of the wretched hand-to-mouth existence of the students, and the manner in which they are entrapped into marriage, is described in a manner which has certainly the merit of being realistic. "The Scar" (Methuen. 6s.), by F. W. Dawson, will give you a vivid picture of the depths of poverty and degradation to which many planters in the Southern States sank after the emancipation of the negroes. It is in some ways a powerful story, but would have gained in force had it been more compressed. Or if you prefer a didactic novel, in which each character is the peg for a strongly-held opinion, you can read Lady Florence Dixie's "Izra" (Long. 6s.). Modern civilisation is very severely handled, and many well-known characters of the latter part of the nineteenth century are introduced. Vivisection, all forms of cruelty to animals, meat eating, unjust laws, sport, etc., are all faithfully dealt with. If you still have leisure for further novel reading there is Mrs. Hamilton Synge's "A Supreme Moment" (Unwin. 6s.), a cleverly-drawn picture of a middle-aged, well-to-do brother and sister living comfortably but narrowly. The peace of this prim and provincial household is disturbed by the introduction of an English girl brought up in Austria. Mr. Edwin Pugh in "The Spoilers" (Newnes. 6s.) will gratify your taste for sensational fiction, with murder, mystery and any amount of plot. Or if you prefer frankly frivolous stories, there are Daniel Woodroffe's "The Beauty Shop" (Laurie. 6s.), with its description of the frauds of Bond Street beauty establishments; Mr. S. R. Keightley's "Barnaby's Bridal" (Long. 6s.), a comic extravaganza, in which the hero endeavours to escape from the unwelcome attentions of his housekeeper; Mr. Bodkin's "Madcap Marriage" (Long. 6s.), an amusing comedy of errors with some real pathos intermingled, with a plot revolving round an eccentric will and a practical joke; and Mr. Edgar Jephson's "The Lady Noggs, Peeress" (Unwin. 6s.), the narrative of the diverting adventures of an entirely charming, but not always wholly natural, little girl.

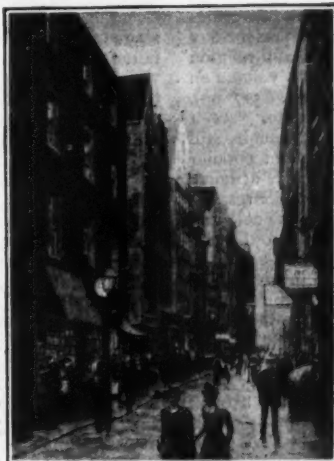
VANISHING LONDON.

If I may judge by the number of requests I receive for illustrated books on old and vanishing London, the fascination of the great metropolis is by no means confined to those who live within its borders. "The old order changeth," and a brighter and better city is being slowly evolved; but with the old order there goes of necessity much of historical interest. "London, Vanished and Vanishing" (Black. 20s. net), the latest addition to a very beautiful series of coloured art books, preserves for us many familiar buildings and scenes which will soon be only memories. It is sad to see what a large proportion of the seventy-five beautiful coloured illustrations with which this volume is embellished belong to the "vanished" and not to the "vanishing" part of the title. Mr. Philip Norman, F.S.A., has for many years employed his spare time in examining the older portions of the metropolis, and his chatty letterpress no less than his admirable illustrations enhance the value of this most

interesting and artistic memorial of the past. Another important contribution to the topography of London is Mr. J. Holden Macmichael's "Story of Charing Cross and its Immediate Neighbourhood" (Chatto. 332 pp. 7s. 6d. net). An immense amount of reading and delving in *Notes and Queries*, magazines, and literary holes and corners has gone to the making of a volume which is both agreeable to read and useful as a work of reference. It is crammed with facts and extracts from old writings describing the many historic scenes that have been witnessed in the near neighbourhood of Charing Cross. It is tolerably indexed, and has a frontispiece and a plan. All the more famous streets have a separate chapter devoted to their history and associations.

ENGLISH HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS.

The highways and byways of England provide ample material for many delightful volumes which serve the double purpose of guide and remembrancer. What memories of delightful rambles are conjured up, for example, by the title of Mr. Herbert Evan's book on "Highways and Byways in Oxford and the Cotswolds" (Macmillan. 6s.). He describes a summer excursion, with Oxford as its starting point, into the hill country to the north and west towards the broad vale of the Severn and Avon. In the course of the tour he discourses with a wealth of detail upon the archaeological interest of the country under review, while Mr. F. L. Griggs supplies the reader with a large number of pen-and-ink sketches of the quaint old churches and mansions and picturesque villages dotted all over the district. Four useful maps are wisely added to the work. Most of our cathedrals are now situated in the byways rather than the highways of the land. Mr. T. Francis Bumpus's second volume, describing "The Cathedrals of England and Wales" (Laurie. 300 pp. 6s. net), is devoted to eight of the great English churches, only two of which—St. Paul's and Norwich—are situated in large towns. The cathedrals of Canterbury, York,



Holywell Street, or Booksellers' Row.

From "London Vanished and Vanishing."

Winchester, Peterborough, Exeter, and Wells have each a chapter devoted to their history. It is a volume that can be read with enjoyment by the general reader whose interest in the subject is not necessarily a technical one.

FOREIGN LANDS THROUGH FOREIGN EYES.

The travel books of the month, though not remarkable for originality, include several that deserve to be mentioned. They cover much ground. The Far East is described by a Frenchman, M. Emile Bard, in "The Chinese at Home" (Newnes. 295 pp. 7s. 6d. net). He gives no very flattering description of the Celestials, hardly any of their characteristics extorting from him a word of praise. The book is readable and is excellently translated from the French, but it is hardly convincing. The indictment against a whole people is too general, and the absence of discrimination too marked. The books on Japan are three in number, none of them being, strictly speaking, travel books. The sixth edition of Dr. David Murray's History of Japan in the "History of the Nations" series (Unwin. 452 pp. 5s.), supplies a convenient account of the past of that remarkable people, while a little book on "Church Work in Japan" (S.P.G. 206 pp. 2s. 6d.), with a preface by the Bishop of South Tokio, describes the work of various missionary societies in present-day Japan. A very curious account of the old Kami religion of Japan will be found in Mr. W. G. Aston's volume on "Shinto, the Way of the Gods" (Longmans. 377 pp). The official cult to-day is a form of Shinto. As a national religion it is extinct, however, though still having much influence on Japanese folklore and popular beliefs. A volume which should enable the stay-at-home Englishman to realise with greater vividness the responsibilities the Empire has assumed in Asia is the coloured book on India which Mr. Mortimer Menpes and Flora Annie Steele have combined to produce (Black. 20s. net). It is a popular account of India, past and present, illustrated by many striking pictures, and must be counted one of the most attractive volumes in a remarkable series. A book of greater topical interest describes Russia and the Russian people in a popular and readable manner. Miss Annette M. B. Meakin, an American lady, has travelled extensively in Russia, and though her book does not contain anything very new, it gives many excellent descriptions of towns and districts that have occupied a prominent place in recent telegrams from Russia. Any reader who wishes to obtain a bird's-eye view of European Russia without studying the subject too deeply will find this book admirably suited to his purpose (Hurst. 450 pp. 16s. net).

AUSTRALIAN LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

One of the best descriptions that I have seen of Australia is that given by Mr. E. C. Buley in "Australian Life in Town and Country" (Newnes. 3s. 6d. net). His word-pictures are so true to life that in reading his pages one can almost imagine oneself struggling through a terrible drought, penetrating into the Never Never country, living in the back blocks, or on some great station. His account of life in the large cities is also excellent, although it is naturally not so interesting to English readers. Mr. Alexander MacDonald writes most graphically about his experiences in search of gold all over the world. He was not always prospecting, however, and his book "In Search of El Dorado" (Unwin. 10s. 6d.) contains accounts of his many exploring expeditions in Australia, New Guinea, and elsewhere. Especially interesting are his descriptions of the mineral wealth of New Guinea. No one can read this book without gaining a deeper

knowledge of the outskirts of our Empire, and the experiences of those pioneers who open up the remote portions of the earth to commerce and civilisation. Another aspect of Australian life is dealt with in Mr. Frank Laver's "An Australian Cricketer on Tour" (Chapman. 6s.). It is an eminently readable account of the two last visits of the Australian Team to England. It is a book which will appeal not only to the cricket enthusiast, but also to those whose interest in the game is of a less ardent character. While doing notable work in the field, Mr. Laver found time and opportunity to keep a very full diary, and to take a large number of excellent photographs. His readers now share with him the benefits of his industry.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF CHRISTIAN CHARACTER.

Two volumes dealing with Christian character and its foundations should prove helpful to many who are struggling along the narrow path which leads away from the City of Destruction. One is avowedly based upon Bunyan's immortal allegory. A writer who conceals his identity under the title of "A Pilgrim" sets down in the form of a conversation some imaginary talks which he had with Greatheart on his journey to the Eternal City. At each stage of his pilgrimage Greatheart encourages the wanderer to press onward, discussing with him those doubts which most beset a modern mind. The conversations are divided into chapters and deal with such subjects as Good, Self, Time, Life, Humility, Death, and Conscience (Macmillan. 3s. net). The other volume is by Professor Peabody, of Harvard University, on "Jesus Christ and the Christian Character" (Macmillan. 304 pp. 6s. net). It is an examination of the teaching of Christ in relation to some of the moral problems of personal life. There are many subjects, he contends, concerning which Jesus has little to teach the modern world. But one truth concerning human life He did teach, which "is the secret in any age or place, of peace in industry, of wisdom in politics, of tolerance in religion." And that truth is that "life is not divisible, departmental, provincial; but organic, interdependent, one. He saw life in motion as a process of growth, a sowing and harvest; a progress not on level, but through a land of hills and valleys, ascending to descend, obeying to know, and knowing to obey. There is no duty-doing which does not lead one up its steep path towards religious faith; there is no religious faith which does not lead one down its slope to duty." Those with whom, as with Frederick the Great, "Ecclesiastes" is a favourite book, will turn with the keenest interest to a thin volume containing a fine new metrical translation, by Dr. Paul Haupt, of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, with an introduction and explanatory notes (Kegan Paul. 47 pp. 3s. 6d. net). Dr. Haupt believes the genuine portions of Ecclesiastes were written by a prominent Sadducean physician in Jerusalem, who lived about 170 to 104 B.C. He may have been a son of David, and may have been a king, if king is taken as meaning "head of a school." There are, however, interpolations in the book, which the writer's friend apparently tried to pass off as the work of Solomon. In Dr. Haupt's translation he has re-sorted, as it were, the verses into what he thinks was the order in which they originally appeared.

PAINTING, HISTORY, LEGEND, AND FOLK-LORE.

Among other volumes of the month the following deserve attention. Mr. C. Lewis Hind has written a very interesting account of the paintings of Velasquez, having visited for the purpose all the public galleries and private collections where pictures by the great Spanish

painter are to be found. The illustrations—eight of them being reproduced in facsimile colour—make the book an especially attractive one to all lovers of art (Black. 7s. 6d. net). An interesting contribution to the history of the struggle between King and Parliament is the volume compiled by the industry of Mr. W. Howard-Flanders, entitled "King, Parliament, and Army" (Gay. 290 pp. 7s. 6d. net). Beginning with the battle of Naseby, Mr. Flanders unravels, from contemporary documents, the tangled skein of the negotiations with the fugitive and captive monarch, which were only ended with his death on the scaffold. From this detailed narrative the character of Charles emerges in an extremely unfavourable light, and the utter impossibility of trusting to his royal word is amply demonstrated. If greater care had been exercised in the reading of the proofs several trivial but irritating errors would have been avoided. A little book that combines literary and biographical interest is Carmen Sylva's "Suffering's Journey on the Earth" (Jarrold. 140 pp. 3s. 6d. net). It is, of course, an allegory, and has on the whole been well translated, while the binding and general get-up is very attractive. The point of the allegory turns on the blessedness of suffering, and what priceless lessons are learned from it. It is, admittedly, in allegorical form the record of the writer's own experience. Another exceedingly dainty volume, as far as all externals are concerned, is the "Lyrist's of the Restoration," selected by John and Constance Masefield, and published by E. Grant Richards (3s. 6d. net). It is the first of a series of Chapbooks, tastefully bound in white parchment, and tied, after the manner of books of the olden time, with thongs of leather. A book which will attract the curious is Mr. Thiselton Dyer's "Folk-lore of Women" (Stock. 248 pp. 6s.). He has brought together all the proverbs and proverbial sayings about women in all languages and apparently in all ages. The result is a character sketch of Woman as viewed by the world which is neither particularly flattering nor particularly lenient. Men have apparently been busy from the earliest times saying the rudest imaginable things about women. Local allusions to women, love tests and potions, legends and superstitions about women, as well as proverbial sayings, are included. Many readers will be interested in the quaint legends of saints and martyrs, from St. Paul to Thomas à Becket, contained in the "Golden Book," a volume of translations by Mrs. Frances Alexander from mediæval sources of great variety (Nutt. 489 pp. 6s.). The legends are by all manner of writers, and are often beautiful as well as quaint.

POPULAR CARICATURE.

The German Emperor is probably the best caricatured individual at present living, and M. John Grand Carteret has had the happy idea of making a collection of the more notable of these caricatures and publishing them in volume form (Nilsson, Paris. 296 pp. 3 fr. 50 cts.). The title he has selected is simply "Lui," with a sketch representing the Emperor with a query mark substituted for his face. Practically all the countries of Europe are represented in this collection as well as the United States and Australia. In turning over the pages it is interesting to note the various aspects of the Kaiser's character which have most impressed the caricaturists of differing nationalities. Two volumes of *Westminster Gazette* caricatures have been published, both naturally dealing with the English political situation. "The Gould-en Treasury" (Unwin. 64 pp. 1s.) is modelled on the plan made popular by "Wisdom While You Wait," and other similar publica-

tions. Mr. Gould, as may be divined from the title, is the caricaturist who supplies the most attractive portion of this collection of political wit and humour. The title-page bears a quotation from Mr. Chamberlain's imaginary election address, "The Pendulum is mightier than the Sword," which was a happy effort at intelligent anticipation. The *Westminster Office Boy* is indefatigable, and I have received another volume of his pictorial effusions, entitled "Political Parables" (Unwin. 96 pp. 2s. 6d. net).

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD WORKS.

Several excellent works have appeared in new and cheap editions, and first among them must be mentioned John Stuart Mill's noble plea for greater equality in the treatment of the sexes, "The Subjection of Women" (Longmans. 6d. net). Dr. Stanton Coit has added a useful introductory analysis, in which he summarises Mill's arguments, and sets forth the progress that has been made since his day. Another work which is making a timely appearance in a cheap edition is Mr. Morley's "Life of Cobden," which Mr. Fisher Unwin is issuing in five sixpenny monthly parts, the first of which has now appeared (208 pp.). A second edition of Lord Brassey's review of "Sixty Years of Progress and the New Fiscal Policy" (Longmans. 2s. 6d. net), in which the statistics have been brought up to date, has now been published. For the benefit of the pure Balfourian and of others who may take an historic interest in the views of the late Prime Minister on the question of Fiscal Reform, before the recent electoral deluge, he has collected, and Messrs. Longmans have published, the reports of his speeches on this subject between 1880 and 1905. The reprint has been issued with the kindly intention of saving the reader "the annoyance and trouble of grubbing among old newspapers or dust-begrimed Hansards." Among the volumes of more general interest which are now published in editions costing but a few pence are Boswell's famous "Life of Johnson" in an abridged form (Hutchinson. 1s. net) and the ever popular novels of Kenilworth, the "Last of the Mohicans" and "Oliver Twist," which have been added to Messrs. Nelson's sixpenny cloth-bound reprints.

A FEW REFERENCE BOOKS.

A few more reference books must be added to those mentioned last month. "The Englishwoman's Year-Book" (Black. 2s. 6d. net), with its large amount of carefully arranged information, is indispensable to all women who take any interest in social or public life. "The Writers' and Artists' Year-Book" (Black. 1s. net) is also a useful little reference book, especially to those who contribute to periodical literature. It contains much practical information as to the description of article most suitable to each periodical and the rate of payment. For those connected with local government the "Local Government Annual" (*Local Government Journal*. 1s. 6d.) will be found of use. It contains an officially corrected directory of the various officials connected with the local authorities of England and Wales.

PRACTICAL HANDBOOKS.

A book which many householders will find of much practical assistance is Mr. J. W. Thomas's "The Ventilation, Heating and Lighting of Dwellings" (Longmans. 284 pp. 6s.). Mr. Thomas does not deal merely with the technical side of the questions treated, but gives a great deal of helpful advice as to the most efficient and economical methods of heating and lighting. Special chapters are devoted to the warming

of houses by gas, electricity, hot water and hot air, and before adopting any of these increasingly popular methods of heating, the householder would do well to study Mr. Thomas's volume. Anyone wishing to study medicine, or thinking of selecting that profession for a son's career, cannot be too strongly recommended to read Dr. Squire Sprigg's "Medicine and the Public" (Heinemann. 290 pp. 6s. net). It is an especially useful volume to anyone living in London or in doubt as to the choice of a medical school. It is a very practical book by a writer who is thoroughly master of his subject. Dr. A. T. Schofield has written a useful book on the "Management of a Nerve Patient" (Churchill. 267 pp. 5s. net), in which he treats the subject in the light of modern research, and enters into minute details in regard to the utilisation of mental force in effecting the cure of nervous disorders. A sensibly written and well-illustrated book on "Beauty of Figure" (Heinemann. 146 pp. 2s. 6d. net) has been compiled by Deborah Primrose. The gymnastic exercises (directions for which are given) are within the compass of any ordinary person, and the book will be useful to any girl undergoing or contemplating a course of physical drill at home. A most useful little volume to intending authors and journalists is Mr. C. E. Heisch's "The Art and Craft of the Author" (Stock. 2s. 6d. net). It is practical and sensible, and may be recommended to anyone learning, and, indeed, to many who think they have learned to write. A helpful Nature book for young people, which should assist them in making good use of their eyes when out of doors, is "Our School Out of Doors," by the Hon. Cordelia Leigh (Unwin. 142 pp. 2s.). An imaginary walk is taken twice a month throughout the year into the country, and those objects which should attract a child's attention are described in separate paragraphs.

NOTE.—I shall be glad to send any of the books noticed above to any subscriber, in any part of the world, on receipt of their published price, except in the case of net books, when the amount of postage should also be sent. Any information my readers may desire as to the books and other publications, either of this current month or of earlier date, I shall endeavour to supply. All communications must be addressed to "The Keeper of the Review Bookshop" at the Office of the "Review of Reviews," Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.

Bernard Shaw: Ideas and Manner.

IN *Cornhill*, "A Young Playgoer" writes on the greatness and decadence of Bernard Shaw. The writer finds that Mr. Shaw's plays are based in the main on two principal ideas—the relations of the sexes, the relation of man to society. "Man to woman," says Mr. Shaw, "is nothing but a means by which she may perpetuate the race." His idea of the reformation of society is apparently Socialism, but his later plays suggest the necessity for the birth of a new race to make Socialism possible—a race, in fact, of super-men. But, says the writer, Mr. Shaw does not tell us what steps we shall take to breed our super-men. He laments that a change has come over Mr. Shaw's play-writing. Mr. Shaw's manner has changed. His ideas are played with, and dandled, and debated, but not pushed through to conclusions. The suggestion seems to be that he shrinks from his own conclusions. The decline is most marked in the three latest plays.

A NEW RUSSIAN NOVELIST.

LEONIDAS ANDRIEFF is the subject of a sketch by Simeon Linden in the *Independent Review*. He is a young writer, born in Central Russia, in whose veins mingles the blood of noble and peasant and Pole. When seventeen years of age, tormented with the question, Is life worth living? he flung himself before a railway train, the whole of which passed over him without, however, inflicting more damage than torn clothes and a bruised chest. He studied at the Universities of St. Petersburg and Moscow, then became reporter in the Law Courts, which supplied him with a great fund of material drawn from the most tragic and sordid realities. Two of his more recent works, "The Abyss" and "In the Fog," produced an immense sensation, but his most successful work, which has just been published in English, is entitled "The Red Laugh":—

This production, which is very typical of Andreieff, may be characterised as an attempt to depict the effect of modern warfare, with all its attendant horrors and unspeakable barbarity, upon the highly-strung, nervous temperament of a modern man of culture. The story purports to be a kind of diary made up of the fragmentary reminiscences of an officer who, after being shot in both legs, has them amputated, and is invalided home. Amidst familiar home surroundings his brain continues to conjure up the hellish scenes witnessed by him during the carnage in Manchuria; and the seeds of madness which were sown then at last spring up. The second part is the diary of the soldier's brother, who witnesses the failure of the reason and the death of the crippled officer, and who, brooding over the horrors and sufferings undergone by the dead man, in his turn succumbs and goes mad—the entries growing more and more incoherent as the diary nears its tragic end. We see that the civilian brother's insanity is hastened on by the horrors of street massacre and mob law, whereof it falls to his lot to be a spectator.

These revolutionary scenes had not occurred when the novelist wrote. He was himself imprisoned at the end of last winter for harbouring suspects. It is noted that Andreieff does all his writing with his left hand.

THE *Optimist* is the name of a new sixpenny Anglican quarterly under the editorship of the Rev. Samuel Proudfoot. It is to be devoted to Practical Theology and Social Questions, such as Temperance, Friendly Societies, etc.

IN the *World's Work* Mr. Charles Lowe protests against the persistent misunderstanding of the character of William II. He is no Cæsar Augustus or Napoleon, not even an Emperor after the fashion of Francis Joseph. He is not Emperor of Germany, but—a vastly different thing—"German Emperor," a kind of Theodore Roosevelt ruler over a vast number of States whose inhabitants are not his subjects, but those of their various petty sovereigns, very big wigs in Germany but very little wigs anywhere else. It is a mere detail that Germany is called a "Reich" and the United States a "Republic." So far from the Kaiser being "absolute master of the greatest military Power on the face of the globe," it is only in the peace administration of the army that he has his way. In fact, Mr. Lowe regards the Emperor far more as the serious man, meaning what he says and saying what he means, than is the custom. Germany, he says, seems to him far the best governed country in Europe, in the sense of having the Government most nearly that which she needs.

P.T.O.

THE Most Remarkable

Seed Business in the World !

RYDER & SON, Seedsmen, St. Albans, began about nine years ago to supply all kinds of **GARDEN SEEDS** in **Penny Packets**. A penny packet of the vast majority of Seeds is quite enough for any Garden, and, as the Catalogue tells the number of Seeds of each kind supplied for One Penny, Customers can easily prove this for themselves. For example, there are 3,000 seeds of Mignonette for one penny, 2,500 of Celery, and so on. The idea caught on at once, and some idea of the popularity of the business can be formed from the fact that

ONE MILLION CATALOGUES

are sent out every year. The Catalogue offers a much larger selection than ordinary Seed lists and contains every kind of Vegetable and Flower that one can think of. Gardening people are astounded and fascinated, so much so, that every Customer becomes a helper. The enormous business has been made by the recommendation of Customers. It seems incredible that all kinds of Seeds

From ORCHIDS to MUSTARD & CRESS,

can be supplied in **Penny Packets**, but it is so. Be the Garden large or small the P.P. system is the best. The patrons range from Royalty to little children who spend a few pennies annually. Customers are to be found in

EVERY CORNER OF THE KINGDOM

and in every country in the world. In fact, if anyone wishes to know about **RYDER'S SEEDS** inquiry has only to be made from the nearest neighbour who has a Garden, and, in nine cases out of ten, that neighbour will be found to be a Customer.

CATALOGUES POST FREE TO ALL APPLICANTS.

The Catalogue, though containing a far greater collection than is usual, is moderate in size, so that no one need hesitate to ask for one.

RYDER & SON, Seedsmen

ST. ALBANS.

No Agents. **RYDER'S SEEDS** can only be obtained direct from
St. Albans.

PLEASE TURN BACK.]

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. S. RYDER,
THE MANAGER & SOLE PROPRIETOR OF
RYDER & SON, SEED MERCHANTS, ST. ALBANS.

What made you take up the P.P. System?

I was the proprietor of an old-fashioned Seed business. Many things I would only supply in Shilling packets. Again and again people said "I don't want this much, a pennyworth would be quite enough." So in 1897 I revolutionised my business, and began to supply everything in Penny Packets.

Did you expect it to pay?

I certainly did. It did not, however, at first; the extra labour was so great. I knew, however, that I had a sound, common-sense idea; and the British, being a commercial people, I felt sure it would appeal to them. Why on earth should even a rich man spend a shilling if a penny would do?

Everyone, of course, can understand that the extra labour was serious. How did you overcome it?

Not easily, I can assure you. It took us quite six years to develop the system on which we now work. It meant building a special warehouse, which, by the way, is the largest in this City. It meant training a special staff. Every person in our employ has been trained by us in our St. Albans establishment. So successful have we been that we now are the most punctual firm in the trade. In the Season, all Orders are executed the day they arrive.

But is a Penny Packet enough?

In the vast majority of cases, yes. The Catalogue gives the number of seeds in each packet, and in cases where a pennyworth is not enough two packets can be purchased, one 3d. or 6d. or larger packet. The idea is, you can purchase just as much seed as you require. We supply ozs., lbs., pints, bushels, &c., for larger requirements.

Does the business pay?

Yes, it does; I am quite satisfied. The trade do not believe this, but it is so nevertheless. The system is sound commercially. We shall always be Penny Packet people.

What is really the secret of your success?

Of course the P.P. idea. But the following are also reasons:—

(1). The seeds are of the highest quality: better cannot be got.

(2). Such a great variety can be had for so small a cost. Many of our customers' gardens are simply wonderful.

(3). Gardens can be filled so economically. Hoats of people who used to spend £5 on seeds get a better garden full by spending 20s. with us.

(4). The business is well conducted and has the reputation of being smartly done—we are punctual, correct, and reliable.

Has your System come to stay?

It came in 1897 and has stayed till now. Nine Seed seasons, each a great increase. It has come to stay. It was wanted. Our customers would never allow us to abandon it, and we certainly don't wish to.

Is the old-fashioned Seedsman doomed then?

I certainly hope not. The old style of seedsman is our best advertisement, but the old methods are really absurd. Just think of this: A customer sends for a shilling packet and does not know how many seeds he will get for his money. He may have a hundred or a thousand. It is more than absurd—it is grotesque. How the English people have stood it so long I never can understand. No wonder our simple, common-sense style of business does so well.

How you make it pay no one can understand!

You can understand this—that the Seed trade conduct the business on a most extravagant scale—expensive catalogues, &c., all kinds of lavish spending. Why there are positively firms that spend more on their catalogues and advertising, &c., than on seeds. We work on economical business lines, but everyone says "How ever do you do it?"

Are your Seeds Good?

Of course they are. If they were not we might as well close down our concern at once.

RYDER & SON wish to say with all emphasis that such care is taken in the production and selection of their seeds that better cannot be obtained. The most

TESTIMONIALS.

While it is necessary to point out the advantages in the way of economy and convenience following the Penny Packet system, it is of equal importance to point out that RYDER & SON'S Seeds are of the highest quality. The following selections from letters received are therefore given.

GIANT CHIMNEY CAMPANULAS.

"We had a splendid show of *Campanula pyramidalis* from your seed. They were placed in one of our front windows. People used to stand and stare at them, and wonder how they were growing; some would not even believe they were real ones. They were seven feet high."

E. H., Whitehaven.

REMARKABLE CARROTS.

"Yesterday, at our 'Gardeners' Monthly,' I exhibited *Ryder's Prizewinner Carrot*. You will be pleased to hear that they caused quite a sensation; the high-class colouring and exquisite shape being admired by all. They were all unanimous in saying they were the best carrots that had ever been exhibited at any of the shows. All the seeds, both flower and vegetable, have given satisfaction."

O. R. E., Folkestone.

ALL SEEDS GOOD.

"I feel I must write and tell you how wonderfully successful all your seeds have been this year. The beds of *Giant Scabious* have been magnificent and my Sweet Peas have been in flower since the middle of June."

I. E. B. H., Loughton.

FINE CROP OF ONIONS.

From a long, detailed report sent by a gardener in Notts, we give the following interesting facts:—He purchased six penny packets of Prize Onion Seed, six varieties. When the young plants appeared, he sold 100 for 1s. 6d. The remaining plants produced 843 lbs. of good round onions, many individual onions weighing over 2 lbs. So that for 6d. he got 1s. and 843 lbs. of splendid onions.

AS TO GENERAL QUALITY.

We receive many letters similar to the following:—

"I looked upon your P.P. system at first with a certain amount of suspicion; but a trial order soon convinced me, that, apart from the educative value of your system, your seeds are equal and often superior to any others I have ever tried."

H. F. G., Swansea.

FINE ASTERS.

"I was more than pleased with the Aster seed supplied me. The Asters were certainly the best grown in the district, and were admired by all who saw them. Your other seeds have done quite as well."

W. P., Saitley.

SUCCESS IN EGYPT.

"You will be pleased to hear I have managed to pull off three First Prizes at the Cairo Hort Show. The Parsley was a great success and was much admired."

E. W., Alex. Mounted Police.

SWEET PEAS IN INDIA.

Our Sweet Peas are lovely; they are the admiration of everyone who comes. I cannot cut them nearly fast enough, though I send big baskets full away nearly every day."

[The above is an extract from a letter sent to a customer of ours who had sent out some of our seeds to India.]

BIG VEGETABLE MARROWS.

"Our gardener has cut a marrow raised from your seed which weighs 3½ lbs. We have cut a great number of smaller ones, which have all been of most delicious flavour."

E. E. R., Harrow.

RYDER & SON receive innumerable testimonials from all parts of the world, giving ample proof that not only are the P.P. Seeds economical, but of the finest possible quality. CATALOGUES will be sent, Post Free, to all applicants, from

RYDER & SON, SEEDSMEN, ST. ALBANS.

NO OTHER ADDRESS. NO AGENTS.

PLEASE TURN BACK.

RYDER & SON, SEEDSMEN, ST. ALBANS.

PUBLIC APPRECIATION OF RYDER'S PENNY PACKET SEEDS.

A Customer.—"Your Penny Packet system deserves to be as great a success as the Penny Post."

A Giant Gourd.—A young customer, the son of a Vicar, writes:—"I am writing to tell you that a penny packet of *Yellow Hundredweight Gourd*, purchased from you, produced a gourd 6ft. 9in. in circumference, and weighing 1cwt. 2qrs. 24lbs."

"The Daily Mail," on January 27th, 1903, published a very clever, racy article about our work, heading it "A REVOLUTION IN SEEDS: THREE THOUSAND FLOWERS FOR ONE PENNY." This article was an immense help to us, and introduced us to thousands of people. We give a short extract from the article:—

"Packets of flower seeds from fourpence upwards, even if ordered sparingly, soon amount to a considerable sum, and one has always ten times as much seed as one can possibly use. All this, however, is to be changed, and the gardener, amateur or professional, may henceforward order his pennyworths until his quarter-acre glows in every colour of the rainbow."

"The Bazaar, Exchange and Mart," has for several years published articles in its editorial columns recommending our seeds and system. Everyone knows that such a recommendation is an honour to any firm. A few extracts are given:—"As regards the quality of the seeds, we have personally tested them for several years, and can speak of them most favourably, as in each case they were purchased in the name of an individual and not that of the firm." "The advantage of the system is its strict economy. A man is not obliged to buy an ounce if a pinch will do." "We have grown large quantities of Sweet Peas from these seeds and can therefore specially recommend them."

"The Gardening World," February 7th, 1903, has the following:—"Novelties in Seeds are by no means rare, but novelties in Seed Lists are few. The P.P. Catalogue of Ryder and Son, St. Albans, might well be termed such, for every variety, with the exception of Peas and Beans, is offered in Penny Packets. Moreover, this list embraces the greatest number of species that I have ever seen, many of the things being rare and practically unknown. Something like 4,000 varieties and species are offered, and anyone desirous of working up a collection of herbaceous plants could do so at small cost. Annuals, both greenhouse and outdoor, are to be had in endless variety, among the latter being no less than 140 sorts of Sweet Peas. I had my attention drawn to this Firm some years ago, and can personally speak for the fine quality of the various strains."

Gardening Books.—Every popular book on Gardening now published is pretty sure to contain a recommendation of RYDER'S PENNY PACKET SEEDS. From very many we select the following extract from "*Woman's Kingdom*," by Mrs. Willoughby Wallace:—"The seeds are of excellent quality and every packet is 'one penny,' the quantity in each packet being solely dependent on the costliness of the seed. Everybody knows the annoyance of having to buy a packet of seeds which costs 1s. or more, and of which more than three-fourths is wasted."

Public Authorities, such as Town Councils, County Councils, School Boards, Heads of Private Schools, Botanical and Paxton Societies, Horticultural organisations, etc., etc., have been quick to see the usefulness of the P.P. system. As a matter of fact the business is doing a great public service, and is doing more to foster the love of gardening than any other organisation in the kingdom.

The Catalogue, though moderate in size, is of great interest to all who have gardens. It will be sent post free to all applicants with great pleasure.

RYDER & SON, Seedsmen, St. Albans.

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LEADING BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

RELIGION, FOLK-LORE, EDUCATION, ETC.

- Ancient Hebrew Names. Letitia D. Jeffreys.....(Nisbet) net 2/6
 The Religion of Numa. Jesse B. Carter.....(Macmillan) net 3/6
 Undertones of the Nineteenth Century. Mrs. Edward Trotter.....(Clarke) net 2/6
 The Sacred Tenth. Dr. H. Lansell. 2 vols.....(S.P.C.K.)... 16/0
 Occult Essays. A. P. Sinnett. (Theosophical Publishing Society) net
 Richard A. Armstrong. G. G. Armstrong.....(Green) net 2/6
 Rev. W. B. Duggan. Rev. George Lewis.....(Frowde) net 3/6
 Gresham. A. Pilgrim.....(Macmillan) net 3/0
 Jesus Christ and the Christian Character. Prof. Peabody. (Macmillan) net 6/0
 Ecclesiastes. Dr. Haupt.....(Kegan Paul) net 3/6

HISTORY, POLITICS, TRAVEL, ETC.

- King, Parliament, and Army. W. Howard Flanders.....(Gay and Bird) net 7/6
 Lord Randolph Churchill. Winston S. Churchill.....(net) 36/0
 The Fourth Party. Harold E. Gorst.....(Smith, Elder) net 7/6
 The Liberal Ministry of 1906. W. T. Stead.....(net) 2/0
 Joseph Chamberlain on Both Sides. Alex. Mackintosh.....(Hodder) net 1/0
 William Pitt. Charles Whibley.....(Blackwood) net 6/0
 Wolfe and Montcalm. Abbe H. R. Casgrain.....(Jack) net 5/0
 Irish History and the Irish Question. Goldwin Smith.....(Jack) net 2/0
 General Brook. Lady Edgar.....(Jack) net 21/0
 Oliver Ellsworth. W. G. Brown.....(Macmillan) net 8/6
 Chronicles of London. C. L. Kingsford.....(Frowde) net 10/6
 Charing Cross and Its Immediate Neighbourhood. J. Holden Macmillan.....(Chatto) net 7/6
 The Cathedrals of England and Wales. Vol. II. T. F. Bumpus.....(Laurie) net 6/0
 Dunster Church and Priory. F. Hancock.....(Barnicot and Pearce) net 10/0
 Tuscan Folk-Lore and Sketches. Isabella M. Anderton.....(Fairbairns) net 2/6
 Russia. Annette M. B. Menkin.....(Hurst and Blackett) net 16/0
 The Siege of Port Arthur. B. W. Norregard.....(Methuen) net 10/6
 Benares. E. B. Havell.....(Blackie) net 12/6
 With the Empress Dowager of China. Katharine A. Carl.....(Nash) net 10/6
 New Egypt. A. B. De Guerville.....(Heinemann) net 16/0
 The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Lieut.-Col. Count Gleichen. 2 vols. (Harrison) 17/6
 Between Capetown and Loanda. Alan G. S. Gibson.....(Gardner) net 3/6
 The Africander Land. A. R. Colquhoun.....(Murray) net 16/0
 A Canadian Girl in South Africa. E. Maud Graham.....(Briggs, Toronto)

SOCIOLOGY.

- Fiscal Reform. A. J. Balfour.....(Longmans) net 2/6
 The Rating of Land Values. A. W. Fox.....(King) net 3/6
 History of English Philanthropy. B. K. Gray.....(King) net 7/6

ART.

- Fra Angelico. Edgumbe Staley.....(Newnes) net 3/6
 Etchings of Charles Méryon. Hugh Stokes.....(Newnes) net 7/6
 The History of American Painting. Samuel Isham.....(Macmillan) net 21/0
 Old Pewter. Malcolm Bell.....(Newnes) net 7/6
 Old English Furniture. W. E. Mallett.....(Newnes) 5/0
 Political Parables. Francis Brown.....(Unwin) net 2/0

MUSIC.

- Chopin: as revealed by His Diary. C. S. Tarnowski, translated by Natalie Janotha.....(Reeves) net 2/6

NOVELS.

- Bennett, Arnold. Hugo.....(Chatto) 6/0
 Cleave, Lucas. Soul-Twilight.....(Long) 6/0
 Cross, Victoria. Six Women.....(Laurie) 6/0
 Dixie, Lady Florence. Izra.....(Long) 6/0
 Forster, R. A. The Arrow of the North.....(Long) 6/0
 Gerard, Dorothea. The House of Riddles.....(Hutchinson) 6/0
 Gunter, A. C. A Prince in the Garret.....(Ward Lock) 6/0
 Hughes-Gibbs, Mrs. Through the Rain.....(Long) 6/0
 Jepson, Edgar. The Lady Norgs, Peeress.....(Unwin) 6/0
 Keightley, S. R. Barnaby's Bridal.....(Long) 6/0
 Kernahan, Mrs. Coulson. The Sinner's of Seraphine.....(Long) 6/0
 Mann, Mary E. Rose at Honeyot.....(Methuen) 6/0
 Methley, Alice. La Belle Dame.....(Long) 6/0
 Pugh, Edwin. The Spoilers.....(Newnes) 6/0
 Roberts, Theodore. Homing the Adventurer.....(Ward, Lock) 6/0
 Sergeant, Adelaide. The Choice of Emella.....(Long) 6/0
 Sladen, Douglas. A Steilman Marriage.....(White) 6/0
 Tyler, Sarah. The Bracebridges.....(Long) 6/0
 Whishaw, Fred. Her Highness.....(Long) 6/0
 Wilson, Harry L. The Boss of Little Arcady.....(Paul) 6/0
 Wingfield, George. He That is without Sin.....(Long) 6/0
 Woodroffe, D. The Beauty Shop.....(Laurie) 6/0

LITERARY BIOGRAPHY, CRITICISM, ETC.

- Visionaries. J. Hunecker.....(Laurie) 6/0
 The Joy That No Man taketh from You. Lilian Whiting.....(Humphreys) net 6/0

POEMS.

- Poems of the Seen and the Unseen. C. W. Herbert.....(Simpkin) net 3/6
 Indian Echoes. J. R. Denning.....(Blackie) net 3/6
 A Marriage Symphony. Olive Press.....(Constable) net 5/0
 The Queen's Calendar. A. Moring.....(net) 5/0
 Memory's Treasures and Other Poems. Marian A. Butler.....(Johnson) net 1/0
 A Lay of Kilcock. J. M. Lowry.....(Simpkin) net 1/0
 A Book of Verses. A. L. Salmon.....(Blackwood) net 5/6

SCIENCE.

- Modern Cosmogonies. Agnes M. Clerke.....(Black) net 3/6
 Lectures on Tropical Diseases. Sir Patrick Manson.....(Constable) net 7/6
 Biographic Clinics. Vol. III. Dr. George M. Gould.....(Rebman) net 5/2
 The Management of a Nerve Patient. Dr. A. T. Schofield.....(Churchill) net 5/0

REFERENCE BOOKS.

- Lodge's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, 1906.....(Kelly's Directories, Ltd.) 31/6
 Dod's Peerage, Baronetage, etc., 1906. 2 vols.....(Whittaker) 10/6
 Thom's Official Directory of the United Kingdom, 1906.....(Simpkin) 21/0
 The British Imperial Calendar and Civil Service List for 1906.....(Warrington) net 10/6
 The Royal Navy List.....(Witherby) 10/0
 The Fleet Annual and Naval Year-Book, 1906. Lionel Vexley.....(Westminster Press) net 2/6
 The Local Government Annual and Official Directory, 1906. S. E. Rogers (Editor).....(Local Government Journal) 1/6
 The Englishwoman's Year-Book and Directory. Enily Jones.....(Black) net 2/6
 The Oxford Year-Book and Directory, 1906.....(Sonnenschein) net 5/0
 The Baptist Handbook for 1906.....(Baptist Union Publishing Department) net 2/6
 The Catholic Directory, 1906.....(Burns and Oates) net 1/6
 The Writers' and Artists' Year-Book, 1906.....(Black) net 1/0
 A Dictionary of Artists and Art Terms. A. M. Hyamson.....(Routledge) net 1/0
 The Science Year-Book, 1906. Major B. F. S. Baden-Powell.....(King) net 5/0
 List of English Clubs in all Parts of the World. E. C. Austen Leigh.....(Spottiswoode) 3/6

Social Service for January contains a sketch of John Burns as a Social Servant.

AMONG the centenary celebrations of 1906 is that of the death of the younger Pitt (January 23rd, 1806), and Professor Erich Marcks commemorates the event in an article in the January *Velthagen*.

THE Dolphin Press of Philadelphia has just issued the first number of a half-crown Catholic quarterly called *Church Music*, copies of which may be procured in London from Messrs. Burns and Oates. It contains interesting articles on Gregorian Chant, the "*Motu Proprio*" of Pius X., etc.

THE establishment of more numerous small libraries, the distribution of leaflets urging the best hundred or thousand books to householders, the appointment of librarians to act as advisers of readers, are among the suggestions for developing our Free Libraries contained in a paper by Mr. J. L. Leigh in the *Economic Review*.

THE January number of the *Manchester Quarterly* is very readable and fresh. William Canton and the dream-children of his books form the subject of a charming appreciation by Mr. S. Bradbury. Mr. A. W. Fox deals faithfully with the votaries of literary cant. The story of Hans Christian Andersen is told again by Mr. W. V. Burgess. Albert Nicholson gives a character sketch of John Crozier, of Riddings, of the Blencathra Hounds.

DIARY AND OBITUARY FOR JANUARY.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

Jan. 1.—Mr. Chamberlain issues his address to the electors of West Birmingham ... The Liberal election campaign begins in London. The Aliens Act comes into operation ... In Russia the General Strike collapses. St. Petersburg quiet; the rising in Moscow ends. Reports of disorder come from other quarters of Russia ... General Helmuth von Moltke succeeds Count Schlieffen as Chief of the General Staff of the German Army.

Jan. 2.—Mr. Balfour issues his election address to the electors of East Manchester ... Admiral Sir John Fisher, Admiral Sir A. Douglas, and Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Drury are presented by President Loubet with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour in connection with the visit of the French Fleet to Portsmouth last summer ... Lord Cheylesmore, Mayor of the City of Westminster, presents a silver loving cup to his hosts at a *déjeuner* at the Hôtel de Ville in Paris, in recognition of the hospitality of the Paris Municipal Council to himself and the other members of the Westminster Council there present ... Mr. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, pays to the Company the £47,000 advanced to Mr. Hamilton, the "legislative agent" of the Company.

Jan. 3.—The Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Asquith write to Mr. Felix Schuster, wishing him success in his candidature for the City of London ... The Free Church Council issues an election manifesto ... Sir G. Gibbs resigns the post of general manager of the North Eastern Railway Company, in order to succeed Mr. Yerkes on the various undertakings of the Underground Electric Railway Companies of London ... The imports and exports of New South Wales show much increase ... The policy of repression is being actively pursued in Russia.

Jan. 4.—The Prince of Wales lays the foundation stone of the Queen Victoria Hall at Calcutta ... Count Witte orders wholesale arrests throughout Russia of revolutionary leaders, Socialists, workmen's delegates, and Anarchists.

Jan. 5.—The Mikado gives a New Year's State Banquet at his Palace at Tokio; he proposes the health of the sovereigns

and rulers of the Treaty Powers ... A new Japanese Cabinet is formed ... The oldest Liberal newspaper in Russia is suppressed, and arrests and executions without trial take place ... The Prince of Wales returns the visit of the Tashi Lama at Calcutta.

Jan. 6.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman publishes his election address ... Senatorial elections take place in a third of the departments of France ... The new Japanese Cabinet is appointed by the Mikado.

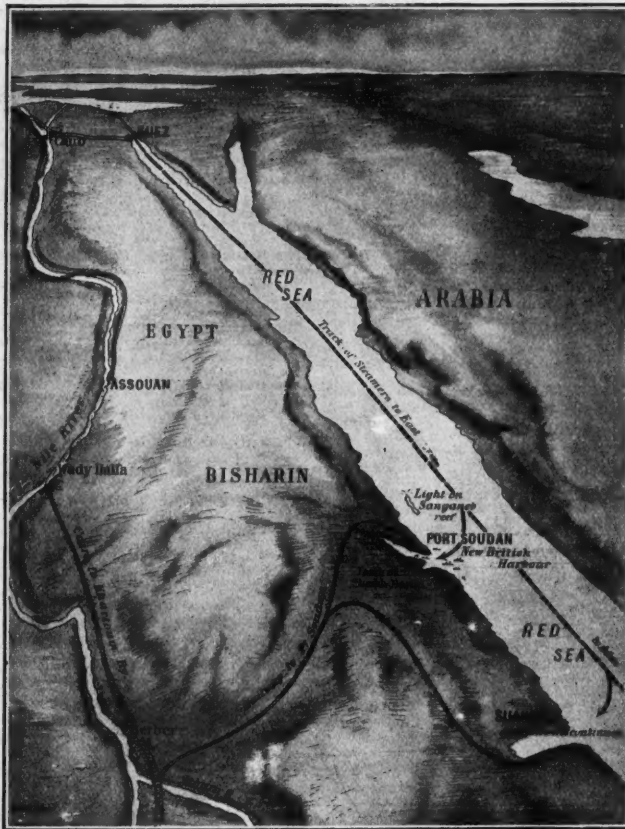
Jan. 8.—The King holds a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace and dissolves Parliament by Royal Proclamation...The electoral addresses of Mr. Asquith, Sir E. Grey, and Mr. Morley are issued ... Lord Rothschild, in London, presides at a meeting to protest against the persecution of the Jews in Russia ... The inquest on the victims of the Charing Cross Station disaster is concluded, with a verdict of "accidental death."

Jan. 9.—A Parliamentary paper is issued containing the correspondence on Chinese labour between Lord Elgin and Lord Selborne. Decision: None to be added to the number from the date on which the Liberal Government assumes office ... Reports from the Baltic Provinces of Russia and the Caucasus indicate the situation is not altered ... M. Doumer is re-elected president of the French Chamber, by a reduced majority, over M. Sarrien...At a General Assembly of Academicians Mr. S. J. Solomon is elected an A., and M. Gaudens and M. J. Israels Hon. F.A.

Jan. 10.—Count Witte, in reply to a deputation, said it was not he, but M. Durnovo, who insisted on

the suspension of the law relating to public meetings, but he dare not assume the responsibility of setting this policy aside ... Negotiations for a Russian loan are proceeding in Paris ... The London Symphony Orchestra and Leeds Choir give the first of two concerts in the Chatelet Theatre, Paris ... The text of the convention between Japan and China is published in Tokio.

Jan. 11.—It is announced that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman will not be opposed in the Stirling Burghs ... Mr. George Meredith, in a letter in support of the Liberal candidate for Croydon, severely criticises Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals ...



The New British Harbour in the Red Sea.

It lies about 680 miles south of Suez and has an excellent supply of fresh water, whereas the supply at Suakin has been small and bad. Last month the Nile-Red Sea Railway from Port Sudan to the Atbara Junction was opened, marking a still further development of the Sudan.

Mr. Haldane issues his election address ... Count Witte proclaims his opinion that the Imperial Manifesto of October 30th in no way affects the *status* of the autocracy ... The Russian budget shows a deficit of £45,000,000, due to war expenses; this is to be met by loans; the French banks agree to lend £10,666,666 in short-term Russian Treasury notes ... M. Fallières is re-elected President of the French Chamber ... President Roosevelt announces that before commencing the Panama Canal it was necessary to get the microbes under and eradicate disease, which has been achieved.

Jan. 12.—The General Election in Great Britain and Ireland commences ... The dispute between France and Venezuela reaches a crisis; France withdraws its Minister's passport ... Sir H. Hardinge leaves the British Embassy at St. Petersburg ... The marriage of the Infanta Maria Theresa, sister of the King of Spain, to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria is celebrated at Madrid ... Polling takes place at Ipswich.

Jan. 13.—The Prince and Princess of Wales arrive at Rangoon ... The Duke of Connaught lays the foundation stone of a new hospital at Maitland, near Cape Town ... Sir Frank Lascelles and staff are entertained at dinner by the Lyceum Club of Berlin ... General Nogi returns to Tokio and is enthusiastically received ... Mr. A. J. Balfour is defeated at East Manchester ... The great Liberal victories begin.

Jan. 15.—Sir F. Lascelles, the British Ambassador, attends a banquet of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, and speaks in favour of good relations between Great Britain and Germany ... The Swedish Riksdag is opened at Stockholm by the King.

Jan. 16.—The delegates to the Morocco Conference meet for the first time at Algieras; the Duke of Almadovar, Spanish representative, is chosen President ... The American Senate opposes the President's policy of sending a representative of the United States to Algieras ... The Transvaal Chamber of Mines issues a memorandum showing the dependence of the gold industry on Chinese labour ... The annual debate on the subject of duelling takes place in the German Reichstag ... The Colonial control of the garrison of Halifax, Nova Scotia, begins.

Jan. 17.—The Prince and Princess of Wales visit Mandalay ... The number of persons on the relief works in India rises to 143,000 ... M. Fallières, President of the French Senate, is elected President of the French Republic by 449 votes, against 371 given to M. Doumer ... In Russia the Tsar orders the Council of Ministers to elaborate an amendment of the organic laws of the Empire in conformity with the manifesto of October 30th ... In Hungary, Dr. Wekerle's efforts to clear the way for a transition Cabinet fail ... The Philippine Tariff Bill passes the United States House of Representatives by 258 votes to 71 ... The New York State Senate refuses to ask Mr. Depew to resign his seat in the United States Senate.

Jan. 18.—A fierce gale rages over the whole of England; many vessels are wrecked ... Rioting takes place in Hamburg in connection with the demonstration to protest against the Government's Franchise Bill introduced into the Reichstag ... Six Jews, members of the Warsaw Committee of Anarchists, are tried by court-martial and immediately shot ... The Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires in Paris receives his passports ... The Constitutional Democratic Party hold a meeting of delegates from all parts of Russia.

Jan. 19.—At a meeting of the Central Unemployed Committee it is reported that work for 1,036 men for thirteen weeks will soon be ready ... M. Rouvier, the French Premier, presents Madame Loubet, through the President, with a beautiful silver cup as a souvenir.

Jan. 20.—M. Alexis Suvorin, editor of the *Russ*, is sentenced in St. Petersburg to a year's confinement in a fortress for publishing the revolutionary manifesto ... The Constitutional Democratic Congress decides by an enormous majority to take part in the elections to the Douma; the Congress also sends messages of congratulation to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Burns on the victory of the Liberal and Labour Parties at the polls.

Jan. 21.—The monster demonstrations of the German Social Democrats are carried out in Berlin and other chief towns of Prussia with perfect success and order; a resolution of sympathy and admiration for the Russian revolutionaries is carried.

Jan. 22.—The tide of Liberal and Labour victories at the polls still runs high ... Silence reigns in St. Petersburg in memory of "Red Sunday"; the majority of the factories are closed ... The Congress of Nobility at Moscow send a deputation to the Tsar asking that the meeting of the Douma be hastened ... In the French Chamber M. Constans demands the suppression of the vote for sub-prefects; this is adopted by 300 votes to 219. The debate is adjourned ... The Brazilian battleship *Aquidaban's* powder magazine explodes south of Rio de Janeiro; 300 officers and men are drowned ... At the Morocco Conference at Algieras progress is made with articles relating to contraband.

Jan. 23.—The National Free Church Council issue a statement with regard to the results of the General Election ... Lord Escher is appointed by the King the Royal Trustee of the British Museum in succession to the late Sir M. E. Grant-Duff ... The first annual meeting of the Alliance Franco-Britannique takes place in London ... Mr. Sargent's portrait of Miss Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth is presented to the nation by Mr. Duveen.

Jan. 24.—The Prince and Princess of Wales arrive at Madras from Burma ... The Port of Antwerp Bill is passed by the Belgian Chamber ... An American steamer, the *Valencia*, is lost in the Pacific; 139 persons are drowned.

Jan. 25.—Mr. Asquith finishes his electoral campaign ... Mr. Alban Gibbs, M.P. for the City, offers his seat to Mr. Balfour ... The funeral of Mr. Préfontaine takes place at Montreal ... The Tsar meets with determined opposition from his advisers in his desire to establish constitutional government in Russia ... Count Bülow, in the Prussian Diet, declares "War against the revolutionary Social Democracy" ... Mr. Fletcher Moulton, K.C., is appointed to succeed Lord Justice Mathew, who retires from the Queen's Bench.

Jan. 26.—Mr. Balfour in a letter to Mr. Alban Gibbs expresses his hearty thanks and accepts the offer of the seat for the City of London ... Prince Bülow in a letter to Mr. Fox, of the Anglo-German Friendship Committee, expresses sympathy with the object of the Committee ... Sir W. Anson, M.P., is elected President of the Association of Technical Institutions ... The two Proctors chosen for Convocation are Prebendary Villiers and Prebendary Ingram.

Jan. 27.—The Prime Minister arrives at Windsor Castle on a week-end visit to the King ... The Prince and Princess of Wales conclude their visit to Madras, and leave for Mysore ... The new railway between Port Sudan and Berber is opened by Lord Cromer ... Mr. Davidson, the British factory manager, who was arrested near Moscow, is released.

Jan. 29.—King Christian of Denmark dies suddenly ... The Morocco Conference consider the Moorish finance proposals ... Professor Jackson succeeds the late Sir Richard Jebb as Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge ... Mr. Haldane announces that attendance at camp is no longer compulsory for Volunteers.

Jan. 30.—Frederick VIII. of Denmark is proclaimed at Copenhagen.

SPEECHES.

Jan. 1.—Mr. Balfour, at Manchester, deals chiefly with the question of Chinese labour in the Transvaal ... Sir H. Fowler, at Wolverhampton, says the real issue before the electors is Free Trade or Protection ... President Loubet, in Paris, on the increase of the moral power of pacific ideas.

Jan. 2.—Mr. Chamberlain, in West Birmingham, vindicates the record in foreign, Colonial, and domestic policy of the late Government ... Mr. Burns, at Nottingham, denounces Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals as unsound and conceived in the interest of the moneyed classes ... Mr. Birrell, at North Bristol, on placing public elementary schools under complete popular control ... Mr. Lloyd-George, at Carnarvon, on the question of Disestablishment.

Jan. 3.—Mr. Lloyd-George, at Fulham, criticises the attitude of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain on the Chinese labour question ... Mr. Birrell on the antiquated ideas of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals ... Mr. Sydney Buxton on the tremendous tasks before the Liberal Government ... Mr. Churchill, at West Manchester, on the hopeless confusion in the Unionist Party ... Lord Hugh Cecil, at Blackheath, says that Mr.

Chamberlain has brought the Unionist Party into the same chaos as Home Rule did the Liberal Party.

Jan. 4.—Mr. Chamberlain, at Derby, speaking on his fiscal policy, is so interrupted that he had to stop ... Mr. Haldane, in the City, on his War Office programme ... Mr. Asquith, at Sheffield, indicates taxes which may be reduced ... Sir E. Grey, at Alnwick, on education under full popular control ... Mr. Herbert Gladstone, at Leeds, on the House of Lords ... Mr. Wyndham, at Dover, on fiscal reform for the Empire ... Mr. Churchill, in Manchester, on the transfer of Transvaal policy to representative Democratic assembly.

Jan. 5.—Mr. Balfour, in Manchester, says the Unionist Party if returned to power will place fiscal reform in the forefront of their programme ... Mr. Morley, at Arbroath, on the wastefulness of the late Government and the evils of Protection ... Mr. Burns at Battersea, says the coming fight is for Free Trade against Protection.

Jan. 6.—Mr. Chamberlain, in Birmingham, on his remedies for want of employment ... Mr. Morley, at Arbroath, on the cures for unemployment, which he esteems dangerous ... Mr. Churchill, at Accrington, on the absurdity of Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to find work for 300,000 people by shutting out foreign goods, and at the same time to raise 12 millions a year by taxes on the goods shut out ... Mr. Burns, at Battersea, on Chinese labour and fiscal policy.

Jan. 8.—Mr. Balfour, at Manchester, deals with Chinese labour ... Mr. Chamberlain, at Wednesbury, on the unemployment problem ... Mr. Asquith, at Huddersfield, says the Government, if confirmed in power, will amend the Trades Disputes Bill and extend the Workmen's Compensation Act ... Lord Lansdowne, in Manchester, says the electorate have to decide whether they prefer the late Government to the present ... Mr. Morley, at Montrose, says Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal remedy is so vague that no case for change is made out ... Mr. Burns, at Derby, on Mr. Chamberlain.

Jan. 9.—Mr. Balfour, at Manchester, on Chinese labour and fiscal question ... Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman deals with Chinese labour and fiscal policy.

Jan. 10.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman at Liverpool, Chester, Wrexham, and Shrewsbury ... Mr. Balfour, at Manchester and Oldham, on Chinese labour and fiscal policy ... Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, on Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.

Jan. 11.—Mr. Balfour continues his electoral campaign in East Manchester; he speaks at a mass meeting in support of Mr. Joynton-Hicks, who is opposing Mr. Churchill in North-West Manchester ... Mr. Asquith, at Perth, on Liberals and the Colonies.

Jan. 12.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Culross, on the able men in his Cabinet ... Mr. Balfour, in Manchester, on religious education ... Mr. Chamberlain, at Wolverhampton, says he will not accept the result of the election as final on his tariff reform ... Mr. Bryce, at Aberdeen, says the administration of Ireland must be simplified and reorganised ... Mr. Asquith on Tory extravagance ... Mr. Burns, at Battersea, expresses the conviction that he will be returned by a majority of over 1,000.

Jan. 13.—Mr. Balfour, in Manchester, on the causes of his defeat ... Mr. Asquith, at Leuchars, insists that Free Trade *versus* Protection is the issue of the election, whether Mr. Chamberlain considers it final or not.

Jan. 15.—Mr. Balfour, at Nottingham, says under no circumstances can they despair ... Mr. Asquith, at Oakham, says that Mr. Balfour has been too clever by half ... Mr. Morley, at Edinburgh, asks

Scotland to give a distinct verdict, not the Scotch one of "not proven."

Jan. 16.—The Prime Minister, at Stirling, on his Government and election returns.

Jan. 17.—Mr. Balfour, at Glasgow, says he believes in time the people of this country will come round to his fiscal views.

Jan. 19.—Mr. Asquith, at St. Andrews, on the fiscal question ... Sir E. Grey, at Berwick, rejoices in the election of the wage-earning classes into Parliament ... Mr. Arnold-Forster, at Bodmin, says the Unionist Party has not struck rock-bottom, and its prospects will improve ... Mr. Lloyd-George, at Bangor, says he expects an entirely Liberal body of representatives to be returned by Wales.

Jan. 20.—Mr. Chamberlain, at Hadley, on the Unionist defeat ... Mr. Asquith, at Ladybank, on the dangers of Mr. Chamberlain's policy to the British Empire ... Mr. Long, in Dublin, on the policy of devolution.

Jan. 21.—Herr Bebel, in Berlin, denounces the absurd limitations of the franchise to the Prussian Diet.

Jan. 22.—Mr. Chamberlain, at Halesowen, hopes the working classes may soon come to see that tariff reform is the remedy for trade difficulties ... The Prime Minister, at Larbert, on the wonders of this election.

Jan. 25.—Sir W. Robson, at Leek, says that Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal scheme would raise the price of all things except wages, diminish consumption, and so reduce employment.

Jan. 26.—Dr. Jameson, at Cape Town, expresses his unchanged adherence to the policy of preference.

Jan. 27.—Mr. Haldane, in Edinburgh, on the Liberal electoral victory, says the need of the hour is knowledge and ideas.

OBITUARY.

Jan. 1.—Sir Hugh Nelson, K.C.M.G. (Queensland), 70 ... Rev. F. Watson, D.D. (Cambridge) ... Hon. A. H. Alexander.

Jan. 3.—Mr. Vyell E. Walker, 68 ... Mrs. Carey Brock.

Jan. 4.—Mr. Harrison Weir, 81.

Jan. 5.—Mr. W. G. Craven, 70 ... Sir Digby Murray, 76.

Jan. 6.—Lord Glanusk, 65 ... Mr. G. Rattray Fenton.

Jan. 9.—Lord Ritchie, 67 ... M. Van Marken (Delft).

Jan. 10.—Rev. Paton J. Gloag, D.D., LL.D., 82 ... Very Rev. J. Green, Dean of Maritzburg, 84 ... Mr. W. Rainey Harper (President Chicago University), 49.

Jan. 11.—Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff,

76 ... Rev. M. Neligan, D.D. (Dublin),

78 ... Mr. Fry (Dublin), 84.

Jan. 12.—Rev. Haskett Smith, F.R.G.S.

Jan. 14.—Mr. Mount (formerly M.P. for S. Berks), 81 ... Dr. H. J. P. Sprengel,

71 ... Herman Merivale, 66.

Jan. 16.—Mr. Marshall Field (New York), 70.

Jan. 17.—Mr. A. F. Walrond, 42 ... Baron von Richthofen (German Foreign Secretary).

Jan. 18.—Mr. Wentworth Shields, C.E., 85.

Jan. 19.—General Mitre (Buenos Ayres) ... Prof. G. W. H. Bickell (Vienna).

Jan. 21.—Mr. H. Sutherland Edwards, 77

Jan. 22.—Mr. G. J. Holyoake, 88 ... Sir James Miller, 41.

Jan. 23.—Mr. B. C. Stephenson.

Jan. 25.—Captain F. L. Campbell, R.N., 51 ... Cardinal Goossens (Belgium), 78 ... M. Boutmy (Paris), 71.

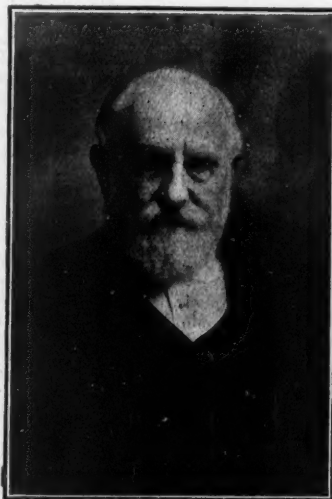
Jan. 26.—Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, 88.

Jan. 27.—Miss Evans (Eton College), 79.

Jan. 28.—Sir Elwin Palmer, K.C.B. (Cairo), 53.

Jan. 29.—King Christian of Denmark, 87.

Jan. 30.—Lord Newlands, 80 ... Mr. C. J. Cornish, 46.



(Photograph by)

[Russell and Sons.]

The late Mr. Harrison Weir.

The veteran artist, who died on January 3rd, aged eighty-one, founded Crystal Palace Cat Show.

LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

N.B.—The Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS regrets that owing to the exigencies of space the Contents of Periodicals received after date can no longer be inserted in these columns. The following Table includes only the leading articles of the Periodicals published in England for the current month received before going to press and those of the Foreign Periodicals for the past month.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

American Historical Review.—MACMILLAN. 38. 6d. Jan.
The Speech of Pope Urban II. at Clermont, 1095. Dana C. Munro.
Molinos and the Italian Mystics. Henry C. Lea.
Municipal Politics in Paris in 1789.
The Travels of Jonathan Carver. E. G. Bourne.
The Colonisation of the West, 1820-1830. F. J. Turner.

American Illustrated Magazine.—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10 cts. Jan.
Dr. Barnardo's Work; They Which were lost. Illus. Arthur Goodrich.
Crocodiling with a Camera. Illus. Julian A. Dimock.
The Gould Fortune. Illus. Burton J. Hendrick.
Franklin; the Citizen. With Portrait. George W. Alger.
Miss Marie Hall. With Portrait. Henry K. Webster.
The Negro in Business. Booker T. Washington.

Annals of Psychical Science.—110, ST. MARTIN'S LANE. 1s. Jan. 15.
A Study on Changes of Personality. Col. Albert de Rochas.
Some Phenomena of Transmission of Thought in relation to Mediumship.
Dr. Giuseppe Venzano.

Antiquary.—STOCK. 6d. Feb.
A Human Sacrifice in Italy in 1847. Illus. E. C. Vansittart.
Faversham Abbey from Parishioners' Wills. A. Hussey.
Gothic Architecture in England. Illus. Rev. J. C. Cox.
The Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, 1837-73. A. Abrahams.
Heraldic Glass in Braced Church. Illus. Contd. W. E. Ball.

Architectural Record.—14, VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK. 25 cts. Jan.
Japanese House. Illus. Katharine C. Budd.
Minnesota State Capital. Illus. Russell Sturgis.
Arbor Lodge. Illus.
The Building of the First National Bank of Chicago. Illus. A. C. David.

Architectural Review.—9, GT. NEW ST., FETTER LANE. 1s. Feb.
The Temples of Sicily. Illus. R. P. Jones.
Architectural Refinements. Illus. E. S. Prior.

Arena.—GAY AND BIRD. 25 cts. Jan.
Richard Mansfield. Illus. Kenyon West.
The Principles of the Decorative Art Spirit of Japan. Mrs. F. Edwin Elwell.
The Railway Empire. Prof. Frank Parsons.
The Heart of the Raa Problem. A. H. Grimke.
Economics of Moses. Contd. Dr. G. McA. Miller.
Uncle Sam's Romance with Science and the Soil. Contd. Illus. Frank Vrooman.
The Initiative a Democratic Safeguard against Class-Government. Eltweed Pomeroy.
J. Campbell Cory, Cartoonist. Illus. B. O. Flower.

Art Journal.—VIRTUE. 1s. 6d. Feb.
Frontispiece:—"Bow Church, Cheapside." by W. Monk.
The Portraits of the Henleys. Illus. F. Watt.
Metal Inlay. Illus. L. F. Day.
William Sharp. With Portrait. F. Rinder.
Cossar. Illus. Lady Colin Campbell.

Atlantic Monthly.—CONSTABLE. 1s. Jan.
American Diplomacy. Francis C. Lowell.
Of Our Anxious Morality. Maurice Maeterlinck.
Impressions from Chicago Faces. Loren H. B. Knox.
The University Presidency. Andrew S. Draper.
Notes on New Novels. Mary Moss.
Special Legislation. Samuel P. Orth.
Esperanto; the Proposed Universal Language. A. Schinz.
Palmer's Herbert. A. V. G. Allen.
The Mujik and the New Régime in Russia. Herbert H. D. Peirce.
American Biography. M. A. DeWolfe Howe.
The Chinese Boycott. John W. Foster.
The Preface. Edward Kemper Broadus.
The Ghost in Fiction. T. R. Sullivan.

Badminton Magazine.—8, HENRIETTA STREET. 1s. Feb.
Arthur Coventry. Illus. Alfred E. T. Watson.
Tobagraning in the Engadine. Illus. Mrs. Aubrey Le Blond.
The Gamekeeper's Profession as a Career. F. W. Millard.
Hunting in the Shires on Nothing a Year. Illus. Lilian E. Bland.
Motoring in France. Illus. H. B. Money-Coutts.
The Egerton House Stud, 1905. Illus. Gilbert H. Parsons.
Autumn Fishing on Our Lake. Illus. Edward F. Spence.

Baptist Review and Expositor.—4, SOUTHAMPTON ROW. 60 cts. Jan.

Four Early Separatist Churches in London. Dr. W. T. Whitley.
What is the Essence of Christianity? Prof. W. N. Clarke.
Manliness in the Ministry. Dr. R. H. Pitt.
Anent Reading in the City of Rome the Epistle to the Ephesians. J. Hunt Cooke.
The Preacher as Prophet. Rev. F. W. Eberhardt.
An Anabaptist Liturgy of the Lord's Supper. Dr. W. J. McGlothlin.
Schiller and His Influence on German Life. Dr. A. Vincent Dye.
Some Studies in Exegesis. Dr. E. J. Forrester.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—KEGAN PAUL. 75 cts. Jan.
Luther's Doctrine and Criticism. Kemper Fullerton.
The Simplicity of Will: Its Harmony with Freedom. Lemuel S. Potwin.
The Historical Development of English Prose. Theodore W. Hunt.
Scientific Authority. J. F. Springer.
Saint Patrick; he Apostle of Ireland. W. H. Bates.
Religion among the Chinese. George D. Wilder.
The Growth of Democracy. W. E. C. Wright.
Causes and Reasons. John Bascom.
Balaam. Henry M. Whitney.

Blackwood's Magazine.—BLACKWOOD. 2s. 6d. Feb.
Lessons from the Battle of Tsu Sims. With Diagrams. Author of "A Retrograde Admiralty."
John Wilkins; an Oxford Trimmer. Warden of Wadham.
The Dream of the Dead World. Barry Pain.
To Equatoria. Andrew Balfour.
Field-Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia. Col. J. Hanbury Williams.
The Physicians of the Western Isles.
The Battle of Aughrim; a New Pyramus and Thisbe. William Carleton.
Musings without Method.

Bookman.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 1s. Jan. 15.
Shelley. Illus. H. Buxton Forman.
Samuel Richardson. Illus. Ranger.
"Fiona Macleod." With Portrait.

Bookman (AMERICA).—372, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. 25 cts. Jan.
"The Three Musketeers." Illus. Harry Spurr.
The University Club of Indianapolis. Illus. Hewitt H. Howland.
President McKinley and the Neo-Republicanism. Harry T. Peck.
The Story of Mark Twain's Debts. Frederick A. King.
Individuality and Discipline. Edw. E. Hale, Jun.

Boudoir.—54A, FLEET STREET. 1s. Feb.
The Duchesse de Berry. Illus. E. B. d'Auvergne.
A Visit to Malta. Illus. Kathleen Amagh.

Broad Views.—KEGAN PAUL. 1s. Feb.
The General Election.
How do You know? Occult Student.
The Lady of the Manor. A. P. Sinnett.
Divine Discontent. J. C. Wright.
The Ethics of Field Sport. Dudley S. A. Cosby.
The Carlingford Letters from the Next World.
The Mystical Side of Music. Bernard Robert.
Catastrophes. Evan J. Cuthbertson.
The Flying Machine as it will be. George L. O. Davidson.

Burlington Magazine.—17, BERNERS STREET. 2s. 6d. Feb.
Frontispiece:—"The Letter" after Vermeer of Delft.
Dramatic Portraiture. Illus. Claude Phillips.
Nicholas Hilliard. Concl. Illus. Sir Richard R. Holmes.
The Picture-Windows in New College Ante-Chapel. Illus. H. J. Powell.
The Classification of Oriental Carpets. Illus. Concl.
Venetian Portraits in English Possession. Illus. Herbert Cook.
Simon Binnink. Illus. W. H. James Weale.

C. B. Fry's Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. Feb.
The Ashes of English Rugby. S. M. J. Woods.
The Weather Test in Golf. Contd. Illus. J. H. Taylor and G. W. Beldam.
How Curling-Stones are made. Illus.
Figure-Skating. Illus. G. A. Meagher.
The Blot on British Games. Contd. C. B. Fry.
Passing in Rugby. Illus. H. Alexander.

Calcutta Review.—KEGAN PAUL. 6s. Jan.
Agra and Falihpur Sikri. E. Carus.
Muslim India in the Pre-Mughal Period. Aswini Kumar Mukhopadhyaya.
The National Epic of Iran. G. K. Nariman.
Captain David Lester Richardson. S. C. Sanial.
Secondary Education in Bengal. C. H. Browning.
Akbar: His Religious Policy. R. P. Kakkaria.
The Emperor's English. Edith Woods.

Canadian Magazine.—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO. 25 cents.

Jan.
The Problem in the Philippines. Illus. Pradford K. Daniels.
Reminiscences of Sir John Thompson. Illus. J. J. Curran.
Sir John Carling. With Portrait. Fred T. Yealland.
Reminiscences of Col. Stephen Jarvis, a Loyalist in the War for Independence. Sinson Jarvis.
The Public School and the Philanthropist. J. M. Harper.
The Indians of Canada. Illus. Norman Patterson.
John Morley. With Portrait. Petham Edgar.

Cassell's Magazine.—CASSELL. 6d. Feb.

Alfred East; the Poet of Landscape. Illus. Grace Ellison.
A General Election. Illus. David Williamson.
Sofia and the Bulgarians. Illus. John W. Dodge.
"Arsenals" of the G.P.O. Illus. Wood Smith.

Century Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 15. 4d. Feb.

The Portraits of Keats. William Sharp.
Saving California's Fruit Crops. Illus. W. S. Harwood.
Lincoln the Lawyer. Contd. F. T. Hill.
The President and the Railroads. Charles A. Prouty.

Chambers's Journal.—W. AND R. CHAMBERS. 7d. Feb.

Tips and Tipping. Charles Windham.
A Sea Railway in Florida. Day A. Willey.
The Hurry and Bustle of Modern Life.
The Habits of Wild Animals. Capt. J. H. Baldwin.
The Bash Vourmak; or, the Striking of the Head. F. Cowley Whitehouse.
Bygone Perthshire. Sir Alex. Muir Mackenzie.
The Vanished Salon. M. Betham-Edwards.

Chautauquan Magazine.—SPRINGFIELD, OHIO. 2 dols. per ann.

Jan.
In China's Ancient Holy Land. Illus. Harlan P. Beach.
Up the Yangtse to Tibet. Illus. Mary Porter Gamewell.
Classic Myths in Modern Art. Illus.

Church Quarterly.—SPOTTISWOODE. 6s. Jan.

The Christian Society. Contd.
Missions in Nyasaland.
Church Music.
The Evidence for the Resurrection of Christ.
School Taxes.
Recent Excavations in Crete and Their Bearing on the Early History of the Aegæan.
Liberal Theology. Contd.

Connoisseur.—95, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 1s. Feb.

The Peruzzi Collection of Wrought-Ironwork in Florence. Illus. Marquis Ridolfo Peruzzi de' Medici.
Boudin. Illus. F. Wedmore.
The Silver-Plate Collection of the Kaiser. Contd. Illus. E. Alfred Jones.
Alençon Lace. Illus. M. Jourdain.
G. F. Laking on the Furniture of Windsor Castle. Illus. F. Litchfield.
Dr. Williamson on Portrait-Miniatures. Illus.
Supplements:—"The French Toilet" after P. W. Tompkins; "Playing at Marbles" after W. Hamilton; "London from the Tower Bridge" after W. L. Wyllie, etc.

Contemporary Review.—HORACE MARSHALL. 2s. 6d. Feb.

Rival Navies. G. Shaw-Lefevre.
An Agnostic's Progress. Contd. William Scott Palmer.
Scott Education: How ought it to be organised? James Donaldson.
The Celtic Spirit in Literature. Havelock Ellis.
A New Departure in American Politics. H. H. Bowen.
Nervous Breakdown. Guthrie Rankin.
The Making of a Statesman. J. S. Mann.
Thought: Consciousness: Life. Sir Edward Fry.
Can Unionists support a Home Rule Government? Prof. A. V. Dicey.
Foreign and What to do with it. H. W. Massingham.
Foreign Affairs. Dr. E. J. Dillon.

Cornhill Magazine.—SMITH, ELDER. 1s. Feb.

Society in the Time of Voltaire. S. G. Tallentyre.
From a College Window. Contd.
George Eliot's Country Friends. Warwick H. Draper.
Grandeur et Coquetterie de Bernard Shaw. A Young Playgoer.
Freeman versus Froude. Andrew Lang.

Cosmopolitan Magazine.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 6d. Feb.

Socialistic Government of London. Illus. C. E. Russell.
Are Great Fortunes Great Dangers? Illus. Symposium.
Delusions of Democracy. Constantine Pobedonostseff.
The Czar's Man answered. Charles Ferguson.
Hudson Maxim. Illus. W. R. Stewart.

Craftsman.—GUSTAV STICKLEY, SYRACUSE, N.Y. 25 cts. Jan.

Dr. Barnardo and His Life Work for London Waifdom. Illus. W. H. Tolman.
Sculpture in Wood. Illus. Mary A. Fanton.
The Boy of To-day and Country Life. Illus. Vivian Burnett.
The Photographic Work of Clarence H. White. Illus. George Bicknell.
The San Francisco of the Future. With Plans. H. E. Law.

Critic.—G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK. 25 cts. Jan.

Willis and Poe. Annis R. Marble.
Charles and Mary Lamb. Illus. H. W. Boynton.
The Franklin Bicentenary. Illus. Le Roy B. Ruggles.
Benjamin Franklin. Joseph H. Choate.

Dublin Review.—BURNS AND OATES. 5s. 6d. Jan.

St. Thomas Aquinas and Medieval Thought.
An Irish Election. Viscount Llandaff.
Manning and Gladstone; the "Destroyed" Letters.
Leonidas of Tarentum; Ivy Berries from the Anthology. Prof. J. S. Phillimore.
Impressions of Catholic America. Abbot Gasquet.
The Functions of Prejudice.
The Prætorium of Pilate and the Pillar of the Scourging. Father Herbert Thurston.
The Letters of St. Catherine of Siena.
Anglicanism; Old and New. W. S. Lilly.
The Church in France. Abbé Dimnet.

East and West.—21, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 1 rupee. Jan.

Sir William Jones. Countess Martinego-Cesaresco.
The Change of Government in England. J. M. Maclean.
Female Education in India. Hira Lal Chatterji.
Sweden and Norway. Jacques de Coussanges.
The Swadeshi Movement. Hemendra Prasad Ghose.
Domiciled Europeans in India. A Domiciled European.
The Gulf between Englishmen and Indians. Govardhandram M. Tripathi.
Miracles in Theory and in Fact. Ernest R. Hull.

Economic Review.—RIVINGTON. 3s. Jan.

The Social and Political Outlook. Dr. T. C. Fry.
Our South Wales Coal Trade. T. I. Jones.
The Libraries and Their Possibilities. J. G. Leigh.
The Economic Aspect of Alien Labour.
Aspects of Unemployment in West Ham. Rev. C. W. Alington.

Edinburgh Review.—LONGMANS. 6s. Jan.

Protection and the Working Classes.
Religion under the French Revolution.
Novels with a Philosophy.
Fanny Burney, Her Diary and Her Days.
The British Museum Library and its Catalogue.
Lucretius and His Times.
The Visionary Art of William Blake.
Thought in Architecture.
Nathaniel Hawthorne, Man and Author.
The Growth of American Foreign Policy.
The Fall of Mr. Balfour's Government.

Educational Review.—20, HIGH HOLBORN. 1s. 8d. Jan.

Are College Entrance Requirements Too Great in Quantity? Wilson Farrand.
An Australian's Impression of Oxford.
The Distribution of Distinction in American Colleges. Joseph Jastrow.
What the University loses by underpaying its Instructors. Elfrieda H. Pope.
Some Aspects of Education in England. Lucy M. Salmon.

Engineering Magazine.—222, STRAND. 1s. Feb.

The American, and the German "Peril." Louis J. Magee.
Electric Traction by Alternating Currents. Louis Bell.
The Square Deal in Works Management. Illus. O. M. Becker.
Present Conditions of Southern Alaskan Mining Development. With Map and Illus. W. M. Brewer.
Industrial Depressions and Engineering Export and Import Trade. W. Pollard Digby.
Cement Production and Manufacture in the United States. Edwin C. Eckel.
Applications of Pneumatic Power in the Machine Shop. R. Emerson.

Engineering Review.—104, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d. Jan. 15.

Sub-Aqueous Foundations. Illus. J. E. Tait.
The Prevention of Coast Erosion. Illus. Dr. J. S. Owens.
The Design of Engineering Workshops. H. Muncester.
The Edison Coal Storage Plant. Illus.
The Commercial Value of Electrolytically-Produced Hypochlorite Solutions. W. Pollard Digby.

English Historical Review.—LONGMANS. 5s. Jan.

Antiquities of the King's Council. James F. Baldwin.
The Long Parliament of Charles II. Prof. W. C. Abbott.
The Mission of Fabrice to Sweden, 1717-1718. J. F. Chance.
The Letters of Queen Eleanor of Aquitaine to Pope Celestine III. Miss Beatrice A. Lees.
The Mythical Town of Oreveil. R. G. Marsden.
The Wa is of Malmesbury. Adolphus Ballard.
Wat Tyler and Jack Straw. Friedrich W. D. Brie.
Cardinal Beaton and the Will of James V. H. F. Morland Simpson.
Pitt's Retirement from Office, Oct. 5, 1761. Rev. William Hunt.

English Illustrated Magazine.—358, STRAND. 6d. Feb.

A Century of Music. Illus. Vivian Carter.
Life in the Workhouses. Illus.
Lost Lombard Street at Chelsea. Illus. J. Tavenor-Perry.
Some Dogs and Their Ways. Illus. Frank Fawcett.
The Babod-al-Maghrab: In the Land of the Setting Sun. Illus. Frank Scudamore.

Englishwoman's Review.—22, BERNER'S STREET. 1s. Jan.

Emilia Jessie Boucherett. Rscé Corbet.
The True Position of Individualism. Constance E. Plumpton.
Old Views on Redistribution and Registration. Mrs. Stopes.

Expositor.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 15. Feb.
Jeremiah's Jerusalem. Prof. G. A. Smith.
The Son of Man as the Light of the World. Rev. Arthur Carr.
The Amorite Calendar. Rev. C. H. W. Johns.
Notes from the Lecture-Room of Epictetus. Rev. E. A. Abbott.
The Christian Inscriptions of Lycia. Concl. Prof. W. M. Ramsay.
The Prayer of Perfection. Rev. D. M. McIntyre.
Paul's Doctrine of the Transformation of Experience. Rev. H. W. Clark.

Expository Times.—SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 6d. Feb.
The Messianic Teaching of Isaiah. Prof. G. G. Findlay.
Tue Masai and Their Primitive Traditions. Prof. G. G. Cameron.

Fortnightly Review.—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 25. 6d. Feb.
The End of the Age. Contd. Leo Tolstoy.
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Opportunities. The Vicar of Bray.
Political Parties and the New Ministry. W. B. Duffield.
New York: Social Notes. Henry James.
To make the Soldier a Civilian. Lord Monckswell.
Critical Notes on "As You Like It." H. M. Paull.
The Military Life of the Duke of Cambridge. Militarist.
An Object Lesson in Protectionist Politics. F. A. Channing.
Eleanor Elliott; the Post of Free Trade. H. C. Shelley.
The Revolutionary Movement in Russia. Almar and Jayare.
A Loafers' Reformatory in Austria. Edith Sellers.
Educational Concordat not Compromise. Rev. J. Guinness Rogers.
The Position of the Irish Party. M. McD. Bodkin.
The Anarchy in the Caucasus. L. Villari.
Paris Parties; the New Element in Parliamentary Life. John McLaren.
Lour and Monsieur Loubet. John F. Macdonald.

Forum.—45, EAST-FORTY-SECOND STREET. 50 CTS. Jan.
Financial Japan after the War. Baron Shibusawa.
The New China. Adachi Kinnosuke.
Russia's Economic Future. Wolf von Schierbrand.

Geographical Journal.—STANFORD. 25. Jan. 15.
The Beaufort Sea; the Next Great Arctic Discovery. Sir Clements R. Markham.
Baron von Richthofen on Antarctic Exploration.
Travel and Exploration in the Southern Japanese Alps. With Map and Illus. Rev. Walter Weston.
A Journey to the Lorian Swamp, British East Africa. With Map and Illus. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Brown.
Canal Irrigation in the Punjab. With Map.
Natural Mounds in Cape Colony. E. H. L. Schwarz.

Girl's Own Paper.—4, BOUVIERIE STREET. 6d. Feb.
Three English Queens of Norway. Illus. Rev. T. B. Wilson.
All about Country Cottages. Contd. Illus.
Old Valentines. Illus.

Girl's Realm.—12, PORTUGAL STREET. 6d. Feb.
Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein's Pets. Illus. Louise Baker.
The Pleasures of Ballooning. Illus. Gertrude Bacon.
Goldsborough Anderson; a Modern Portrait-Painter. I. Brooke-Alder.
Girls as Market-Gardeners. Illus. F. Ormiston-Smith.

Good Words.—1, CARMELITE HOUSE, CARMELITE STREET. 6d. Feb.
Exploring the Stars; Interview with Sir William Huggins. Illus. Felix Baker.
Knights of St. John. Illus. G. A. Wade.
Hamilton Park, New York; Playground City. Illus. Warwick Wright.
Scottish Reminiscences. Illus. Rev. Arthur Mursell.
Humour in Stone. Illus. George C. Harper.
The Art of W. P. Frith. Illus.
Hymns and Their Singers. Illus.

Grand Magazine.—NEWNES. 4d. Feb.
The Natural and the Supernatural. Frank Podmore.
How I choose a Play. Symposium.
Marriage in England and America. Mrs. Alec Tweedie.
Bound West in Winter. Capt. F. H. Shaw.
Quacks and Quackery.
Correspondence between American and English School-children. Miss Elizabeth Banks.
How to speak to a Talking Machine.
Sir Henry Irving. Ian Colquhoun and Joseph Hatton.
Blackmail in Business. T. C. Bridges.
Talk with Henry Labouchere.
Success in the Pulpit. Symposium.

Great Thoughts.—4, ST. BRIDE STREET. 6d. Feb.
J. A. Froude. With Portrait. Rev. R. P. Downes.
Egerton Castle; Interview. Illus. Rev. Isidore Harris.
Archibald Constable and His Literary Correspondents. With Portrait. R. Cochrane.
Howard Williams on the Proposed Memorial; Interview. With Portrait. R. Blathwayt.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—45, ALBEMARLE STREET. 15. Feb.
The Slave Trade of To-day. Contd. Illus. H. W. Nevison.
Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar." Illus. H. P. Spofford.
What is a Comet? Illus. W. H. Pickering.
New York revisited. Henry James.
Toilers of the River. Illus. Thornton Oakley.
The Egyptians in Sinai. Illus. Prof. W. M. Flinders-Petrie.
Schoolmastering the Speech. Prof. P. R. Lounsbury.

Hibbert Journal.—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 25. 6d. Jan.
A Moslem View of Christianity. Amner Ali.
Outcome of the Theological Movement of Our Age. Dr. R. Heber Newton.
A Japanese Buddhist Sect. James Troup.
The Working Faith of the Social Reformer. Contd. Prof. Henry Jones.
The Material Element in Christianity. Sir Oliver Lodge.
Faith, Reason, and Religion. F. C. S. Schiller.
Who makes Our Theology? Prof. E. Arncliffe.
Do I believe in the Resurrection? F. Storrs Turner.
Infinity. St. George Stock.
Religious Knowledge as a School Subject. Miss A. S. Funnell.
Are the Clergy honest? Rev. W. Manning.
The Plea for Mysticism Once More. Mrs. G. H. Fox.

Idler.—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 6d. Feb.
The Idler in Arcady. Contd. Tickner Edwardes.
The Druce Case. G. H. Druce.

Independent Review.—UNWIN. 25. 6d. Feb.
The Revolution of the Twentieth Century. W. T. Stead.
Quo Vadis? G. Lewis Dickinson.
Sir Thomas Browne. G. L. Strachey.
Workmen's Homes in London and Manchester. R. C. K. Ensor.
Maeterlinck a Moralist. Algar Thorold.
Deer Forests in the Highlands. W. C. Mackenzie.
Flowers and the Greek Gods. Alice Lindell.
Leonidas Andreieff. Simon Linden.
From the Second to the Third Reform Bill. Graham Wallas.

International Journal of Ethics.—SWAN SONNENSCHNEIN. 25. 6d. Jan.
The Dangers of Democracy. J. C. Mackenzie.
Ethical Influences in University Life. Crawford H. Toy.
Ten Years of War and the Hague Treaty. Waldo L. Cook.
The Retail in Reform. Miss Mary E. Richmond.
Suicide; Some of Its Causes and Preventives. Miss C. F. Yonge.
The Industrial Millennium. Ira Woods Howarth.
Ethical Forces in the Practice of Medicine. Dr. Richard.
The Practical Deductions of the Theory of Knowledge.
The So-Called Hedonist Paradox. Felix Arnold.

Irish Monthly.—M. H. GILL, DUBLIN. 6d. Feb.
Hobbies. M. A. Curtis.
Pedro Melendez. Mother M. A. Carroll.

Jabberwock.—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 6d. Feb.
Robert the Bruce. Illus. Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—MACMILLAN. 35. 6d. Jan.
The Karasite Literary Opponents of Saadia Gaon in the Tenth Century.
Dr. Samuel Poznanski.
The Frankfort Rabbinical Conference, 1845. Dr. David Philipson.
Biblical Criticism and the Pulpit. Rev. Morris Joseph and C. G. Montefiore.
The Arabic Portion of the Cairo Genizah at Cambridge. Contd. Dr. H. Hirschfeld.
Philo of Alexandria. J. H. A. Hart.
Notes on Old Testament History. Stanley A. Cook.

Journal of the African Society.—MACMILLAN. 6s. Jan.
The Problem of Agricultural Development in West Africa. Emile Baillaud.
North-Eastern Rhodesia. George Pirie.
Arab Music. Miss M. L. Smith.
West African Dyeing. Peter Maguire.
Notes on the Shambala Language. Miss A. Werner.
Animal Worship in Africa. Dr. J. Weissenborn.
An Ascent of Ruwenzori. M. J. Dawe.
Tonga Religious Beliefs. A. G. MacAlpine.
Calabar Stories. J. C. Cotton.

Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.—NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE. 6d. Jan. 15.
The Future of Western Canada. E. B. Osborn.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.—J. J. KELNER. 25. Jan. 15.
Thoughts on the Organisation of the British Army. General Sir Richard Harrison.
The Siege of Port Arthur from a Naval Aspect. A. Curtis.

Lady's Realm.—HUTCHINSON. 6d. Feb.
How Women influence the Elections. Illus. Paleta.
The Academy of Dramatic Art. Illus.
Concerning Clocks. Illus. Mrs. Delves Broughton.
Should Society Girls learn House-keeping? Lady Troubridge.
H.M. Princess Christian's Nursing Home. Illus. Mary F. Billington.

Liberal Churchman.—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 15. Jan.
Disestablishment in France. Victor Leullitte.
The Resurrection. Rev. J. H. Wilkinson.
The Gospels. Prof. Baron Hermann von Soden.
The Expansion of Christianity in the First Three Centuries. Rev. T. L. Papillon.
The So-Called Representative Church Council. Dean Fremantle.

Library.—MORING. 35. Jan.
The "Religio Medici." William Osler.
A Printer's Bill in the Seventeenth Century. H. R. Plomer.
The Municipal Librarian's Aim in Bookbuying.
Printing Inks. C. T. Jacobi.

Library Association Record—53, CLARE MARKET. vs. Jan. 15.
Professional Education and Registration. W. R. B. Pridaux.

Library World—181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET. 6d. Jan. 15.
School Libraries. J. D. Stewart.
The Progress of Open Access.
Library Magazines. Contd. W. C. Berwick Sayers and James D. Stewart.

Lippincott's Magazine—5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 25 cts. Jan.
Franklin's Trials as a Benefactor. Emma Repplier.
Is a Surplus more of a Menace than a Surety? W. L.
Memoirs of Some Generals of the Civil War. Wimer Badford.

London Quarterly—KELLY. 2s. 6d. Jan.
Japan: Old and New. Prof. J. Takakusu.
The Garden City Movement. Geoffrey Hamilton.
Worship Music in the Methodist Episcopal Churches of America. John E. Borland.
Justin McCarthy's History of Our Own Times. E. E. Kellett.
Latin Hymnology in the Middle Ages. R. Martin Pope.
Farthest South. Robert McLeod.
Alfred Russel Wallace and His Friends.

McClure's Magazine—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10 cts. Jan.
Theodore Roosevelt. Illus. Henry Beach Needham.
University Days in Bonn. Illus. Carl Schurz.
Mark Fagan, Mayor of Jersey City. With Portrait. Lincoln Steffens.
Railroads on Trial. Illus. Ray S. Baker.

Macmillan's Magazine—MACMILLAN. 6d. Feb.
The Stuarts in Rome. H. M. Vaughan.
Milk. H. L. Puxley.
The Position of the Volunteer Office.
Laughter in Court. Frederick Payler.
The Cleverness of the Young.
Lay Canons in France. Egerton Beck.

Magazine of Commerce—155, CHEAPSIDE, E.C. 1s. Feb.
Revival of the Fiscal Campaign. Contd. G. Byng.
Is the Business Man over-taxed? H. Wilfred Plumridge.
The Lancashire Mill-Building Boom. Illus. Viator.
What is Wrong with Our Commercial Education? J. Montgomery.
A Year's Shipping Progress. Illus. F. J. Philips.
Developments in Queensland. Illus. A. F. Walker.
The Making of Glass. Illus. Reuben Plant.

Magazine of Fine Arts—GEORGE NEWNES. 1s. Jan. 15.
Crome and Cotman. Illus. Frederick Wedmore.
The Pantomime and Expression in the Paintings of Poussin. Illus. A. Alexandre.
Early Italian Gesso-Work. Illus. Walter Crane.
Italian Silk Fabrics of the Fourteenth Century. Illus. A. F. Kendrick.
Development of the Linen Panel. Illus. A. Vallance.
French Furniture of the Regency and Louis XV. Period. Illus. A. Saglio.
Supplements:—"Young Lady at a Spinnet" after Van Der Meer; "Lady Maitland" after Raeburn.

Manchester Quarterly—SHEPARD AND HUGHES. 6d. Jan.
John Crozier, of Riddings. Albert Nicholson.
William Canton and the Children and Dream-Children of His Books. S. Bradbury.
Impressions of Switzerland. Laurence Clay.
Hans Christian Andersen. W. V. Burgess.
Literary Cant. Arthur W. Fox.
Wordsworth's Daffodil Poem. George Milner.

Mind—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 4s. Jan.
Contradiction and Reality. Bernard Bosanquet.
Avenarius's Philosophy of Pure Experience. Norman Smith.
Psychology and Philosophy of Play. W. H. Winch.
Presentation and Representation. Henry R. Marshall.
Truth and Consequences. A. E. Taylor.

Modern Language Quarterly—CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS. 2s. 6d. Jan.
The Pre-Shakespearean Ghost. F. W. Moorman.
Notes on Some Comedies of Lope de Vega. H. A. Rennert.
Memorandums of the Immoortal Ben. W. Bang.
On the Interpretation of "Pareglio" in Dante. W. W. Jackson.

Monist—KEGAN PAUL. 60 cts. Jan.
On the Form and Spectrums of Atoms. Ferdinand Lindemann.
Manifestations of the Ether. W. S. Andrews.
Hereditary and the Origin of Species. Daniel T. Macdougall.
The Passing of the Point and the Number Three: Dimensionality and Hyperspace. Cassius J. Keyser.
Fechner's View of Life after Death. Dr. Paul Carus.
A Scientific Sketch of Untruth. G. Gore.

Monthly Review—JOHN MURRAY. 2s. 6d. Feb.
The Fascination of Parliament. Michael MacDonagh.
Lord Byron and Lord Lovelace. John Murray.
Lord Randolph Churchill. X.
Ancient and Modern Classics as Instruments of Education. T. Herbert Warren.
Socialism and the Man in the Street. W. R. Malcolm.
Froude and Freeman. Ronald McNeil.
Princess Elizabeth: a Forgotten Princess. Reginald Lucas.

A Pilgrimage to Canossa. R. Hughes.
By an Irish Stream. "Lemon Grey."

Musical Times—NOVELLO. 4d. Feb.
Mozart's "God is Our Refuge."
Dr. Thomas Muir. With Portrait.
The Fathers of Great Musicians. Illus.
Mendelssohn's Organ Sonatas. F. G. Edwards.
Henrietta Sontag. With Portrait.

National Review—23, RYDER STREET. 2s. 6d. Feb.
The German Emperor's Crusade against the Entente Cordiale. Ignatius.
The Labour Party: Its Aims and Policy. J. Keir Hardie.
Mystification—a Bismarckian Indictment of Recent German Policy. Maximilian Harden.
Army Reform—England's Lesson from France. H. W. Wilson.
Home Rule, Rome Ruin. Irish Nationalist.
Shaw and Super-Shaw. Edith Balfour.
American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.
Mr. Walter Long in Ireland. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett.
New Zealand and British Football. E. H. D. Sewell.
The Northern University Movement. Talbot Baines.
Lord Milner and the Struggle for South African Union. F. E. Garrett.
Greater Britain.

New England Magazine—5, PARK SQ., BOSTON. 25 cts. Jan.
New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic's Art. Illus. George Washburn.
Hereskiah Butterworth. Illus. Ralph Davol.
The First New England Magazine. Holman S. Hall.
Urbanizing Rural New England. Illus. F. Rice, Junr.
Ben Franklin in Boston. Burton Kline.
Country College Settlements. W. Packard.
The Story of the Cup and Saucer. Illus. Pauline C. Bouve.
Lancaster, New Hampshire. Illus. Mary R. P. Hatch.
Lakewood, New Jersey. Illus. Percival R. Eaton.

New Ireland Review—BURNS AND OATES. 6d. Feb.
Halfway to Home Rule. Arthur Synan.
Haeckel and Progress. James Creed Meredith.
Lord Randolph Churchill and Ireland. F. S. Skeffington.
The Sect of the Scots. Arthur Clery.
Combating Consumption. L. Magan.

Nineteenth Century and After—SPOTTISWOODE. 2s. 6d. Feb.
The Flood. Herbert Paul.
The Centenary of Pitt. T. E. Kebbel.
Mr. John Burns, the Workman-Minister. Robert Donald.
A Great Moral Upheaval in America. Adm. Sir Cyprian A. G. Bridge.
The Bishop of London on the Declining Birth-Rate. John W. Taylor.
The Children of the Clergy. Bishop Welldon.
An Official Registration of Private Art Collections. Mrs. S. Arthur Strong.
A Visit to the Court of the Tashi Lama. C. Vernon Magniac.
The Dean's Memorial and the Athanasian Creed. Dean of Lichfield.
The Reading of the Modern Girl. Florence B. Low.
The Reviewing of Fiction. Richard Bagot.
Church and State in Russia. J. Ellis Barker.
The Native and the White in South Africa. W. F. Bailey.
Local Autonomy and Imperial Unity; the Example of Germany. George Fottrell.

North American Review—HEINEMANN. 2s. 6d. Jan.
A Great Victory for Honest Politics in American Municipalities. Wayne MacVeagh.
New York. Henry James.
The Organisation of Scientific Research. Simon Newcomb.
J. I. Limantour; Mexico's Great Finance Minister. Rafael Reyhs.
The American Indian's Yoke. Frances C. Sparhawk.
State Insurance in New Zealand. W. P. Reeves.
A Plea for an Engineer Corps in the Navy. Rear-Admiral.
Congressional Rate-Making by Commission. J. B. Cessna.
The Chinese Press of To-day. A. R. Colquhoun.
Industrial Progress in Porto Rico. Beckman Winthrop.
The Hungarian Emigration Law. Baron Louis de Lévy.
A Plan for regulating the Trusts. J. F. Cronan.
American Democracy in the Far Past; a Reply.
World Politics. John Foreman.

Occult Review—164, ALDERSGATE STREET. 6d. Feb.
Professional Astrology in Ancient Rome. Robert Calignoc.
Cards; a Theory. M. Brampton.
The Only Wisdom. Contd. Lady A. Campbell.
Some Glances of the Unseen. R. B. Span.
Dreams. Nora Alexander.

Open Court—KEGAN PAUL. 6d. Jan.
The Russian Revolution. Joseph Reinach.
Anthropoid Apes. Illus. Dr. Paul Carus.
An Evening in the Dutch East Indies. Poultney Bigelow.
The Sayings of Muhammad.
Heraclitus on Character. Dr. Paul Carus.

Optimist—ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. Jan.
The Clergy and the Study of Social Science. Rev. W. Edward Chadwick.
The Trustees of Posterity. G. W. E. Russell.
What is Local Veto? Canon E. L. Hicks.
Belfries and Ringers. Rev. H. J. Elsee.
Poetry; a Subject That will help us. George Bladen.
Practical Things from Ruskin. Rev. Samuel Proudfoot.

Pall Mall Magazine.—NEWTON STREET, HOLBORN. 6d. Feb.
Behind the Scenes at a General Election. Illus. Alfred Kinnear.
The Rt. Hon. Augustine Burrell. Illus. Herbert Vivian.
The Rt. Hon. John Morley. Illus.
At the Shrine of Jane Eyre. Illus. M. E. Braddon.
The Centenary of William Pitt. Illus. Margaret Cotter Morrison.
Sport on the "Kor of the World," Central Asia. Illus. Major R. L. Kenyon.
The Life of a Star. Illus. W. B. Kaempfer.
Cameron of Lochiel. With Portraits. D. Cameron-Swan.

Pearson's Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. Feb.
Prof. H. von Herkomer. Illus.
The Prevalence of Insanity. Illus. Editor.
Stalking Politicians. Illus. Lenore Van der Veer.
The Biography of a Bat. Illus. S. L. Bensusan.
Eyes in Miniature. Illus. Dr. G. C. Williamson.

Philosophical Review.—MACMILLAN. 3s. Jan.
The Experience-Philosophy. Prof. Warner Fite.
Hume's Contribution to the Historical Method. George H. Sabine.
The Self-Transcendence of Knowledge. Walter B. Pitkin.
Herder and Fiske on the Prolongation of Infancy. Prof. A. C. Armstrong.

Positivist Review.—Wm. REEVES. 3d. Feb.
Peace and Progress. Dr. C. H. Desch.
Irish History and the Irish Question. Frederic Harrison.
The Taxation of Suburban Land. Dr. J. H. Bridges.
Positivism and the Law. Mrs. Frederic Harrison.
The General Election and Its Consequences. S. H. Swinny.

Practical Teacher.—NELSON. 6d. Feb.
Revolutionary Schoolboys in Russia. V. E. Marsden.
The Reformation under Henry VIII. H. Smart.

Princeton Theological Review.—MACCALLA, PHILADELPHIA. 80 cents. Jan.
Tertullian and the Beginnings of the Doctrine of the Trinity. Contd. Benjamin B. Warfield.
The New Testament Account of the Birth of Jesus. Contd. J. Gres' am Machen.
The Doctrine of Baptism. Contd. T. F. Fotheringham.

Psychological Review.—41, NORTH QUEEN STREET, LANCASTER, PA. 50 cts. Jan.
The Relations of Logic to Allied Disciplines. Prof. W. A. Hammond.
Some Effects of Incentives on Work and Fatigue. W. R. Wright.
The Problem of the Subconscious. Irving King.
The Place and Value of the Marginal Region in Psychic Life. J. B. Pratt.

Quarterly Review.—MURRAY. 6s. Jan.
The Cost of Government.
Originality and Convention in Literature. Prof. F. B. Gummere.
The Congo Question.
Plato and His Predecessors. F. C. S. Schiller.
Fanny Burney. J. C. Bailey.
Art under the Roman Empire. Illus. H. Stuart Jones.
The Light-Treatment of Disease. George Pernet.
Hazlitt and Lamb. Sidney T. Irwin.
Gold and the Banks. R. H. Inglis Palgrave.
The Riddle of Music. Vernon Lee.
The Unemployed and the Poor-Law.
Disintegration in Russia.
The Unionist Record.

Quiver.—CASSELL. 6d. Feb.
Religion in Art; Interview with Ernest Normand. Illus. Raymond Blathwayt.
Sir Oliver Lodge and "The Central Text of Christianity." Illus. Bernard Alderson.
The Bad Boy and the State. Illus. Hugh B. Philpott.
Robert Cameron; a Veteran Temperance Orator. With Portrait. George Wilson.
Hans Andersen. Bella Sidney Woolf.

Railway Magazine.—30, FETTER LANE. 6d. Feb.
The Signals at Liverpool Street. Illus. W. E. Edwards.
The Evolution of the Locomotive. R. Weatherburn.
The Severn Tunnel. Illus. A. W. Arthurton.
The Edinburgh Water Works Railway. Illus. R. Cochrane.
Stations That have disappeared. Contd.
Some Curious British Locomotives. Illus. J. F. Gairns.
Railway Picture Postcards. Illus. Harold Macfarlane.
Internal Cross-Country Train Connections of the Midland Railway. With Maps. W. P. Martin.
Josiah Medcalf. Illus.

Review of Reviews (AMERICA).—13, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. 25 cts. Feb.
The South's Amazing Progress. Illus. Richard H. Edmonds.
The Development of Our Gulf Ports. Illus. Robert Wickliffe Woolley.
The Growth of South-West Texas. Illus.
Building-up a State (California) by Organized Effort. Illus. Hamilton Wright.
Galveston's Struggle for Protection from the Sea. Illus. W. Watson Davis.
Scientific Research as a Factor in National Growth. Henry S. Pritchett.

Review of Reviews.—MELBOURNE. 9d. Dec.
The Lake District of Tasmania. Illus. H. S. Heath.
Is Australia a Nation? C. H. Northcott.
General Porfirio Diaz. Illus. Henry Stead.

Interviews on Topics of the Month:
The National Defence Association. W. M. Hughes.
The Chinese Boycott. Lieutenant-Colonel Stacey.
Lord Esher on the Army.
The Visit of the Paris Councillors to London.
The Chance of the Russian Mikado. W. T. Stead.

Royal Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 4d. Feb.
Round the Year with the Gamekeeper. Illus. Owen Jones.
My Lady's Veil. Illus. J. Glenfield.
Saving the Guns at Maitland. Illus. Walter Wood and Francis Naylor.

St. Nicholas.—MACMILLAN. 1s. Feb.
Charming Caracas. Illus. G. M. L. Brown.
The Boys' Life of Abraham Lincoln. Contd. Illus. Helen Nicolay.

School.—MURRAY. 6d. Feb.
Uniform Printing and Spelling of Latin.
The Engineering of School Buildings. Sidney F. Walker.
Discipline. Gilbert Faber.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—EDWARD STANFORD. 1s. 6d. Jan. 1s.
The Ethnology of Austria-Hungary. With Map. Ralph Richardsop.
The Great Plains of the Central United States. Illus.
The Ordnance Survey and Some Advantages of a Topographical Survey of South Africa. Illus. Col. Duncan Johnston.
Geographical Notes on South Africa, south of the Limpopo. F. S. Watermeyer.

Scottish Historical Review.—JAMES MACLEHOSE, GLASGOW. 2s. 6d. Jan.
Portraits and Jewels of Mary Stuart. Illus. Andrew Lang.
The Scottish Nobility and Their Part in the National History. Prof. "Charlie He's My Darling," and Other Burns Originals. T. F. Henderson.
Greyfriars in Glasgow. With Plan. John Edwards.
The Ruthven of Feeland Barony. J. H. Round.
The Early History of the Scots Darien Company. Hiram Bingham.
The "Scalacronica" of Sir Thomas Gray. Sir Herbert Maxwell.

Scribner's Magazine.—HEINEMANN. 1s. Feb.
Joseph Jefferson at Work and Play. Illus. Francis Wilson.
The Moose and His Antlers. Illus. Ernest Thompson Seton.
Reminiscences of the Impressionist Painters. George Moore.
Villas of the Venetians. Illus. George P. Fernald.
The New China. Thomas F. Millard.
Gallery of National Portraiture. Illus. William Walton.

Strand Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. Feb.
My Best Picture, by French Painters; Symposium. Adrian Margaux.
The King of Spain and His Palaces. Illus. Mary Spencer Warren.
Animals That joke. Illus. Henri Coupin.
Portraits of Alfonso XIII., King of Spain, and Princess Ena of Battenberg.
What is the Finest Dramatic Situation? Illus. Symposium.
Some Ancient Maps. Illus.
The Most Wonderful Dam in the World, at Niagara Falls. Illus. Orrin E. Dunlap.

Sunday at Home.—4, BOUVERIE STREET. 6d. Feb.
A Visit to Budapest. Illus. The Editor.
Sir George Williams. Rev. A. R. Buckland.
Tunis: the Gate of the Orient. Illus. Douglas Sladen.
Twenty-Eight Years in a Black Country Parish. Rev. W. Prosser.
The Congo Inquiry and Belgian Opinion. Henri Anet.
New Testament Manuscripts. Contd. Illus. Rev. S. Kirshbaum.
Charles Montague of Spitalfields. Illus. G. Holden Pike.

Sunday Magazine.—1, CARMELITE HOUSE, CARMELITE STREET. 6d. Feb.
Fitting-out a Missionary. Illus. H. Leach.
Rev. A. G. Brown; the Father of the Thank-Offerings Movement. Illus. H. F. B. Wheeler.
Man-Built Eyries. Illus. William Durban.
Sisters of the Churches. Illus. W. H. Render.
Youthful Reminiscences of Rev. Boyd-Carpenter and Rev. J. H. Jowett. With Portraits.
Where Churchyards are buried. Illus. Warwick Wright.

Sunday Strand.—NEWNES. 6d. Feb.
The Bible in Japan. Illus. Rev. Edward S. Prout.
The Gospel in France. Illus. P. Harvey-Middleton.
How and Where Great Movements began. Contd. Illus. York Hope-well.
James Whitcomb Riley; Interview. Illus. Francis Arthur Jones.
Mr. William Baker; Interview. Illus. Sunday Strand Commissioner.

Temple Bar.—MACMILLAN. 6d. Feb.
Richard Jefferies. Edward Thomas.
An Idyl of Tamar-Side. Harold Vallings.
The Comedy of Elections. Cecil Chesterton.

Theosophical Review.—161, NEW BOND STREET. 1s. Jan. 1s.
The Submerged Continents. Evan J. Cuthbertson.
The Mountains of Lebanon. Contd. Amada.
The Meaning of taking nothing for granted. Francis Sedlak.
The Meaning and Method of the Spiritual. Annie Besant.
"Where Two or Three" . . . Arthur A. Wells.
Brotherhood—altogether True. U. M. Bright.

Treasury.—G. J. PALMER. 6d. Feb.
G. W. E. Russell: Interview. With Portrait. A. Reynolds.
The New Home of the Northern Convocation at York. Illus. William Ainsley.
Four Years' Work for the Charity Organisation Society. E. M. B.
St. Edward, King and Martyr. Illus. Dr. E. Hermitage Day.
Some More Reminiscences. Earl Nelson.
Mdmé. de St. Ange and Mdmé. de Chazé. With Portraits. M. E. Lowndes.
The Playground of Byzantium. Illus. F. Cowley Whitehouse.

United Service Magazine.—23, COCKSPUR STREET. 2s. Feb.
Ten Years of Naval Administration. "Captain R.N."
Admiralty Policy and the Manning of the Fleet. Apex.
The Past and Future of Royal Marines. S. P. Q. R.
Sidelights on Naval History. L. G. Carr Laughton.
Minor Expeditions of the British Army, from 1803 to 1815. Capt. Lewis Butler.
The Russo-Japanese War. T. H. F.
The Orenburg Tashkent Railway. Angus Hamilton.
Some Strategic Railways on the North-West Frontier of India. Col. H. C. Wyllie.
A Proposal for Officering Cavalry Regiments. T. M. P.
The British Officer. Lieut.-Col. Telfer-Smollett.
The Present-Regimental System of Military Education in India. "An Adjutant."

Westminster Review.—MARLBOROUGH. 2s. 6d. Feb.
Why Free Trade wins. Adrian Richmond.
Earned and Unearned Incomes and the Income Tax. A. Hook.
Reform of the Irish Public Service. Efficiency.
The Economic Causes of Pauperism. David H. Wilson.
The Present Economic Crisis. Ishmael Diogenes.
Individuology. J. Lionel Taylor.
The Omnipotent Halfpenny. Frances Swiney.
The Burden of Troisilia. T. Evan Jacob.
The Pedagogue in Fact and Fiction.
Adam Lindsay Gordon. Arnold Smith.
Free Libraries and Fiction. W. H. Harwood.

Wide World Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. Feb.
The Ruby Mines of Mogok. Illus. John Merriman.
Across the Great Thirst Land of Australia. Contd. Illus. R. T. Maurice.
Travel and Adventure on the Roof of the World. Illus. Capt. H. Walton-Saule.
Among the Pygmies in the Congo. Contd. Illus. Lieut.-Col. J. J. Harrison.
Chinese Criminals. Illus. J. R. Index.
The Gum-Diggers of New Zealand. Illus. D. W. O. Fagan.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Deutsche Monatsschrift.—LÜTZOWSTR. 43, BERLIN. W. 2 Mks. Jan.
Galicia, Austria-Hungary. O. Hörsch.
Napoleon and Frederick of Württemberg. K. Krausz.
The Price of Land in South-West Africa. K. Dove.
J. F. Herbart. Concl. W. Münch.
Army and Technique. H. Frobenius.
Ralph Waldo Trine. M. Christlieb.

Deutsche Revue.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART. 2 Mks. per qr. Jan.
A Century Ago in Germany. C. Freiherr von der Goltz.
Germany and Foreign Policy.
Letters from Ems, 1870. Freiherr von Cramm-Burgdorf.
Self-Hygiene. Prof. M. Gruber.
A Peace Army. Bertha von Suttner.
Prince George of Prussia as a Dramatist. Oswald Hancke.
Tuberculosis. Prof. J. Ott.
The Political Correspondence of Wilhelm I. of Württemberg. H. von Poschinger.
Cables and Wireless Telegraphy in War Time. Dr. R. Hennig.
The Letters of Rudolf von Bernigsen. Contd. H. Oncken.
Modern Chinese Lyrics. Prof. W. Grube.
The Development of Sea Power in the Last Decade. Dr. E. von Halle.

Deutsche Rundschau.—GEBR. PAETEL, BERLIN. 6 Mks. per qr. Jan.
The Sistine Chapel. J. Sauer.
A Japanese Classical Drama. A. von Janson.
Adolf Menzel. Concl. Paul Meyerheim.
Ancient Thuringian Porcelain. W. Stida.
The Correspondence of Frederick William IV. with Ludolf Camphausen. Contd. E. Brandenburg.
German Emigration. P. Walther.
Recent French Historical Works.
The Situation in Russia. T. Pezold.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—REIMAR-HOBING, BERLIN. 3 Mks. per qr. Jan.
The Education Idea in Punishment. W. Speck.
Women's Rights. Emma Wehr.
The Fight against Epidemics.
Germany and the Baltic Provinces of Russia. G. von Saas.
Religion and the Social Question in Ancient Israel. C. Rogge.

Windsor Magazine.—WARD, LOCK. 6d. Feb.
The Art of George W. Joy. Illus. L. van der Veer.
Comic Names. Illus.
Chronicles in Cartoon. Contd. Illus. B. Fletcher Robinson.
The Etiquette of the Court of Spain. Illus. Hannis Taylor.

Woman at Home.—HODDER. 6d. Feb.
The Queen's God-Daughters. Illus. Ignota.
The Story of the Empress Eugénie. Illus. Jane T. Stoddart.
E. Lauder and His Pictures of Cats. Illus. H. Wood Smith.

World To-day.—67, WARAB AVENUE, CHICAGO. 10cts. Jan.
The Carnegie International Art Exhibition. Illus. David B. Howland.
The Remaking of Colombia. Illus. Edward H. Mason.
The Premiers of Europe. Illus. O. D. Skelton.
The Americanization of Paris. Illus. Alex. H. Ford.
The Outcome of the Taft Commission. Illus. J. A. Le Roy.
The Real Tsar. W. T. Stead.
Rescuing Municipal Government. C. R. Woodruff.
The Far-Flung Telephone. Illus. Ralph Bergenbren.
The Japanese Seizure of Korea. Illus.
Renaming the Indians. Illus. Forrest Crissey.
Reforming a Labour Union. Victor E. Soares.

World's Work and Play.—HEINEMANN. 1s. Feb.
The German Emperor To-day. Charles Lowe.
The Proposed Telephone between London and New York. Hamilton Talbot.
The Revival of English Canals.
London to Liverpool by Canal. Contd. Illus. J. L. C. Booth.
Art in the Village of Thornham. C. Smith Rossie.
The Gentleman Craftsman. Illus. "Home Counties."
Housekeeping in Queensland. Chibur.
How to plan beautiful Towns. T. R. Marr.
Tobacco-Growing in Ireland. Illus. H. De Courcy.
The Coast-Guard. Illus.
"Up Helli A"; a Norse Festival in Shetland. Illus. John Nicolson.

Young Man.—4, LUDGATE CIRCUS. 3d. Feb.
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Illus.
Who was Jesus Christ? Dr. Campbell Morgan.
Mungo Park, African Traveller. Illus. W. Forbes Gray.
Henry V.; Shakespeare's Young Men. Illus. T. A. Seed.
Christian Young Men in the Army. Rev. Owen S. Watkins.
Mr. Winston Churchill's Biography of His Father. Illus.
Young Woman.—4, LUDGATE CIRCUS. 3d. Feb.
At the Court of the King. Illus.
Women of To-day. Illus.
Work of the Telephone Girl. Illus. G. H. Saunders.

Kritik der Kritik.—SCHLESISCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, BRESLAU. 50 Pf. Jan.
Berlin Art Criticism. Konrad Müller-Kaboth.
The Böcklin Case and the Press. Dr. P. F. Schmidt.

Kunstgewerbeblatt.—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. Jan.
The Emile Peyre Collection at Paris. Illus. Paul Virry.
Municipal Art. Illus. Dr. J. Zeitler.

Nord und Süd.—SIEBENHUFENERSTR. 11, BRESLAU. 2 Mks. Jan.
The Political Situation. E. Bassermann.
Isolde Kurz. With Portrait. M. Krieg.
Italy and Germany. A. Biagini.
The German Navy. Graf E. Reventlow.
Style in Architecture. J. Gaulke.

Sozialistische Monatshefte.—BEUTHSTR. 2, BERLIN. 50 Pf. Jan.
The National School in the Prussian Diet. L. Arons.
The Political Strike of the Masses. E. Bernstein.
Trade Union Strike Statistics. T. Leipart.
Monarchy or Republic? O. Kringens.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—HERDER, FREIBURG, BADEN. 10 Mks. 80 Pf. per ann. Jan.
German Colonial Policy. H. Koch.
Inspiration. C. Pesch.
Materialism and Social Democracy. V. Cathrein.
Germany in the Tenth Century. S. Beissel.
The Young and Sex Questions. J. Franz.
Antonio Fogazzaro. A. Baumgartner.

Ueber Land und Meer.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART. 1 Mk. Heft 5.
Winter. Illus. Dr. M. W. Meyer.
Where Rubies are found. Illus. M. Vermeeren.
The Italian Renaissance Villa. Illus. W. Hörstel.
Artistic Dress. Illus. Julie Landgraf.
Doll-Making. Illus. Rose Julien.

Volhagen und Klings' Monatshefte.—TAUENZENSTR. 7B, BERLIN. 1 Mk. 50 Pf. Jan.
Hans von Volkmann. Illus. F. von Ostini.
Heinrich Laube. With Portrait. S. Detschky.
The Younger Pitt. Illus. Dr. E. Marcks.

Dresden Actresses. With Portraits. Alice Frein von Gaudi.
Russia in World-Politics. Lieut.-Gen. G. von Alten.
Egypt. Illus. P. O. Höcker.

Westermann's Monatshefte.—GEORG WESTERMANN,
BRAUNSCHWIG. 1 Mk. 40 Pf. Jan.
Max Klinger as a Painter and as an Etcher. Illus. Eugen Kalkschmidt.
Madeira. Illus. G. Manz.
Toys. Illus. F. Düsel.
Art Exhibitions at Brussels, Antwerp, etc. Illus. W. Gensel.

Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst.—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 26 Mks.
per ann. Jan.

Albert Edelfelt. Illus. J. J. Tikkanen.
The Art Collections of the House of Este at Vienna. Illus. O. Egger and
H. J. Hermann.

Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musikgesellschaft.—BREITKOPF
UND HÄRTHEL. 10 Mks. per ann. Jan.
The Gregorian Revival and the Strassburg Congress. F. Ludwig.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Annales de Géographie.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS. 4 frs. Jan.
Earthquakes. F. de Montesus de Ballore.
The Peoples and the Languages of Russia. With Map. D. Aitoff.
The Cartography of French Indo-China. Capt. Rouget.
S. Passarge on the Kalahari Desert. A. Demangeon.
Jakobshavn, Greenland. M. C. Engell.

Annales des Sciences Politiques.—708, BOULEVARD ST. GERMAIN,
PARIS. 3 frs. 50 cts. Feb.
Arabian Nationalism. J. Imbart de La Tour.
The Swiss National Bank. A. de Lavergne and L. Paul Henry.
Norway and Sweden. R. Waultrin.
The Port of London. P. Feuillâtre.

Association Catholique.—14, RUE DE L'ABBAYE, PARIS. 1 fr. 75c.
Jan.
Social Catholicism and Socialism. G. Goyau.
The Social Question and the Moral Question. H. Rouzaud.
The Future of Syndicates. G. Maze-Sencier.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—HACHETTE. 205. per ann. Jan.
Climate and Morals. H. de Varigny.
Prisons in Russian Monasteries. M. Delines.
The Russian Revolution and Its Future. E. Tallichet.
The Fox. S. Grandjean.

Correspondant.—31, RUE SAINT-GUILAUME, PARIS. 2 frs. 50c.
Jan. 10.

Cardinal Manning. P. Thureau-Dangin.
The Last Congo Mission of de Brazza. A. Britsch.
Mgr. Dupanloup on the Christian Life. Mgr. Chapon.
From London to Calcutta by Rail. A. Chéradame.
German World-Policy. Vie. Combes de Lestrade.
Charles Florentin Loriot. F. Plessis.

Jan. 25.
Manning and Newman. P. Thureau-Dangin.
The Algeiras Conference. * * *
Henry Michel on the Falloux Law. H. de Lacombe.
The Congress of Austrian Catholics at Vienna. A. Muller.
Lost Forces. G. Jollivet.
The Suppression of Christian Boarding-Schools and the Education of Young
Girls. F. Gibon.
Balzac at the Theatre. C. M. des Granges.

Fol et Vie.—48, RUE DE LILLE, PARIS. 50c. Jan. 16.
Separation of the Church and State. Abbé H. Hemmer.
Workmen's Dwellings. L. Ferrand.
The Nature and the Origin of Genius. A. Sabatier.

Grande Revue.—3, RUE BLEUE, PARIS. 2 frs. 50c. Jan.
In the Country of "Salamambo." M. Douët.
The Wilfrid Regnault Case. J. Bregeault.
China. Lieut.-Col. Verraux.
Mme. Jeanne Marni and Mme. Catulle Mendès. A. C. Besset.
The King and the Queen of Norway. J. de Coussanges.
The Physical Regeneration of Land. M. Miane.
The Empress Theodora. L. Arnould.
Peace and Its Detractors. E. Arnould.

Journal des Économistes.—14, RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS. 3 frs. 50c.
Jan.
1905. G. de Molinari.
The Financial Market in 1905. A. Raffalovich.
The Colonial Movement in 1905. D. Bellet.

Mercure de France.—26, RUE DE CONDÉ, PARIS. 2 frs. Jan. 1.
Unpublished Letters by Alfred de Vigny. Mlle. E. Sakellaridis.
Carlyle's Latter Day Pamphlets. E. Barthélemy.
Rivarol. Contd. R. de Gourmont.
David d'Angers. A. Séché and Jules Bertaut.

Jan. 15.
The Celtic Work of Fiona McLeod. T. B. Rudmose-Brown.
Unpublished Letters by Alfred de Vigny. Contd.—Mlle. E. Sakellaridis.
Lamartine. A. Retté.
Jewish Prophecy. E. Dujardin.
The Decadence and the Resurrection of the Theatrical Spirit. R. Canudo.

Mercure Musical.—3, RUE DE LOUVOIS, PARIS. 50c. Jan. 1.
Hugo Riemann on Sound. Contd. Jean Marnold.
Theatrical Correspondence of the Seventeenth Century. Contd. M.
Teneo.
Jan. 15.
The Origin of Dance and Song. R. Canudo.
F. Cavalli's Operas at Venice. R. Rolland.

Nouvelle Revue.—HACHETTE, 26, RUE RACINE, PARIS. 55 frs. per
ann. Jan. 1.

The Evolution of Plants and Animals. Camille Saint-Saëns.
The Moon and the Pendulum. C. Flammarion.
The Prefects of the Consulate of the Empire. J. Régulier.
Municipal Corruption in the United States. C. Anet.
Social Education. J. Delvalle.
Baudelaire and Verlaine. G. de Lauris.

Jan. 15.
Art and Love. Henry Spont.
The Marriage of Balzac. S. Rzewuski.
The Eleusinian Mysteries. F. des Essarts.
The Invasion of Germany. E. Gachot.
Italy and Her Alliances. Raquet.
Corsica. P. Guillet-Vauquelin.

Réforme Sociale.—54, RUE DE SEINE, PARIS. 1 fr. Jan. 1.
The Le Play Centenary. A. Delaire.
Mutual Aid and Pensions for Workmen. C. M.
Socialism in Hungary. Comte J. Maylath.

Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales.—19, RUE BONAPARTE,
PARIS. 75c. Jan. 1.

The Yellow Book on Morocco. R. de Caix.
Servia. G. L. Jaray.
Italian Emigration. R. Gonnard.

Jan. 16.
The German Emperor. J. de Plamont.
The Consulate of France at Prague. R. Henry.
Italian Emigration. Contd. R. Gonnard.
The Panama Canal. H. Flandere.

La Revue.—12, AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA, PARIS. 1 fr. Jan. 2.
Unpublished Letters from Mazzini. Dora Melegari.
The Russian Revolution. * * *
George Sand and Her Daughter. E. Faguet.
The Will as a means of prolonging Life. Jean Finot.
French Poetry in 1905. A. Retté.
Mutual Aid among Animals. H. Coupin.
Recent German Fiction. H. Paris.

Jan. 15.
The Union of Holland and Belgium. E. Baie.
Women Writers in France. G. Pellissier.
The Russian Revolution. Concl. * * *
Collectivism among Bees. Gaston Bonnier.
The People of Algeria. I. Roney.
The Physiology of Reading and Writing. M. Bréal.
Beethoven's Nephew. Jean Chantavoine.
The People's Theatre in Spain. J. Causse.

Revue Chrétienne.—83, BOULEVARD ARAGO, PARIS. 10 frs. per ann.
Jan.
William James on Religious Experience. E. Bouteux.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—HACHETTE. 62 frs. per ann. Jan. 1.
Sparta. Concl. Maurice Barrès.
Ligny and Waterloo. Gen. Zurlinden.
The Evolution of the Defensive Power of Navies, 1880-1906. L. E. Bertin.
The Thousand and One Nights. Baron C. de Vaux.
The Primary Education Peril in France. G. Goyau.
Molière Comedy. F. Brunetière.

Jan. 15.
The Russo-Japanese War. Gen. de Négrier.
The Pathological Egotism of Stendhal. E. Seillière.
Ancient French Dances. J. Bédier.
The Harvest of the Sea. C. Le Goffic.
G. Ludwig and P. Molmenti on Carpaccio. T. de Wyzewa.

Revue Française de l'Étranger et des Colonies.—92, RUE DE LA
VICTOIRE, PARIS. 2 frs. Jan.
Indo-China. Illus. J. Servigny.
The Russo-Japanese War. Contd. C. Clivancet.
The United States and the Philippine Islands. C. de Lasalle.

Revue Générale.—31, RUE DE LA LIMITE, BRUSSELS. 12 frs. per ann.
Jan.
Religious Germany. C. Woeste.
America. Contd. H. Primbault.
Antwerp. E. van Der Smissen.
T. Botrel. J. Renault.
The Humanities and the Exigencies of Economic Prosperity. A. Castelein.
Popular Song in Belgium. C. Martens.

Revue de Métaphysique et de Morale.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES,

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THE PEERESSES AT THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

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To my Readers: after Sixteen Years.

THE crowning victory which has just been achieved at the polls encourages me to hope that I may appeal with some confidence to my readers, to whose enthusiasm and steadfastness some small part of the victory of 1906 may justly be ascribed.

I appeal to those veterans, trusty and tried, who have been faithful in good report and in ill during all these years, to help me in seizing the present auspicious moment in order to enable me to realise the original ideal of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Sixteen years ago, when I published my first number, I wrote :—

"The great word which has now to be spoken in the ears of the world is that the time has come when men and women must work for the salvation of the State with as much zeal and self-sacrifice as they now work for the salvation of the individual. At elections there is a little canvassing and excitement; but excepting at those times the idea that the State needs saving, that the democracy needs educating, and that the problems of Government and reform need careful and laborious study, is foreign to the ideas of our people. What is wanted is a revival of civic faith, a quickening of spiritual life in the political sphere, the inspiring of men and women with the conception of what may be done towards the salvation of the world if they will but bring to bear upon public affairs the same spirit of self-sacrificing labour that so many thousands manifest in the ordinary drudgery of parochial and evangelistic work."

I went on to explain that what I hoped for was to "found a periodical circulating throughout the English-speaking world, with its affiliates or associates in every town, and its correspondents in every village, read as men used to read their Bibles, not to waste an idle hour, but to discover the will of God and their duty to man—whose staff and readers alike are bound together by a common faith, and a readiness to do common service for a common end."

To that faith the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has adhered through good report and ill, and now that its confident prediction as to the certainty of decisive victory has been more than fulfilled, the propitious moment has arrived for attempting to carry out its original ideal.

The experience of a lifetime spent in active political, social and religious work has taught me that no agency has yet been devised that is more useful as an instrument of progress than a periodical publication with a definite creed, if its editor can inspire his readers with his own enthusiasm, and can secure at least one subscriber, man or woman, old or young, rich or poor, in each district who will zealously endeavour to realise the editorial ideals in the community in which he lives.

What are those ideals? I do not expect any reader, no matter how faithfully he has read the REVIEW since 1890, to accept them all. But wherever there is any one who feels impelled by a sense of his duty to his fellow-creatures to help to the uttermost of his power in attempting to realise even one of them, let him or her join themselves unto me and work with me for that especial end. If there was not one county or one town in the Kingdom or one province in the Empire without some one person who had pledged his or herself to do what can be done to secure the achievement of the social, political, and religious ideals of the REVIEW, the pace of progress would be quickened, and we need not fear that we should fall back from the high-water mark of 1906.

We must take the high-water mark of this victory as our starting-point for the advance that must be made in the years that are to come.

In years I am older than when I first appealed for the support of my readers in this co-operative enterprise, but my heart is younger and my faith is stronger than it was sixteen years ago. Never did Blake's noble verses ring more true to my ear than they do to-day :—

Bring me my bow of burning gold !
Bring me my arrows of desire !
Bring me my spear : O clouds unfold !
Bring me my chariot of Fire !

I will not cease from mortal fight,
Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand,
Till we have built Jerusalem
In England's green and pleasant land.

I appeal to all those who, like myself, are young of heart and strong in faith and full of love for their fellow-men, to become associates in attempting to realise any of the following ideals to which, from its foundation, the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has been the exponent and champion :—

1. International brotherhood on the basis of justice and national freedom, manifesting itself in universal *entente cordiale*, Anglo-American reunion, intercolonial intimacy and helpful sympathy with subject races ; and international arbitration.
2. The Reunion of all Religions on the twofold basis of the union of all who love in the service of all who suffer, and the scientific investigation of the law of God as revealed in the material and spiritual world.
3. The Recognition of the Humanity and Citizenship of Woman, embodied in the saying, Whatsoever ye would that woman would do unto you do ye even so unto her.
4. The Improvement of the Condition of the People, having as our guiding principle, "Put yourself in their place and think how you would like it."
5. The quickening and inspiration of Life, by the promotion of reading, physical training, open air games, and the study and practice of music and the drama.

I shall be glad to hear from each reader, no matter whether poor or rich, insignificant or influential, who thinks he can help in his or her own locality to attain the realisation of any of the above ideals.

I say reader, for if anyone is not a reader of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, even though he be a subscriber, he is not in touch with the movement. For the REVIEW OF REVIEWS of necessity is the necessary nexus between all members of such co-operative service. There is no other periodical with so broad a programme. Amid all the multiplicity of magazines that sprang into existence as the direct result of its appearance, there is not one which has even ventured at the remotest distance to carry out this central fundamental conception of an organ which, like the voice of the muezzin sounding from the Eastern minaret, would summon the faithful to the duties imposed by their belief. It is absolutely independent, and is free from any national, sex, class, sectarian, or denominational bias.

When I ask for your adhesion and your co-operation I do not ask or expect you in any way to subscribe to all the definite proposals which I may make from time to time with the object of realising those ideals. Your best service to these ideals may be rendered by opposing the methods by which I seek to realise them.

"After sixteen years" I still find myself in the position of a preacher who has a congregation, but who has not evolved from that congregation a working church. But even after sixteen years it is not too late to attempt in serious earnest, at least, to know the names and addresses of those amongst my readers who are in dead earnest about one or other of the above-mentioned ideals, and who can be depended upon to do what they can to realise them. By this means I might, at long last, get together the rudiments of a Society in all parts of the English-speaking world, a Society to which the only subscription would be the reading of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and the only service the using of the contents of the REVIEW as a means of enabling them to realise the ideals which they have most at heart. No other magazine covers so wide a range, contains so many ideas diligently collected from all sources, or is so well-fitted to serve as an inspiration to social service. It is a monthly reminder of the immensity of the work that needs to be done, and an encyclopædic storehouse of suggestions as to how to set about doing it.

What is needed is that all those who are in sympathy with any or all of the objects which the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has at heart should be in living touch with its editor, and through the magazine with each other.

I am preparing a little manual of social service, entitled "How to Help," a revised and greatly extended edition of a pamphlet published fifteen years ago under that name. I shall be glad to send a copy to any reader, old or young, far or near, rich or poor, who feels disposed to respond to this appeal.

Time hastens on. I am now well on my way to my sixtieth year.

Before I die I feel that as a legacy to those who come after me I ought to leave in full working order some such simple but widespread organisation of social service as this, which has, from the first, been my aim and object in founding the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

But the years pass, and this golden opportunity may be the last that may be offered to any of us. "So much to do, so little done!" the death-cry of Cecil Rhodes, is what we shall all feel when in our turn we are summoned to render an account of our life's stewardship. And that is all the more reason for doing as much as we can while we are here, and if we have not started yet, to begin here and now.

March, 1906.

WILLIAM T. STEAD.